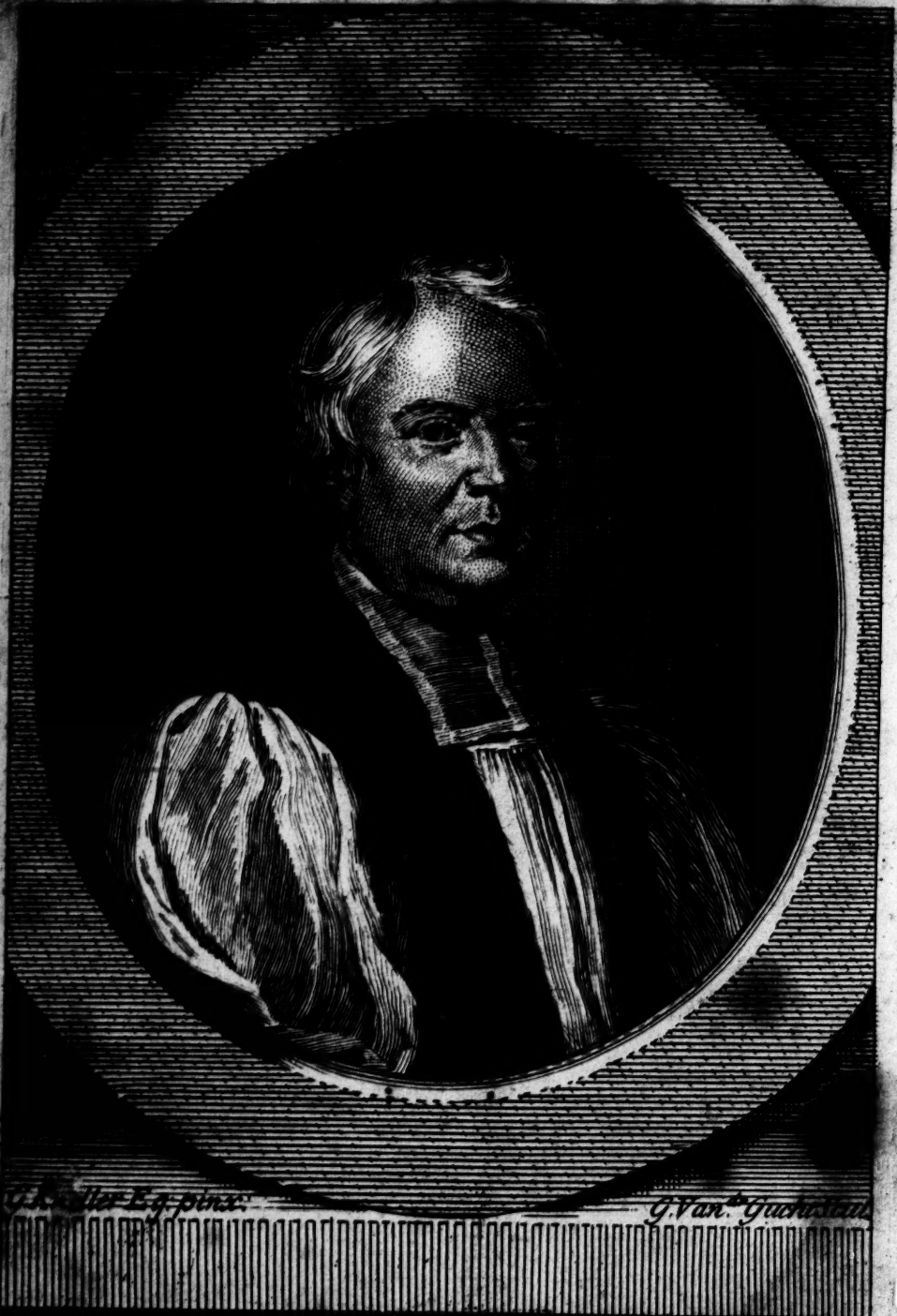
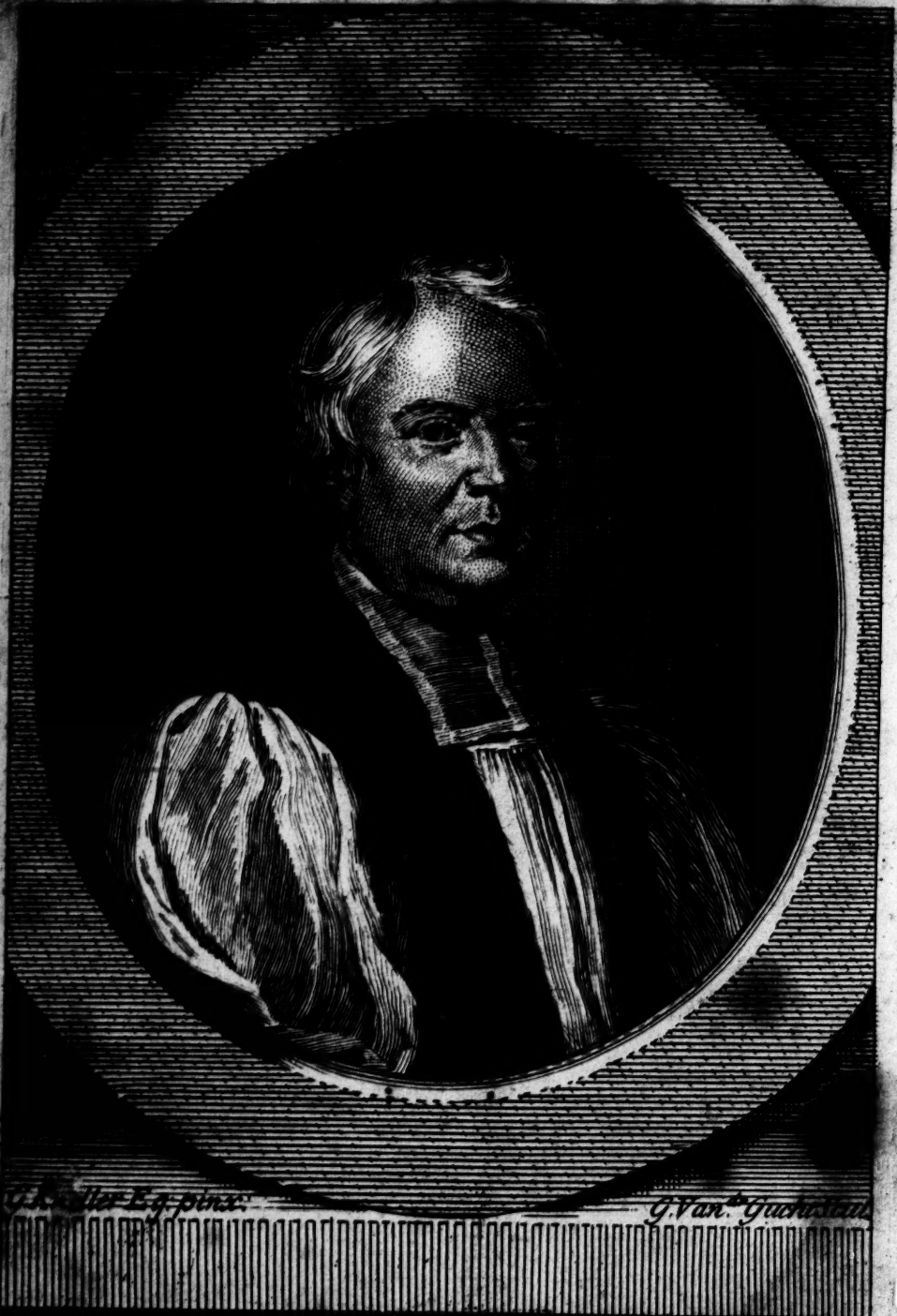




His Grace IOHN
Lord Arch Bishop of
CANTERBURY

Ætat. 64.

Año. 1694.



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THE
WORKS

Of the Most Reverend

Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON,

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

IN TWELVE VOLUMES.

CONTAINING

Two Hundred and Fifty Four SERMONS and
DISCOURSES on Several Occasions:

Together with the RULE of FAITH;
PRAYERS Composed by him for his own Use;
A DISCOURSE to his Servants before the SACRAMENTS;
And a FORM of PRAYER, Composed by him, for the
Use of King *William*.

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Two Hundred and Fifty Four & no more

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To the Worshipful

The MASTERS *of the* BENCH,

And the Rest of the

M E M B E R S

O F T H E

Honourable Society of *Lincolns - Inn.*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I resolv'd to publish these sermons, there could be no dispute to whom I should dedicate them. They do of right belong to you, being most of them first preach'd among you; besides my great obligation to you for your constant respects to me, both in the favourable acceptance, and in the generous encouragement of my labours, ever since I had the honour and happiness to be related

VOL. I.

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to

to you. In a thankful acknowledgment whereof I humbly present this small part of them to you, hoping that by the blessing of GOD they may be of some use for the promoting of true piety and virtue, which is the sincere wish and aim of

Your most obliged

and faithful servant,

JOHN TILLOTSON.

THE P R E F A C E.

I Shall neither trouble the reader, nor my self, with any apology for the publishing of these sermons. For if they be in any measure truly serviceable to the end for which they are design'd, to establish men in the principles of religion, and to recommend to them the practice of it with any considerable advantage, I do not see what apology is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. However, if there need any, the common heads of excuse in these cases are very well known; and I hope I have an equal right to them with other men.

I shall choose rather in this preface, to give a short account of the following discourses, and as briefly as I can to vindicate a single passage in the first of them from the exceptions of a gentleman who hath been pleased to honour it so far as to write a whole book against it.

The design of these discourses is fourfold.

First, To shew the unreasonableness of atheism, and of scoffing at religion; which I am sorry is so necessary to be done in this age. This I have endeavour'd in the two first of these discourses.

Secondly, To recommend religion to men from the great and manifold advantages which it brings both to publick society and to particular persons. And this is the argument of the third and fourth.

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Thirdly, *To represent the excellency, more particularly of the christian religion; and to vindicate the practice of it from the suspicion of those grievous troubles and difficulties which many imagine it to be attended withal. And this is the subject of the fifth and sixth.*

Fourthly, *To persuade men to the practice of this holy religion, from the great obligation which the profession of christianity lays upon men to that purpose; and more particularly, from the glorious rewards of another life; which is the design of the two next discourses.*

*Having given this short account of the following discourses, I crave leave of the reader to detain him a little longer, whilst I vindicate a passage in the first of these sermons, from the assaults of a whole book purposely writ against it. The title of the book is faith vindicated from the possibility of falshood. The author Mr. J. S. the famous author of sure-footing. He hath indeed in this last book of his, to my great amazement, quitted that glorious title. Not that I dare assume to my self to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinc'd him of the fantasticalness of it: no; I despair to convince that man of any thing, who after so fair an admonition does still persist to maintain, * that first and self-evident principles, not only may, but are fit to be demonstrated; and † that those ridiculous identical propositions, that faith is faith, and a rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. But there was another reason for his quitting of that*

* Letter of thanks, p. 24, &c. † Ibid p 11.

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title, and a prudent one indeed: he had forsaken the defence of sure-footing, and then it became convenient to lay aside that title, for fear of putting people any more in mind of that book.

I expected indeed after his letter of thanks, in which he * tells us, he intended to throw aside the rubbish of my book, that in his answer he might the better lay open the fabrick of my discourse, and have nothing there to do, but to speak to solid points; I say, after this, I expected a full answer to the solid points (as he is pleased to call them) of my book; and that, (according to his excellent method of removing the rubbish, in order to the pulling down of a building) the fabrick of my book would long since have been demolish'd and laid even with the ground. But especially, when in the conclusion of that most civil and obliging letter, he threaten'd never to leave following on his blow, till he had either brought Dr. Still. and me to lay principles that wou'd bear the test, or it was made evident to all the world that we had none: I began (as I had reason) to be in a terrible fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. And indeed who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of controvertists, this great lord and professor of first principles? But I perceive that great minds are merciful, and do sometimes content themselves to threaten when they could destroy.

For instead of returning a full answer to my book, he (according to their new mode of confuting books) manfully falls a nibbling at one single passage in it, pag. 118. wherein he makes me to say (for I say no

* Ibid p 14.

such

such thing) that the rule of christian faith, and consequently faith itself, is possible to be false: nay in his letter of thanks, † he says it is an avow'd position, in that place, that faith is possible to be false. And to give the more countenance to this calumny, he chargeth the same position (in equivalent terms) of the possible falshood of faith, and that as to the chiefest and most fundamental point, the tenet of a deity, upon the forementioned sermon. But because he knew in his conscience, that I had avow'd no such position, he durst not cite the words either of my book or sermon, lest the reader should have discover'd the notorious falshood and groundlessness of this calumny: nay, he durst not so much as refer to any particular place in my sermon, where such a passage might be found. And yet this is the man that has the face to charge others with false citations; to which charge, before I have done, I shall say something, which (what effect soever it may have upon him) would make any other man sufficiently ashamed.

But yet I must acknowledge, that in this position which he fastens upon me, he honours me with excellent company, my Lord Falkland, Mr. Chillingworth, and Dr. Stillingsfleet; persons of that admirable strength and clearness in their writings, that Mr. S. when he reflects upon his own style and way of reasoning, may blush to acknowledge that ever he has read them. And as to this position which he charges them withal, I do not know (nor have the least reason upon Mr. S's word to believe) any such thing is maintained by them.

As for my self, whom I am now only concern'd to

† Ibid. p. 13.

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vindicate, I shall set down the two Passages, to which I suppose he refers.

*In my sermon, I endeavour (among other things) to shew the unreasonableness of atheism upon this account: because it requires more evidence for things than they are capable of. To make this good, I discourse thus: Aristotle hath long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for every thing, which we have for some things. Mathematical things being of an abstracted nature, are only capable of clear demonstration. But conclusions in natural philosophy are to be prov'd by a sufficient induction of experiments; things of a moral nature by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. And though none of these be strict demonstration, yet have we an undoubted assurance of them, when they are prov'd by the best arguments that the nature and quality of the thing will bear. None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island in *America* as *Jamaica*; yet upon the testimony of credible persons, and authors who have written of it, I am as free from all doubt concerning it, as from doubting of the clearest mathematical demonstration. So that this is to be entertained as a firm principle, by all those who pretend to be certain of any thing at all, that when any thing is prov'd by as good arguments as that thing is capable of, and we have as great assurance that it is, as we could possibly have supposing it were, we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing. Now to apply this to the present case. The being of a G O D is not mathematically demonstrable, nor can it be expected it should; because only mathematical matters admit of*
this

this kind of evidence. Nor can it be prov'd immediately by sense, because GOD being suppos'd to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any corporeal sense. But yet we have as great assurance that there is a GOD, as the nature of the thing to be prov'd is capable of, and as we could in reason expect to have, supposing that he were.

Upon this passage it must be (if any thing in the sermon) that Mr. S. chargeth this position (in equivalent terms) of the possible fallhood of faith, and that as to the chiefest and most fundamental point, the tenet of a deity. And now I appeal to the reader's eyes and judgment, whether the sum of what I have said, be not this, that though the existence of GOD be not capable of that strict kind of demonstration which mathematical matters are, yet that we have an undoubted assurance of it. One would think that no man could be so ridiculous as from hence to infer, that I believe it possible, notwithstanding this assurance, that there should be no GOD. For however in many other cases an undoubted assurance that a thing is, may not exclude all suspicion of a possibility of its being otherwise; yet in this tenet of a deity it most certainly does. Because whoever is assur'd that there is a GOD, is assur'd there is a being whose existence is and always was necessary, and consequently is assured that it is impossible he should not be, and involves in it a contradiction. So that my discourse is so far from being equivalent to the position he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. And he might with as much truth have affirm'd, that I had expressly and in so many words said that there is no GOD.

The other passage is in pag. 118. of my book, concerning the rule of faith. I was discoursing that no
man

man can shew by any necessary argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false. But yet (say I) I suppose, that notwithstanding this, no man in his wits is now possess'd with so incredible a folly, as to doubt whether there be such a place. The case is the very same as to the certainty of an ancient book, and of the sense of plain expressions: we have no demonstration for these things, and we expect none; because we know the things are not capable of it. We are not infallibly certain, that any book is so ancient as it pretends to be; or that it was written by him whose name it bears; or that this is the sense of such and such passages in it; it is possible all this may be otherwise: but we are very well assur'd that it is not, nor hath any prudent man any just cause to make the least doubt of it: for a bare possibility that a thing may be, or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. It is possible all the people in France, may die this night, but I hope the possibility of this doth not incline any man in the least to think that it will be so. It is possible that the sun may not rise to morrow morning; yet for all this I suppose that no man hath the least doubt but that it will.

To avoid the cavils of this impertinent man, I have transcrib'd the whole page to which he refers. And now where is this avow'd position of the possible falshood of faith? All that I say is this, that we are not infallible either in judging of the antiquity of a book, or of the sense of it; by which I mean (as any man of sense and ingenuity would easily perceive I do) that we cannot demonstrate these things so, as to shew that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction;

but yet that we may have a firm assurance concerning these matters, so as not to make the least doubt of them.

And is this to avow the possible falshood of faith? and yet this position Mr. S. charges upon these words; how justly I shall now examine.

Either by faith Mr. S. means the doctrine reveal'd by GOD, and then the meaning of the position must be, that what GOD says, is possible to be false; which is so absurd a position as can hardly enter into any man's mind; and yet Mr. S. hath the modesty all along in his book to insinuate that in the forecited passage I say as much as this comes to.

Or else Mr. S. means by faith, the assent which we give to doctrines as reveal'd by GOD; and then his sense of infallibility must be either, that whoever assents to any thing as reveal'd by GOD, cannot be deceiv'd, upon supposition that it is so reveal'd; or else absolutely, that whoever assents to any thing as reveal'd by GOD, cannot be deceiv'd. Now although I do not, in the passage forecited, speak one syllable concerning doctrines reveal'd by GOD, yet I affirm (and so will any man else) that an assent to any doctrine as reveal'd by GOD, if it be reveal'd by him, is impossible to be false. But this is only an infallibility upon supposition, which amounts to no more than this, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. And yet the principal design of Mr. S's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever so senseless as to deny. But if he mean absolutely, that whoever assents to any doctrine as reveal'd by GOD, cannot be deceiv'd, that is, that no man can be mistaken about matters of faith (as he must mean, if he pretend to have any adversary, and do not fight only with his own shadow)

this

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this I confess is a very comfortable assertion, but I am much afraid it is not true.

Or else, lastly, by faith he understands the means and motives of faith. And then the plain state of the controversy between us is this, whether it be necessary to a christian belief to be infallibly secur'd of the means whereby the christian doctrine is convey'd to us, and of the firmness of the motives upon which our belief of it is grounded. This indeed is something to the purpose; for though in the passage before-cited I say not one word concerning the motives of our belief of the christian doctrine, yet my discourse there was intended to be apply'd to the means whereby the knowledge of this doctrine is convey'd to us. However, I am contented to join issue with Mr. S. upon both these points.

I. That it is not necessary to the true nature of faith, that the motives upon which any man believes the christian doctrine should be absolutely conclusive, and impossible to be false. That it is necessary, Mr. S. several times affirms in his book; but how unreasonably appears from certain and daily experience. Very many christians (such as St. Austin speaks of, as are sav'd not by the quickness of their understandings, but the simplicity of their belief) do believe the christian doctrine upon incompetent grounds, and their belief is true, though the argument upon which they ground it be not (as Mr. S. says) absolutely conclusive of the thing: and he that thus believes the christian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall undoubtedly be sav'd; and yet I hope Mr. S. will not say that any man shall be saved without true faith. I might add, that in this assertion Mr. S. is plainly contradicted by those of his own church.

For they generally grant that *general councils*, though they be infallible in their *definitions* and *conclusions*, yet are not always so in their *arguments* and reasonings about them. And the *guide* of controversies * *expressly says*, that it is not necessary that a divine faith should always have an external rationally infallible ground or motive thereto (whether church-authority, or any other) on his part, that so believes. *Here is a man of their own church* avowing *this* position, that faith is possible to be false. *I desire Mr. S. who is the very rule of controversy, to do justice upon this false guide.*

I must acknowledge that Mr. S. attempts to prove this assertion, and that by a very pleasant and surprising argument, which is this. The profound mysteries of faith (*he tells us* †) must needs seem to some, (*viz.* those who have no light but their pure natural reason, || *as he said before*) impossible to be true; which therefore nothing but a motive of its own nature seemingly impossible to be false can conquer so as to make them conceit them really true. *What Mr. S. here means by a motive of its own nature seeming impossible to be false, I cannot divine, unless he means a real seeming impossibility. But be that as it will; does Mr. S. in good earnest believe that a motive of its own nature seeming impossible to be false, is sufficient to convince any man, that has and uses the light of natural reason, of the truth of a thing which must needs seem to him impossible to be true? In my opinion these two seeming impossibilities are so equally matched, that it must needs be a drawn battle between them. Suppose the thing to be believed be transubstantiation;*

* Ibid. p. 35.

† Faith vind p. 90.

|| P. 89.

this indeed is a very profound mystery, and is (to speak in Mr. S's phrase) of its own nature so seemingly impossible, that I know no argument in the world strong enough to cope with it. And I challenge Mr. S. to instance in any motive of faith which is, both to our understanding and our senses, more plainly impossible to be false than their doctrine of transubstantiation is evidently impossible to be true. And if he cannot, how can he reasonably expect that any man in the world should believe it?

2. *That it is not necessary to the true nature of faith, that we should be infallibly secur'd of the means whereby the christian doctrine is convey'd to us; particularly of the antiquity and authority of the books of scripture, and that the expressions in it cannot possibly bear any other sense. And these are the very things I instance in, in the passage so often mention'd. And to these Mr. S. ought to have spoken, if he intended to have confuted that passage. But he was resolv'd not to speak distinctly, knowing his best play to be in the dark, and that all his safety lay in the confusion and obscurity of his talk.*

Now that to have an infallible security in these particulars is not necessary to the true nature of faith is evident upon these two accounts; because faith may be without this infallible security, and because in the particulars mention'd it is impossible to be had.

1. *Because faith may be without this infallible security. He that is so assur'd of the antiquity and authority of the books of scripture, and of the sense of those texts wherein the doctrines of christianity are plainly delivered, as to see no just cause to doubt thereof, may really assent to those doctrines though he have no infallible security. And an assent so grounded I affirm to have*
the

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*the true nature of faith. For what degree of assent, and what security of the means, which convey to us the knowledge of christianity, are necessary to the true nature of faith, is to be estimated from the end of faith, which is the salvation of mens souls. And whoever is so assur'd of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live accordingly, shall be saved. And surely such a belief as will save a man bath the true nature of faith, though it be not infallible. And if GOD have sufficiently provided for the salvation of men of all capacities, it is no such reflexion upon the goodness and wisdom of providence, as Mr. S. imagines, that he bath not taken care that every man's faith should arrive to the degree of infallibility; nor does our blessed SAVIOUR, for not having made this provision, deserve to be esteemed by all the world not a wise lawgiver, but a mere ignoramus and impostor, as * one of his fellow controvertists speaks with reverence.*

Besides, this assertion that infallibility is necessary to the true nature of that assent which we call faith, is plainly false upon another account also; because faith admits of degrees. But infallibility has none. The scripture speaks of a weak and a strong faith, and of the increase of faith; but I never heard of a weak and strong infallibility. Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent upon the firmest grounds, and which are known to be so. But will Mr. S. say, that the highest degree of assent admits of degrees, and is capable of increase? Infallibility is an absolute impossibility of being deceived; now I desire Mr. S. to shew me the degrees of absolute impossibility; and if he could do that, and consequently

* *Labyrinthus Cantuariensis, p. 77.*

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there might be degrees of infallibility, yet I cannot believe that Mr. S. would think fit to call any degrees of infallibility a weak faith or assent.

*2. Because an infallible security, in the particular mention'd, is impossible to be had; I mean in an ordinary way, and without miracle and particular revelation; because the nature of the thing is incapable of it. The utmost security we have of the antiquity of any book is humane testimony, and all humane testimony is fallible for this plain reason, because all men are fallible. And though Mr. S. in defence of his beloved tradition is pleas'd to say that humane testimony in some cases is infallible, yet I think no man before him was ever so hardy as to maintain that the testimony of fallible men is infallible. I grant it to be in many cases certain; that is, such as a considerate man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of; and such as none but an obstinate man or a fool can deny. And that thus the learned men of his own church define certainty, Mr. S. (if he would but vouchsafe to read such books) might have learnt from * Melchior Canus, who speaking of the firmness of humane testimony in some cases (which yet he did not believe to be infallible) defines it thus, those things are certain among men, which cannot be deny'd without obstinacy and folly. I know Mr. S. is pleas'd to say, that certainty and infallibility are all one. And he is the first man that I know of that ever said it. And yet perhaps some body may have been before him in it, for I remember Tully says, that there is nothing so foolish but some philosopher or other has said it. I am sure Mr. S's own philosopher Mr. Wh. contradicts*

* De loc. theol. lib. 11. c. 4. Certa apud homines ea sunt, quæ negari sine pervicacia, & stultitia, non possunt.

him

*him in this most clearly, in his preface to Rushworth's dialogues; where explicating the term moral certainty he tells us, that some understood by it such a certainty as makes the cause always work the same effect, though it take not away the absolute possibility of working other ways; and this presently after he tells us, ought absolutely to be reckon'd in the degree of true certainty, and the authors consider'd as mistaken in undervaluing it. So that, according to Mr. White, true certainty may consist with a possibility of the contrary, and consequently Mr. S. is mistaken in thinking certainty and infallibility to be all one. Nay I do not find any two of them agreeing among themselves, about the notions of infallibility and certainty. Mr. White says, that what some call moral certainty, is true certainty, though it do not take away a possibility of the contrary. Mr. S. asserts the direct contrary, that moral certainty is only probability, because it does not take away the possibility of the contrary. The guide in controversies * differs from them both, and makes moral, certain and infallible all one. I desire that they would agree these matters among themselves before they quarrel with us about them.*

In brief then, though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high degree of probability which can only produce a doubtful assent; yet it is also frequently us'd for a firm and undoubted assent to a thing upon such grounds as are fit fully to satisfy a prudent man; and in this sense I have always us'd this term. But now infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of mistake in what it believes. And there are but two ways for the understanding to be thus secur'd; either by the perfection of its own nature, or

* Pag. 135.

by supernatural assistance. But no humane understanding being absolutely secur'd from possibility of mistake by the perfection of its own nature (which I think all mankind except Mr. S. have hitherto granted) it follows, that no man can be infallible in any thing, but by supernatural assistance. Nor did ever the church of Rome pretend to infallibility upon any other account, as every one knows that hath been conversant in the writings of their learned men. And Mr. Cressy in his * answer to Dr. Pierce hath not the face to contend for any other infallibility but this, that the immutable God can actually preserve a mutable creature from actual mutation: but I can by no means agree with him in what immediately follows, concerning the omniscience of a creature; that God, who is absolutely omniscient, can teach a rational creature all truths necessary or expedient to be known; so that though a man may have much ignorance, yet he may be in a sort omniscient within a determinate sphere. Omniscient within a determinate sphere, is an infinite within a finite sphere; and is not that a very pretty sort of knowing all things, which may consist with an ignorance of many things? Of all the controvertists I have met with (except Mr. S.) Mr. Cressy is the happiest at these smart and ingenious kind of reasonings.

As to the other particular of the sense of books, it is likewise plainly impossible that any thing should be deliver'd in such clear and certain words as are absolutely incapable of any other sense; and yet notwithstanding this, the meaning of them may be so plain as that any unprejudic'd and reasonable man may certainly understand them. How many definitions and axioms, &c. are there in Euclid, in the sense of which men are univer-

* P. 88, 89.

sally agreed, and think themselves undoubtedly certain of it? and yet the words in which they are express'd, may possibly bear another sense. The same may be said concerning the doctrines and precepts of the holy scriptures; and one great reason why men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other is because the interests, and lusts, and passions of men are more concern'd in the one than the other. But whatever uncertainty there may be in the sense of any texts of scripture, oral tradition is so far from affording us any help in this case, that it is a thousand times more uncertain and less to be trusted to; especially if we may take that to be the traditionary sense of texts of scripture, which we meet with in the decretals of their popes, and the acts of some of their councils; than which never was any thing in the whole world more absurd and ridiculous: and whence may we expect to have the infallible traditional sense of scripture, if not from the heads and representatives of their church?

This may abundantly suffice for the vindication of that passage which Mr. S. makes such a rude clamour about, as if I had therein deny'd the truth and certainty of all religion; but durst never trust the reader with a view of those words of mine upon which he pretended to ground this calumny. But the world understands well enough, that all this was but a shift of Mr. S's for the satisfaction of his own party, and a pitiful art to avoid the vindication of sure-footing, a task he had no mind to undertake.

And yet the main design of this book which he calls faith vindicated, &c. is to prove that which I do not believe any man living ever denied, viz. That what is true is not possible to be false: which, though it be one of the plainest truths in the world, yet he proves it so foolishly, as would make any man (if it were not evident

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of it self) to doubt of it. He proves it from logick, and nature, and metaphysicks, and ethicks, &c. I wonder he did not do it likewise from arithmetick and geometry, the principles whereof, he * tells us, are concerned in demonstrating the certainty of oral tradition. He might also have proceeded to astrology, and palmistry, and chymistry, and have shewn how each of these lend their assistance to the evidencing of this truth. For that could not have been more ridiculous, than his † argument from the nature of subject, and predicate, and copula in faith-propositions; because forsooth whoever affirms any proposition of faith to be true, affirms it impossible to be false. Very true. But would any man argue, that what is true is impossible to be false, from the nature of subject, predicate and copula? for be the proposition true or false, these are of the same nature in both, that is, they are subject, predicate, and copula.

But that the reader may have a taste of his clear stile and way of reasoning, I shall for his satisfaction transcribe Mr. S's whole argument from the nature of the predicate. His words are these. § Our argument from the copula, is particularly strengthened from the nature of the predicate in the propositions we speak of; I mean in such speeches as affirm such and such points of faith to be true. For true means existent in propositions which express only the *an est* of a thing, as most points of faith do; which speak abstractedly, and tell not wherein the nature of the subject it speaks of consists, or the *quid est*. So that most of the propositions christians are bound to profess are fully express'd thus, *a trinity is existent*, &c. and the like may be said of those points which belong to a thing or action past; as, *creation was*, &c. For, *existent* is

* Sure-footing, p. 93. † Faith vindic. p. 6, 7, &c. § P. 9, 10, 11, 12.

the predicate in these two, only affixt to another difference of time; and 'tis equally impossible such subjects should *neither have been nor not have been*, or *have been and have not been* at once, as it is that a thing should *neither be or not be* at present, or both *be and not be* at present. Regarding then stedfastly the nature of our predicate [*existent*] we shall find that it expresses the utmost actuality of a thing; and as taken in the posture it bears in those propositions, that actually *exercis'd*, that is, the utmost actuality in its most actual state; that is, as absolutely excluding all manner or least degree of potentiality, and consequently all possibility of being otherwise; which is radically destroyed when all potentiality is taken away. This discourse holding, which in right to truth I shall not fear to affirm (unconcern'd in the drollery of any opposer) to be more than mathematically *demonstrative*, it follows inevitably that whoso is bound to profess a *trinity, incarnation, &c.* *is or was existent*, is also bound to profess that 'tis *impossible they should be not existent*; or which is all one, that 'tis impossible these points of faith should be false.

The same appears out of the nature of *distinction* or *division* applied to our predicate *existent*, as found in these propositions; for could that predicate bear a pertinent distinction expressing this and the other respect, or *thus* and *thus*, it might possibly *be* according to one of these respects, or *thus considered*, and *not be* according to another, that is *another way considered*: but this evasion is here impossible; for either those distinguishing notions must be more potential or antecedent to the notion of *existent*, and then they neither reach *existent*, nor supervene to it as its determinations or actuations, which differences ought to do; nor can any notion be more
actual

actual or *determinative* in the line of *substance* or being, than *existent* is ; and, so fit to distinguish it in that line ; nor, lastly, can any determination in the line of accidents serve the turn ; for, those suppose existence already put, and so the whole truth of the proposition entire and complete anteceditly to them : 'Tis impossible therefore that what is thus affirmed to be *true*, should in any regard be affirmed *possible to be false* : the impossibility of distinguishing the predicate pertinently, excluding here all possibility of divers respects.

The same is demonstrated from the impossibility of distinguishing the subjects of those faith-propositions ; for those subjects being propositions themselves, and accepted for *truths*, as is supposed, they are incapable of distinction, as shall be particularly shewn hereafter. Besides, those subjects being points of faith, and so standing in the abstract, that is, not descending to subsuming respects, even in that regard too they are freed from all pertinent distinguishableness.

The same is demonstrated from the nature of *truth*, which consists in an indivisible ; whence there is nothing of *truth* had, how great soever the conceived approaches towards it may be, till all *may-not-bees*, or potentiality to be otherwise, be utterly excluded by the actuality of *is* or existence ; which put or discover'd, the light of *truth* breaks forth, and the dim twilights of *may-not-bees* vanish and disappear.

*I have here (reader) presented thee with a discourse which (if we may believe Mr. S.) is more than mathematically demonstrative. A rare sight indeed ! And is not this a pleasant man, and of good assurance ? I now find it true, which he * says else-*

* Letter of thanks, p. 1.

where,

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where, that principles are of an inflexible genius, and self-confident too, and that they love naturally to express themselves with an assuredness. *But certainly the sacred names of principles and demonstration were never so profan'd by any man before. Might not any one write a book of such jargon, and call it demonstration? And would it not equally serve to prove or confute? If he intended this stuff for the satisfaction of the people, he might as well have writ in the coptick or sclavonian language: yet I cannot deny, but that it is very suitable to the principles of the Roman church; for why should not their science as well as their service be in an unknown tongue? and that the one may be as fit to improve their knowledge, as the other is to raise their devotion. But if he designed this for the learned, nothing could be more improper; for they are far less apt to admire nonsense than the common people: and I desire that no man (how learned soever he may think himself) would be over-confident, that this is sense. I do verily believe, that neither Harphius, nor Rusbrochius, nor the profound mother Juliana, have any thing in their writings more senseless and obscure than this discourse of his, which he affirms to be more than mathematically demonstrative. So that if I were worthy to advise Mr. S. he should give over this pretence to science; for whatever he may think, his talent certainly does not lie that way; but he seems to be as well made for a mystical divine, as any man I know; and methinks his superiors should be sensible of this, and employ him to write about the deiform fund of the soul, the super-essential life, the method of self-annihilation, and the passive unions of nothing with nothing: these are profound subjects, and he hath a style peculiarly fitted for them. For even in this parcel of stuff*
which

which I have now cited, there are five or six words, such as may-not-bees, potentiality, actuality, actuation, determinative, supervene and subsume, which (if they were but well mingled and discreetly ordered, and brought in now and then with a that is, to explain one another) would half set up a man in that way, and enable him to write as mystical a discourse as a man would wish. But enough of this. And I have trespass'd not a little upon mine own disposition in saying thus much, though out of a just indignation at confident nonsense.

It is time now to draw toward a conclusion of this debate. I shall only leave with the reader a few observations concerning this book of Mr. S's and his doctrine of infallibility.

First, That the main drift of his book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes no body that I know of in this matter.

Secondly, That in asserting infallibility to be necessary to the true nature of faith he hath the generality of his own church his professed adversaries. The church of Rome never arrogated to her self any other infallibility but what she pretends to be founded upon CHRIST's promise to secure his church always from error by a supernatural assistance, which is widely different from Mr. S's rational infallibility of oral tradition. Mr. S. surely cannot be ignorant, that the divines of their church (till Mr. Rushworth and Mr. White found out this new way) did generally resolve faith into the infallible testimony of the church, and the infallibility of their church into our SAVIOUR's promise; and the evidence of the true church into the marks of the church, or the motives of credibility, which motives are acknowledged to be only prudential, and not demonstrative.

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tive. * Bellarmine says, *that the marks of the church do not make it evidently true, which is the true church, but only evidently credible; and that (says he) is said to be evidently credible which is neither seen in it self, nor in its principles; but yet hath so many and so weighty testimonies, that every wise man hath reason to believe it. Becanus † to the same purpose, that the motives of credibility are only the foundation of a prudent, but not of an infallible assent. I know very well that Mr. Knott and some others would fain persuade us, that an assent in some sort infallible may be built upon prudential motives, which is as absurd as it's possible; but if it were true, yet Mr. S. would not accept of this sort of infallibility; nothing less will serve him than demonstrative motives, and such as are absolutely conclusive of the thing. Stapleton (as Mr. Cressy tells us) expressly says, that such an infallible certitude of means is not now necessary to the pastors of the church, as was necessary to the apostles, who were the first founders of the church. So that, according to these authors, there may be true faith where neither the means nor the motives of it are such as to raise our assent to the degree of infallibility. And this is as much to the full as any protestant (that I know of) ever said. Nay, even his friends of the tradition, Mr. Rushworth, Mr. White and Mr. Cressy, are guilty of the same damnable and fundamental error, as Mr. S. calls it ‖. For they grant less assurance than that which is infallible to be sufficient to christian faith, and that we are justly condemn'd if we refuse to believe upon such evidence as does ordinarily satisfy prudent men in human affairs. And particu-*

* L. 4. de Eccles. † Sum. Tom. 2. partic. de fide, c. 1.
 ‖ Letter to his Answerer, p. 5.

larly,

larly, Mr. Wh. makes a question whether human nature be capable of infallibility; as I have shewn at large by a clear and full testimony out of each of these authors, in the answer to sure-footing †. Of which testimonies, though Mr. S. hath not thought fit to take the least notice throughout his book; yet I cannot but think it a reasonable request, to desire him to vindicate the divines of his own church (especially those of his own way) from these things, before he charge us any farther with them.

Thirdly, that Mr. S. by this principle, that infallibility is necessary to the true nature of faith, makes every true believer infallible in matters of faith; which is such a paradox, as I doubt whether ever it enter'd into any other man's mind. But if it be true, what need then of any infallibility in pope or council? and if this infallibility be grounded upon the nature of oral tradition, what need of supernatural assistance? I doubt Mr. S. would be loth to preach this doctrine at Rome; I have often heard, that there is an old testy gentleman lives there, who would take it very ill that any one besides himself should pretend to be infallible.

Fourthly, that Mr. S. by his principles does plainly exclude from salvation the generality of his own church, that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. And this is the necessary consequence of his reasoning in a late treatise, intituled, the method to arrive at satisfaction in religion: the principles whereof are these; that the church is a congregation of faithful; the faithful are those who have true faith; that, till it be known which is the true faith, it cannot be known which is the true church; that which is the true faith, can only be known by the true rule of faith, which is

† P. 120, &c.

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oral

I.

The P R E F A C E.

oral tradition; and that the infallibility of this rule is evident to common sense. And from these principles he concludes *, that those who follow not this rule, and so are out of this church, can have no true faith; and that though many of the points to which they assent are true, yet their assent is not faith; for faith (speaking of christian faith) is an assent which cannot possibly be false. So that the foundation of this method is the self-evident infallibility of oral tradition, which hath been sufficiently consider'd in the answer to sure-footing, which yet remains unanswered. That which I am now concern'd to take notice of, is the consequence of this method, which does at one blow excommunicate and un-christian the far greatest part of his own church. For if all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, and can have no true faith, then all who follow the council of Trent are ipso facto no christians. For nothing is plainer, than that council did not make oral tradition the sole rule of their faith, nor rely upon it as such; which hath been prov'd at large in the answer to sure-footing.

But why is Mr. S. so zealous in this matter of infallibility? There is a plain reason for it. He finds that confidence, how weakly soever it be grounded, hath some effect upon the common and ignorant people; who are apt to think there is something more than ordinary in a swaggering man, that talks of nothing but principles and demonstration. And so we see it in some other professions. There are a sort of people very well known, who find that the most effectual way to cheat the people is always to pretend to infallible cures.

* Sect. 21.

The P R E F A C E.

xxv

*I have now done with his infallibility. But I must not forget this letter of thanks. I shall wholly pass by the passion and ill language of it, which a man may plainly see to have proceeded from a gall'd and uneasy mind. He would fain put on some pleasantness, but was not able to conceal his vexation. Nor shall I insist upon his palpable shuffling about the explication of the terms rule and faith. He was convinced that he had explained them very untowardly, and therefore would gladly come off by saying || that he did not intend explication, but only to predicate or affirm something of them. And yet the whole design of the first page of sure-footing is to shew the necessity of beginning with the meaning of those words which express the thing under debate. And this method he tells us he will apply to his present purpose, and will examine well what is meant by those words which express the thing he was to discuss, namely, the rule of faith. Now if to examine well what is meant by words, be not to go about to explain them, I must confess myself to be in a great error. Of the same kind is his apology for his testimonies, as if they were * not intended against the protestants, whereas his book was writ against the protestants, and when he comes to his testimonies, he † declares the design of them to be, to second by authority what he had before established by reason. So that if the rational part of his book was intended against the protestants, and the testimonies were designed to second it, I cannot understand why he should say one was less intended against them than the other. But it seems he is so conscious of the weakness of those testimonies, that he does not think them fit to satisfy any but those who believe him already.*

|| P. 7.

* P. 105.

† Sure-footing, p. 126.

As to his charge of false citations, it is but the common artifice of the Roman controvertists when they have nothing else to say. However that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall instance in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamour, and leave it to the reader to judge by these of his sincerity in the rest.

* *He says, I notoriously abuse the preface to Rushworth's dialogues in citing the author of it to say that such certainty as makes the cause always to work the same effect though it take not away the absolute possibility of working otherwise, ought absolutely to be reckon'd in the degree of true certainty; whereas (says Mr. S.) he only tells us there, p. 7. that by moral certainty [some understood] such a certainty as makes the cause, &c. To vindicate my self in this, I shall only set the author's words before the reader's eyes. They are these. This term moral certainty, every one explicated not alike; but some understood by it such a certainty as makes the cause always work the same effect, though it take not away the absolute possibility of working otherwise. Others call'd that a moral certainty which proceeds from, &c. A third explication of this word is, &c. Of these three the first ought absolutely to be reckon'd in the degree of true certainty, and the authors consider'd as mistaken in undervaluing it. Is this only to tell us that by moral certainty some understood, &c. Does not the prefacer also expressly affirm, that what these some understood by moral certainty, ought absolutely to be reckon'd in the degree of true certainty? which is the very thing I cited him for.*

† *Another heavy charge is, that according to my usual sincerity, I quote Rushworth's nephew to say,*

* P. 62. † P. 65.

that

*that a few good words are to be cast in concerning scripture, [for the satisfaction of indifferent men who have been brought up in this verbal and apparent respect of the scripture,] whereas (says Mr. S.) in the place you cite, he only expresses, it would be a satisfaction to indifferent men to see the positions one would induce them to embrace, maintainable by scripture. Does he only say so? let the reader judge. The words in Mr. Rushworth * are these: yet this I must tell ye, that it were a great satisfaction for indifferent men, that have been brought up in this verbal and apparent respect of the scripture, to see that the positions you would induce them unto, can be and are maintain'd by scripture, and that they are grounded therein. Certainly one would think that either this man has no eyes or no forehead.*

But the greatest out-cry of all is, that I abuse his first demonstration by virtue of a direct falsification both of his words and sense, by cogging in the word [all] making his principle run thus, that the greatest hopes and fears are applied to the minds of [all] christians. This indeed I make to be his principle grounded upon his words which I had cited a little before; and they are these, first; that christian doctrine was at first unanimously settled by the apostles in the hearts of the faithful dispers'd in great multitudes over several parts of the world. 2ly, that this doctrine was firmly believed by [all] those faithful to be the way to heaven, and the contradicting or deserting of it to be the way to damnation; so that the greatest hopes and fears imaginable were, by engaging the divine authority, strongly apply'd to the minds of the first believers, &c.

* P. 76, 77.

Now if these first believers, to whom he says, these hopes and fears were strongly apply'd, be all those faithful he spoke of before, which were dispers'd over several parts of the world, (as the tenor of his words plainly shews) what are these less than all the christians of that age? and he himself a little after tells us, there is the same reason of the following ages. So that I made his principle run no otherwise than he himself had laid it. And if it contradict what he says elsewhere, it is no new or strange thing. I wonder more at his confidence in charging such falsifications upon me as every man's eyes will presently confute him in. Methinks though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be amiss to have some conscience.

I shall only speak a few words to the two solid points, (as I may call them) of his letter, and I have done.

I had charg'd him that he makes traditious certainty a first and self-evident principle, and yet that he goes about to demonstrate it; which I said was impossible to be done, and if it could be done was needless. To avoid this inconvenience which he found himself sorely press'd withal, he distinguishes between speculative and practical self-evidence, and says that things which are practically self-evident may be demonstrated, but those that are speculatively so, cannot. But he must not think to shelter himself from so palpable an absurdity by this impertinent distinction. For let things be evident how they will, speculatively or practically, 'tis plain that if they be principles evident of themselves they need nothing to evidence them; and if they be first principles there can be nothing to make them more evident, because there is nothing before them to demonstrate them by. Now if Mr. S. had in truth believed that the certainty

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of tradition was a first and self-evident principle, he should by all means have let it alone, for it was in a very good condition to shift for it self; but his blind way of demonstration is enough to cast a mist about the clearest truth in the world. But perhaps by the self-evident certainty of tradition, Mr. S. only means that it is evident to himself; for I dare say it is so to no body else. And if that be his meaning, he did well enough to endeavour to demonstrate it; it was no more than needed.

*The other point is about his first principles, such as these, a rule is a rule, faith is faith, &c. which he says * must principle all that can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. Of these he hath mighty store, and bleisseth himself in it, as the rich man in the gospel did in his full barns, soul, take thine ease, thou hast principles laid up for many years; and out of an excess of good-nature pities my case, who did † undertake to write a discourse about the ground of faith, without so much as one principle to bless my self with. But the mischief is, that after all this stir about them they are good for nothing, and of the very same stamp with that frivolous one Aristotle || speaks of [if a thing be, it is,] which he rejects as a vain and ridiculous proposition. Such are Mr. S's first principles, surfeited of too much truth (as an ingenious writer of his own church says of them) and ready to burst with self-evidence, and yet by ten thousand of them a man shall not be able to advance one step in knowledge, because they produce no conclusion but themselves; whereas it is of the nature of principles to yield a conclusion different from themselves. And to convince Mr. S. fully of the foolery of these principles, I will try what can be done with them, either in a catago-*

* P. 11. † P. 74. || Analyt. Poster. l. 7.

rical or hypothetical *sylogism*, e. g. A rule is a rule, tradition is a rule, *ergo*, tradition is a rule. Again, if a rule be a rule, then a rule is a rule; but a rule is a rule, *ergo*. How is any man the wiser for all this? but it may be Mr. S. can make better work with them, and manage them more dextrously, so as to principle any thing that can be solidly concluded in any controversy.

And now I hope at last to have given Mr. S. full satisfaction; since he has brought me to the very point he desir'd, to acknowledge that I have no principles. And indeed if there be no other to be had but such as these, I do declare to all the world, that I neither have any principles, nor will have any.

S E R.

SERMONS

ON SEVERAL

SUBJECTS *and* OCCASIONS,

By the most Reverend

Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON,

L A T E

Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

VOLUME *the* FIRST.



L O N D O N:

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S E R M O N I.

The wisdom of being religious.

J O B xxviii. 28.

And unto man he said, behold, the fear of the LORD, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding.

IN this chapter Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and the unsearchable perfections of the works of God. And the result of his discourse is this, that a perfect knowledge of nature is nowhere to be found but in the author of it; no less wisdom and understanding than that which made the world, and contrived this vast and regular frame of nature, can thoroughly understand the philosophy of it, and comprehend so vast a design: but yet there is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies level to human understanding; and that is the knowledge of our creator, and of the duty we owe to him; the wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and avoiding what he forbids: this knowledge and wisdom may be attained by man, and is sufficient to make him happy. “And unto man he said, behold, the fear of the LORD that is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding.”

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously express'd; for wisdom and understanding are synonymous words here; and though sometimes they have different notions, yet in the poetical books of

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I.

scripture they are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. And so likewise the fear of the LORD, and departure from evil, are phrases of a very near sense, and like importance; and therefore we find them several times put together in scripture:

Prov. iii. 7. "fear the LORD, and depart from evil:" "by the fear
Prov. xvi. 6. "of the LORD men depart from evil." So that they

differ only as cause and effect, which by a metonymy usual in all sorts of authors, are frequently put one for another.

Now, to fear the LORD and to depart from evil are phrases, which the scripture useth in a very great latitude, to express to us the sum of religion, and the whole of our duty. And because the large usage of these phrases is to be the foundation of my following discourse, I shall for the farther clearing of this matter endeavour to shew these two things:

1. That 'tis very usual in the language of scripture to express the whole of religion by these and such like phrases.

2. The particular fitness of these two phrases to describe religion.

I. It is very usual in the language of scripture to express the whole of religion by some eminent principle or part of religion.

The great principles of religion are knowledge, faith, remembrance, love, and fear; by all which the scripture useth to express the whole duty of man.

In the old testament, by the knowledge, remembrance and fear of God. Religion is called "the know-
ledge

“ledge of the holy.” And wicked men are describ-
ed to be such as “know not God.” So likewise, by the
fear of the LORD, frequently in this book of Job, SERM. I. Jer. x. 25.
and in the Psalms and Proverbs. And, “then they that Mal. iii. 16.
“feared the LORD spake often one to another.” And
the fear of God is expressly said to be the sum of re-
ligion, “fear God and keep his commandments, for Eccl. xii. 13.
“this is the whole of man:” and on the contrary,
the wicked are described to be such as “have not the Psa. xxxvi. 1.
“fear of God before their eyes.” And so likewise
by the remembrance of God, “remember thy crea- Eccl. xii. 1.
“tor in the days of thy youth;” that is, enter upon
a religious course betimes: and on the contrary, the
character of the wicked is, that they forget God;
“the wicked shall be turned into hell; and all the Psal. ix. 17.
“nations that forget God.” In the new testament,
religion is usually expressed by faith in God and
CHRIST, and the love of them. Hence it is, that
true Christians are so frequently called believers, and
wicked and ungodly men unbelievers: and that good
men are described to be such as love God. “All things Rom. viii. 28.
“shall work together for good to them that love
“God;” and “such as love the LORD JESUS CHRIST.” Eph. vi. 24.
Now the reason why these are put for the whole of
religion, is, because the belief, and knowledge, and
remembrance, and love, and fear of God, are such
powerful principles, and have so great an influence up-
on men to make them religious, that where any one of
these really is, all the rest, together with the true and
genuine effects of them, are supposed to be.

And so likewise the sum of all religion is often ex-
pressed by some eminent part of it; which will ex-
plain the second phrase here in the text, departing

SERM. from evil. The worship of God is an eminent part
 I. of religion ; and prayer, which is often in scripture
 expressed by seeking God, and calling upon his name,
 is a chief part of religious worship. Hence religion
 Heb. xi. is described by seeking God, " he is a rewarder of
 6. " them that diligently seek him : " and by calling
 Acts ii. upon his name, " whosoever calleth upon the name
 21. " of the LORD, shall be saved." And so by coming
 to God, and by departing from evil. In this fallen
 state of man, religion begins with repentance and
 conversion, the two opposite terms of which, are God
 and sin : hence it is that religion is described some-
 times by coming to God, " he that cometh to God,
 Heb. xi. " must believe that he is ; " that is, no man can be
 6. religious, unless he believe there is a God ; some-
 times by departing from sin, " and he that departeth
 Isa. lix. " from evil, maketh himself a prey : " that is, such
 15. was the bad state of those times of which the prophet
 there complains that no man could be religious but
 he was in danger of being persecuted.

II. For the fitness of these two phrases to describe religion.

I. For the first, (the fear of the LORD) the fitness of this phrase will appear, if we consider how great an influence the fear of God hath upon men to make them religious. Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from that principle of self-preservation which God hath planted in every man. Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread and horror of every thing that can destroy his being, or endanger his happiness. And the greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is omni-

The wisdom of being religious.

5

SERM.

I.

omnipotency. So that the fear of God is an inward acknowledgment of a holy and just being, which is armed with an almighty and irresistible power; God having hid in every man's conscience a secret awe and dread of his infinite power, and eternal justice. Now fear being so intimate to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws, and the great security of our duty.

There are two bridles or restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear. Shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some remainders of virtue. Fear is the stronger, and works upon all who love themselves and desire their own preservation. Therefore in this degenerate state of mankind, fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest hold of us: our desire, and love, and hope, are not so apt to be wrought upon by the representation of virtue, and the promises of reward and happiness, as our fear is from the apprehensions of divine displeasure. For though we have lost in a great measure the gust and relish of true happiness, yet we still retain a quick sense of pain and misery. So that fear relies upon a natural love of our selves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation. And therefore religion usually makes it's first entrance into us by this passion; hence perhaps it is that Solomon more than once calls "the fear of the LORD the beginning of wisdom."

2. As for the second phrase [departing from evil] the fitness of it to express the whole duty of man, will appear, if we consider the necessary connexion that is between
between

S. B. M. ^{I.} between the negative and the positive part of our duty. He that is careful to avoid all sin will sincerely endeavour to perform his duty. For the soul of man is an active principle, and will be employed one way or other, it will be doing something; if a man abstain from evil, he will do good. Now there being such a strait connexion between these, the whole of our duty may be expressed by either of them; but most fitly by departing from evil, because that is the first part of our duty. Religion begins in the forsaking of sin:

*Virtus est vitium fugere, & sapientia prima
Stultitia caruisse —*

“ Virtue begins in the forsaking of vice; and the first part of wisdom is not to be a fool.” And therefore the scripture, which mentions these parts of our duty, doth constantly put departing from evil first; Ps. xxxiv. “ depart from evil and do good. Cease to do evil, 14. and “ learn to do well.” “ Let the wicked forsake his xxxvii. 27. “ way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and Isa. i. 16, “ let him return unto the LORD.” We are first to 17. and “ put off the old man which is corrupt according to Eph. iv. 22, 23, 24. “ deceitful lusts,” and then “ to be renewed in the “ spirit of our minds, and to put on the new man, 1 Pet. iii. “ &c.” “ let him eschew evil and do good.” To 11. all which I may add this farther consideration, that the law of God contained in the ten commandments, consisting mostly of prohibitions, (thou shalt not do such or such a thing) our observance of it is most fitly expressed by departing from evil, which yet includes obedience likewise to the positive precepts implied in those prohibitions.

Having

The wisdom of being religious.

7

Having thus explained the words, I come now to **SEAME**
consider the proposition contained in them, which is **I.**
this:

That religion is the best knowledge and wisdom.

This I shall endeavour to make good these three ways.

1. By a direct proof of it.
2. By shewing on the contrary the folly and ignorance of irreligion and wickedness.
3. By vindicating religion from those common imputations which seem to charge it with ignorance or imprudence.

I begin with the direct proof of this: and because religion comprehends two things, the knowledge of the principles of it, and a suitable life and practice; (the first of which being speculative, may more properly be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis practical, may be called wisdom or prudence) therefore I shall endeavour distinctly to prove these two things.

1. That religion is the best knowledge.

2. That 'tis the truest wisdom.

1. First, that it is the best knowledge.

The knowledge of religion commends itself to us upon these two accounts.

1. 'Tis the knowledge of those things which are in themselves most excellent.
2. Of those things which are most useful and necessary for us to know.

First, it is the best knowledge, because it is the knowledge of those things which are in themselves most excellent and desirable to be known; and those are God, and our duty. God is the sum and com-

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perfection of all perfection. It is delightful to know the creatures, because there are particular excellencies scattered and dispersed among them, which are some shadows of the divine perfections: but in God all perfections in their highest degree and exaltation meet together and are united. How much more delightful then must it needs be to fix our minds upon such an object in which there is nothing but beauty and brightness, what is amiable, and what is excellent; what will ravish our affections and raise our wonder, please us and astonish us at once; and that the finite measure and capacity of our understandings is not able to take in and comprehend the infinite perfections of God, this indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the delightfulness of the knowledge. For as it is pleasant to the eye to have an endless prospect, so is it some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies which have no shore or bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. There is a pleasure in admiration; and this is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent, and yet we see we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend.

And as the knowledge of God in his nature and perfections is excellent and desirable, so likewise to know him in those glorious manifestations of himself in the works of creation and providence; and above all, in that stupendious work of the redemption of the world by JESUS CHRIST, which was such a mystery, and so excellent a piece of knowledge that the

1 Pet. i 12. "the angels" are said to "desire to pry into it."

And

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And as the knowledge of God is excellent, so like-
wise of our duty, which is nothing else but virtue and
goodness and holiness, which are the image of God,
conformity to the nature and will of God, and an
imitation of the divine excellencies and perfections,
so far as we are capable: for to know our duty is to
know what it is to be like God in goodness, and pie-
ty, and patience, and clemency, in pardoning inju-
ries, and passing by provocations; in justice and
righteousness, in truth and faithfulness, and in a hatred
and detestation of the contrary of these: in a word,
it is to know what is the good and acceptable will of
God, what it is that he loves and delights in, and is
pleased withal, and would have us to do in order to
our perfection and our happiness. It is deservedly
accounted a piece of excellent knowledge to know
the laws of the land, and the customs of the country
we live in, and the will of the prince we live under:
how much more, to know the statutes of heaven, and
the laws of eternity, those immutable and eternal
rules of justice and righteousness; to know the will
and pleasure of the great monarch and universal king
of the world, and the customs of that country where
we must live for ever? This made David to admire
the law of God at that strange rate, and to advance
the knowledge of it above all other knowledge, "I Psal. cxix.
" have seen an end of all perfection, but thy com- 96.
" mandment is exceeding broad."

Secondly, it is the knowledge of those things which
are most useful and necessary for us to know. The
goodness of every thing is measured by it's end and
use, and that is the best thing which serves the best
end and purpose; and the more necessary any thing

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is to such an end, the better it is: so that the best knowledge is that which is of greatest use and necessity to us in order to our great end, which is eternal happiness, and the salvation of our souls. Curious speculations, and the contemplation of things that are impertinent to us, and do not concern us, nor serve to promote our happiness, are but a more specious and ingenious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and creditable kind of ignorance. That man that doth not know those things which are of use and necessity for him to know is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know besides. Now the knowledge of God, and of CHRIST, and of our duty, is of the greatest usefulness and necessity to us in order to our happiness. It is of absolute necessity that we should know God and CHRIST, in order to our being happy;

Joh. xvii.

3.

“this is life eternal (that is, the only way to it) to know thee the only true God, and him whom thou hast sent, JESUS CHRIST.” It is necessary also in order to our happiness to know our duty; because it is necessary for us to do it, and it is impossible to do it except we know it.

So that whatsoever other knowledge a man may be endued withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being, the preserver and protector of his life, his sovereign and his judge, the giver of every good and perfect gift, his surest refuge in trouble, his best friend or worst enemy, the present support of his life, his hopes in death, his future happiness, and his portion for ever: who does not know his relation to God, the duty that he owes him, and the way to please him who can make him happy or miserable for ever: who doth

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II

not know the LORD JESUS CHRIST, who is the way, the truth, and the life. SERM. I

If a man by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea-shore, (as it is said of Solomon) could command all the knowledge of nature and art, of words and things; could attain to a mastery in all languages, and sound the depths of all arts and sciences, measure the earth and the heaven, and tell the stars, and declare their orders and motions; could discourse of the interests of all states, the intrigues of all courts, the reason of all civil laws and constitutions, and give an account of the history of all ages; could speak of trees, "from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springs out of the wall; and of beasts also and of fowls, and of creeping things, and of fishes:" and yet should, in the mean time, be destitute of the knowledge of GOD and CHRIST, and his duty; all this would be but an impertinent vanity, and a more glittering kind of ignorance; and such a man (like the philosopher, who whilst he was gazing upon the stars, fell into the ditch) would but *sapienter descendere in infernum*, be undone with all this knowledge, and with a great deal of wisdom go down to hell.

2. Secondly, that to be religious is the truest wisdom, and that likewise upon two accounts.

1. Because it is to be wise for our selves.

2. It is to be wise as to our main interest and concernment.

1. 'Tis to be wise for ourselves. There is an expression, Job xxii. 21. "he that is wise is profitable to himself;" and Prov. ix. 12. "if thou be wise,

SERM. "thou shalt be wise for thy self:" intimating that
 I. wisdom regards a man's own interest and advantage, and that he is not a wise man that doth not take care of himself and his own concernments, according to that of old Ennius, *nequicquam sapere sapientem, qui sibi ipsi prodesse non quiret*, that man hath but an empty title of wisdom, and is not really wise, who is not wise for himself. As self-preservation is the first principle of nature, so care of our selves and our own interest is the first part of wisdom. He that is wise in the affairs and concernments of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise: he is employed indeed, but not so as a wise man should be: now this is the wisdom of religion, that it directs a man to a care of his own proper interest and concernment.

2. It is to be wise as to our main interest. Our chief end and highest interest is happiness: and this is happiness to be freed from all, (if it may) however from the greatest evils; and to enjoy (if it may be) all good, however the chiefest. To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of spirit: not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and tranquillity of mind. To be happy, is not only to be so for a little while, but as long as may be; and if it be possible, for ever. Now religion designs our greatest and longest happiness; it aims at a freedom from the greatest evils, and to bring us to the possession and enjoyment of the greatest good. For religion wisely considers that men have immortal spirits, which as they are spirits are capable of a pleasure and happiness distinct from that of our bodies
 and

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and our senses; and because they are immortal, are capable of an everlasting happiness. Now our souls being the best part of our selves, and eternity being infinitely the most considerable duration, the greatest wisdom is to secure the interest of our souls and of eternity, though it be with loss and to the prejudice of our temporal and inferior interests. Therefore religion directs us rather to secure inward peace than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting and intolerable torment than short and light afflictions which are but for a moment; to court the favour of God more than the friendship of the world, and not so much "to fear them that can kill the body," and after that have no more that they can do, as "him who after he hath killed, can destroy both body and soul in hell:" in a word, our main interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as is possible; and if we be cast into such circumstances, that we must be either in part and for a time, or else wholly and always miserable, the best wisdom is to chuse the greatest and most lasting happiness, but the least and shortest misery. Upon this account religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world, and is much more careful to avoid eternal misery than present sufferings. This is the wisdom of religion, that upon consideration of the whole, and casting up all things together, it does advise and lead us to our best interest.

II. The second way of confirmation shall be by endeavouring to shew the ignorance and folly of irreligion. Now all that are irreligious are so upon one of these two accounts: either, first, because they do

SERM. do not believe the foundations and principles of religion, as the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and future rewards : or else, secondly, because though they do in some sort believe these things, yet they live contrary to this their belief; and of this kind are the far greatest part of wicked men. The first sort are guilty of that which we call speculative, the other of practical atheism. I shall endeavour to shew the ignorance and folly of both these.

First, speculative atheism is unreasonable, and that upon these five accounts. 1. Because it gives no tolerable account of the existence of the world. 2. Nor does it give any reasonable account of the universal consent of mankind in this apprehension, that there is a God. 3. It requires more evidence for things than they are capable of. 4. The atheist pretends to know that which no man can know. 5. Atheism contradicts itself.

I. Because it gives no tolerable account of the existence of the world. One of the greatest difficulties that lies in the atheist's way is, upon his own supposition that there is no God, to give a likely account of the existence of the world. We see this vast frame of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it, all which we who believe a God attribute to him as the author of them. For a being supposed of infinite goodness and wisdom and power is a very likely cause of these things. What more likely to make this vast world, to stretch forth the heavens and lay the foundations of the earth, and to form these and all things in them of nothing, than infinite power? what more likely to communicate being and so many degrees of happiness to so many
several

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several sorts of creatures, than infinite goodness? what more likely to contrive this admirable frame of the universe and all the creatures in it, each of them so perfect in their kind, and all of them so fitted to each other and to the whole, than infinite counsel and wisdom? This seems to be no unreasonable account.

But let us see now what account the atheist gives of these things. If there be no God there are but these two ways imaginable for the world to be. Either it must be said, that not only the matter but also the frame of this world is eternal; and that, as to the main, things always were as they are, without any first cause of their being; which is the way of the Aristotelian atheist; (those I mean, who proceed upon Aristotle's supposition of the eternity of the world, but yet deny it to be from God, which he expressly asserts:) or else the matter of the world being supposed to be eternal and of it self, the original of this vast and beautiful frame must be ascribed merely to chance, and the casual concurrence of the parts of matter; which is the way of the Epicurean atheist. But neither of these ways gives a tolerable account of the existence of the world.

1. I shall first consider the hypothesis of those whom for distinction sake I call the Aristotelian atheists, which is this; that not only the matter but also the frame of the world is eternal; and that, as to the main, it was always as it is, of it self; and that there hath been from all eternity a succession of men and other creatures without any first cause of their being.

It seems to be very hard, and if that would do any good might be just matter of complaint, that we are fallen into so prophane and sceptical an age, which takes

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takes a pleasure and a pride in unravelling almost all the received principles both of religion and reason: so that we are put many times to prove those things which can hardly be made plainer than they are of themselves. And such almost are these principles, that God is, and that all things are made by him; which by reason of the bold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men we are now a-days put to defend.

That something is of itself is evident, because we see things are. And the things that we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always and of themselves. One of these two is unavoidable.

So that the controversy between us and this sort of atheists comes to this; which is the more credible opinion, that the world was never made, nor had a beginning, but always was as it is, and that there hath been from all eternity a succession of men and other creatures without any first cause of their being; or, that there was from all eternity such a being as we conceive God to be, infinite in power, goodness and wisdom, which made us and all other things: the first of these opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the credibility and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable, and such evidence as is sufficient to convince any impartial and considerate man.

Now in comparing the probabilities of things, that we may know on which side the advantage lies, these two considerations are of great moment, what the arguments are on each side, and what the difficulties. For if there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most pressing difficulties

difficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs: SERM.
this is sufficient to render one opinion very credible, I
and the other altogether incredible.

These two things therefore I shall endeavour to make good, in the matter that is now under our consideration. First, that there are fair proofs on our side, and as convincing as the nature of the thing is capable of; but that there is no pretence of proof on the other. And secondly, that the side on which there is no proof is incumbered with the greatest difficulties.

First, that there are fair proofs on our side, and as convincing as the nature of the thing is capable of; but that there is no pretence of proof on the other.

This question, "whether the world was created and had a beginning, or not?" is a question concerning an ancient matter of fact, which can only be decided these two ways; by testimony, and by probabilities of reason. Testimony, is the principal argument in a matter of this nature, and if fair probabilities of reason concur with it this argument hath all the strength it can have: now both these are clearly on the affirmative side of the question, viz. that the world was created, and had a beginning.

1. Testimony; of which there be two kinds, divine, and human.

Divine testimony, as such, is not proper to be used in this cause, considering the occasion of the present debate: for that would be to beg the first and main question now in controversy, which is, whether there be a God or not? which a testimony from God does suppose, and therefore ought not to be brought for the proof of it. 'Tis true indeed that those effects

SERM. of divine power, I mean miracles, which will prove a
 I. divine testimony to an infidel, will as well prove the
 being of a God to an atheist; but when we dispute
 against those who deny a God, no testimony ought
 to be presumed to be from God, but must be proved
 to be so. And whatever argument proves that will
 also prove that there is a God.

Human testimonies are of two sorts; universal tradition, and written history. Both these are plainly and beyond dispute on our side.

First, there is an universal tradition concerning the beginning of the world, and that it was made by God. And for the evidence of this we have the concurring tradition of the most ancient nations, the Egyptians and Phœnicians*; and of the most barbarous the Indians; who, as Strabo† tells us, “did in many things agree with the Grecians,” particularly in this, “that the world did begin, and should have an end; and that God, the maker and governor of it, is present in all parts of it.” And Acosta tells us, that at the first discovery of America, the inhabitants of Peru did worship one chief God, under the name or title of the maker of the universe: and yet these people had not had any commerce with the other known parts of the world, for God knows how many ages.

To which may be added, that the most ancient of the philosophers, and those that were the heads of the chiefs Sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras and Pythagoras, did likewise consent to this tradition. Particularly concerning Thales, Tully § tells

* Vid. Grot. de verit. chr. relig. l. 1.

† Geograph. l. 15.

§ De nat. deorum l. 1.

us, that he was "the first" of all the philosophers "that enquired into these things, and he said, that water was the beginning of all things, and that God was that mind, (or intelligent principle) which fashioned all things out of water." So likewise Strabo * informs us that the Brachmans, the chief sect of philosophers among the Indians, agreed with the Grecians in this, "that the world was made of water." Which agrees exactly with Moses's account of the creation, viz. "that the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters;" which St. Peter expresses thus, "that 2 Pet. iii. by the word of God the heavens and the earth 5 (for so the Hebrews call the world) "were of old ;ξ " ὅθεν οὐρανὸς καὶ γῆ ἐκ νεφελῶν constituted or made of water; not "standing out of the water," as our translation renders it.

Nay Aristotle † himself, who was the great asserter of the eternity of the world, gives this account why the gods were anciently represented by the heathens as swearing by the lake Styx, because "water" was supposed to be the "principle of all things." And this, he tells us, was the "most ancient opinion" concerning the original of the world; and that the "very oldest writers of theology," and those who lived "at the greatest distance from his time," were of this mind. And in the book *de Mundo* || it is freely acknowledged to have been an ancient saying, and a general tradition among all men, "that all things are of God, "and were made by him." I will conclude this with that full testimony of Maximus Tyrius § to this pur-

* Geogr. l. 15. † Metaph. l. 1. c. 3. || Cap. 6.

§ Dissertat. 1.

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pose: "However (says he) men may differ in other things, yet they all agree in this law or principle, that there is one God, king and father of all things, &c. This the Greeks say, this the Barbarians; this those that live upon the continent, and those that dwell by the sea; the wise and the unwise."

Secondly, we have likewise a most ancient and credible history of the beginning of the world; I mean the history of Moses, with which no book in the world in point of antiquity can contend. I shall not now go about to strengthen my argument, by pleading the divine authority of this book; for which yet I could offer good evidence, if that were proper to the matter in hand. It is sufficient to my present purpose that Moses have the ordinary credit of an historian given him, which none in reason can deny him, he being cited by the most ancient of the heathen historians, and the antiquity of his writings never questioned by any of them, as Josephus * assures us.

Now this history of Moses gives us a particular account of the beginning of the world, and of the creation of it by God. Which assertion of his is agreeable to the most ancient writers among the heathen, whether poets or historians. And several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world (of which he gives a particular account, Gen. x.) do very well accord with the most ancient accounts of prophane history. And I do not know, whether any thing ought more to recommend the writings of Moses to a human belief, than the easy

* L. 1. contra Appion.

and credible account which he gives of the original of the world, and of the first peopling of it.

As to the account of ancient times, both the Egyptian and Chaldean accounts, which are pretended by some to be so vastly different from that of the scriptures, may for all that be, near the matter, easily reconciled with it*; if we do but admit what Diodorus Siculus, and Plutarch, very credible persons, and diligent searchers into ancient books, do most expressly assure us, viz. that both those nations did anciently reckon months for years. And the account of the Chineses is not hard to be reconciled with that of the Septuagint. Now in so nice and obscure a matter, as the account of ancient times is, it ought to satisfy any fair and reasonable enquirer if they can be brought any whit near one another.

So that universal tradition and the most ancient history in the world are clearly on our side. And if they be, one can hardly wish a more convincing argument. For if the world and consequently mankind had a beginning, there is all the reason in the world to expect these two things: first, that there should be an universal tradition, concerning this matter; because it was the most memorable thing that could be transmitted to posterity. And this was easy to be done, if mankind sprang from one common root and original, from whence this tradition would naturally be universally diffused. Secondly, it may with the same reason be expected, that so remarkable a thing should be recorded in the most ancient history. Now both these have accordingly happened. But

* Vid. Dr. Stillingfleet's Orig. Sac. where this is fully made out.

then

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then on the other hand, if the world was eternal and had no beginning, there could be no real ground for such a tradition or history. And if such a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment, but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come to be universally propagated. For upon the supposition of those who hold the eternity of the world, the world was always peopled; and if so, there could be no common head or spring from whence such a tradition would naturally derive itself into all parts of the world. So that unless all the world was sometime of one language, and under one government (which it never was that we know of since it was peopled) no endeavour and industry could make such a tradition common.

If it be said, that this tradition began after some universal deluge, out of which possibly but one family might escape, and that possibly too of barbarous people; from whom any fond and groundless conceit might spring, and afterwards spread it self as mankind encreased. This I shall have occasion to consider in a more proper place. In the mean time I have shewn, even from the acknowledgment of Aristotle himself, that there was anciently such a tradition concerning the beginning of the world. Nay, if we may believe him, he himself was the very first asserter of the eternity of the world. For he * says expressly, "that all the philosophers that were before him, did hold that the world was made." Thus much for the first kind of proof this matter is capable of, namely, testimony.

* De celo. l. 1. c. 10.

2dly, The probabilities of reason do all likewise
favour the beginning of the world: as

1. The want of any history or tradition ancients
than what is consistent with the received opinion of
the time of the world's beginning; nay, the most
ancient histories were written long after that time.
This Lucretius, the famous Epicurean, urgeth as a
strong presumption that the world had a beginning

*—Si nulla fuit genitalis origo
Terrarum & cæli, semperque æterna fuere:
Cur supra bellum Thebanum, & funera Trojæ,
Non alias aliū quoque res cecinere Poetæ?*

i. e. "If the world had no beginning, how is it that the
Greek poets (the most ancient of their writers) men-
tion nothing higher than the Theban war, and the
destruction of Troy?" Were there from all eternity
no memorable actions done till about that time? Or had
mankind no way till of late to record them and pro-
pagate the memory of them to posterity? It is much,
if men were from eternity, that they should not find
out the way of writing in all that long duration,
which had past before that time. Sure he was a for-
tunate man indeed, who after men had been eternal-
ly so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to
hit upon it.

But it may be, the famous actions of former times
were always recorded, but that the memorials of
them have been several times lost by universal deluges,
which have now and then happened and swept all
away, except (it may be) two or three persons, that
have escaped and begun the world again upon a new
score. This is the only refuge that the atheist hath

to

SER. M. to fly to, when he is prest with this and the like arguments. But he cannot possibly escape this way. I. For these universal inundations must either be natural or supernatural. If they be supernatural, as (any man that considers well the frame of the world, and how hard it is to give a natural reason of them, would be inclined to think) then indeed it is easy to conceive how a few of mankind, and no more, should escape: because this will depend upon the pleasure of that superior being which is supposed supernaturally to order these things. But this is to yield what we have all this while contended for, viz. That there is a God. But if they be natural, which the atheist must say, then there is nothing to restrain them from a total destruction, not only of mankind, but of all the beasts of the earth. This the atheist cannot deny, not only to be very possible, but exceeding probable; because he grants it to have come so near the matter, that but very few escaped, and no doubt with great difficulty. Now it is the greatest wonder in the world, that a thing (according to their own supposition) so likely to happen, should never have fallen out in an infinite duration. Will any man have the face to say that a thing is likely which did never yet happen from all eternity? One would think that not only whatever is probable, but whatever can possibly happen, should be brought about in that space: so that if mankind had been from eternity it had in all probability, I had almost said, been destroyed from all eternity, but I may confidently say, long since ruined.

2. Another probability of the world's beginning is, the account which we have of the original of learning and the most useful arts in several parts of the world.

Now

Now if the world had been eternal, these in all likelihood would have been found out, and generally spread long ago and beyond the memory of all ages.

There are some arts indeed that are peculiarly convenient to some particular nations; and others that are only serviceable to the humour and fashion of one or more ages. These are not likely to spread, and they may come in, and go out, and return again as often as there is occasion. But those which are generally useful to mankind in all times and places, if they were once found out (and who would not think they should in an eternal duration?) it is not imaginable but that they should have been spread innumerable ages since: nor can any man give a good reason how they should ever be lost, but by some such accident as an universal deluge, which has been spoken to already. But now on the contrary, the beginnings of learning and of the most useful arts in several nations, is very well known. And I add farther, that where-ever learning and civil arts have come, this tradition concerning the beginning of the world hath been most vigorous, and asserted with the greatest clearness and confidence.

3. The several parts of which the world consists, being (so far as by those parts of it which we know, we can possibly judge of the rest) in their nature corruptible; it is more than probable, that in an infinite duration this frame of things would long since have been dissolved; especially, if (as the atheist affirms) there be no superior being, no wise and intelligent principle to repair and regulate it, and to prevent those innumerable disorders and calamitous accidents, which must in so long a space in all probability have

SERM. I. happened to it. This Lucretius * also urges as a convincing proof that the world was not eternal.

*Quare etiam nativa necesse est confiteare
Hæc eadem ; neque enim mortali corpore quæ sunt
Ex infinito jam tempore adbuc potuissent
Immensi validas ævi contemnere vires.*

“ It must necessarily (says he) be acknowledged
“ that the world had a beginning ; otherwise those
“ things which are in their own nature corruptible
“ had never been able, from all eternity, to have held
“ out against those forcible and violent assaults which
“ in an infinite duration must have happened.” Nay
thus much Aristotle himself every where grants, that
if the frame of the world be liable to dissolution, it
must of necessity be acknowledged to have had a be-
ginning.

These are some of the chief probabilities on our
side ; which being taken together, and in their unit-
ed force, have a great deal of conviction in them.
Especially if this be added, that there is no kind of
positive proof so much as pretended on the other side.
The utmost that Aristotle pretends to prove, is that
the world proceeded from God by the way of a na-
tural and necessary effect, as light does from the sun.
Which if it be true (as there is no tolerable ground
for it) the world indeed would be without beginning,
but not of it self. And thus I have done with the
first consideration I propounded to speak to, viz.
“ That there are fair proofs on our side, and as con-
“ vincing as the nature of the thing is capable of ; but
“ that there is no pretence or proof on the other.” I
proceed therefore to the

Second consideration, "that the most pressing difficulties are on that side on which there is no proof." SERM.
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Those who deny a God, and hold the world to have been eternal and of it self, have only two things to object against us: the difficulties that there are in the "notion of a God, and in making the world of "nothing." To the first I answer: that we attribute nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power, wisdom, goodness, justice and truth, have no repugnancy in them to our reason; because we own these Perfections to be in some degree in our selves; and therefore they may be in the highest degree that is possible in another. The eternity of God and his immensity, and his being of himself, how difficult soever they may be to be conceived, yet these perfections must be granted to be somewhere; and therefore they may as well, nay much better, be ascribed to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. And as for God's being a spirit, whatever difficulty there may be in conceiving the notion of a spirit, yet the atheist must grant the thing, that there is a being or principle really distinct from matter; or else shew how mere matter, which is confessed by themselves to be void of sense and understanding, and to move necessarily, can produce any thing that has sense, understanding and liberty. As to the other difficulty, "of making the world of nothing," I shall only say this: that though it signify an inconceivable excess of power, yet there can no contradiction be shewn in it. And it is every whit as easy to conceive that something should be caused to be that was not before, as that any thing should be of it self;

SERM. which yet must be granted on both sides ; and there-
 I. fore this difficulty ought not to be objected by either.

But then on the other side there are these two great and real difficulties. First, that men generally have always believed the contrary, viz. That the world had a beginning, and was made by God. Which is a strong evidence that this account of the existence of the world is more natural, and of a more easy conception to human understanding. And indeed it is very natural to conceive that every thing which is imperfect (as the world and all the creatures in it must be acknowledged in many respects to be) had some cause which produced it, such as it is, and determined the bounds and limits of it's perfection : but that which is of it self and without a cause, may be any thing, and have any perfection which does not imply a contradiction. Secondly, to assert mankind to have been of it self, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it ; that we plainly see every man to be from another. So that mankind is asserted to have no cause of it's being, and yet every particular man must be acknowledged to have a father ; which is every whit as absurd in an infinite succession of men, as in any finite number of generations. It is more easy indeed to conceive how a constant and permanent being, suppose matter, should always have been of it self ; and then that that should be the foundation of infinite successive changes and alterations : but an infinite succession of the generations of men without any permanent foundation, is utterly unimaginable. If it be said that the earth was always, and in time did produce men, and that they ever since have produced one another ;

this



this is to run into one great absurdity of the Epicurean way, which shall be considered in it's proper place.

And thus I have endeavoured, as plainly and briefly as the nature of the argument would admit, to prove that the account which the scripture gives of the existence of the world, is most credible, and agreeable to the reason of mankind; and that this first account which the atheist gives of it, is altogether incredible. And now I expect after all this the atheist will complain, that all that hath been said does not amount to a strict demonstration of the thing. It may be so. And if the atheist would undertake to demonstrate the contrary, there might be some reason for this complaint. In the mean time I desire to know whether when both sides are agreed that the world is, and that it must either have it's original from God, or have been always of it self; and if it have been made evident, that on one side there are fair proofs both from testimony and reason, and as convincing as the nature of the thing is capable of, and no pretence of proof on the other; and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof; I say, if this have been made evident, I desire to know whether this be not upon the matter as satisfactory to a wise man as a demonstration? For in this case there can be no doubt on which side the clear advantage of evidence lies, and consequently which way a prudent man ought to determine assent.

I come now in the second place, to consider the other account which another sort of atheists, those whom I call the Epicurean, do give of the existence

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of the world. And 'tis this. They suppose the matter of which the world is constituted to be eternal and of it self, and then an infinite empty space for the infinite little parts of this matter (which they call atoms) to move and play in; and that these being always in motion did after infinite trials and encounters, without any counsel or design, and without the disposal and contrivance of any wise and intelligent being, at last by a lucky casualty entangle and settle themselves in this beautiful and regular frame of the world which we now see. And that the earth, being at first in it's full vigour and fruitfulness, did then bring forth men and all other sorts of living creatures as it does plants now.

This is in short the Epicurean account of the original of the world, which, as absurd as it is, Lucretius * hath very elegantly expressed in these verses.

*Sed quibus ille modis conjectus materiâ,
Fundârit cælum ac terram, pontique profunda,
Solisque & lunæ cursus, ex ordine ponam.
Nam certè neque consilio primordia rerum
Ordine se quæque, atque sagaci mente locârunt;
Nec quos quæque darent motus, pepigere profecto:
Sed quia multa modis multis primordia rerum
Ex infinito jam tempore percita plagis
Ponderibusque suis consuerunt concita ferri,
Omnimodisque coire, atque omnia pertentare,
Quæcunque inter se possent congressa creare:
Propterea fit, uti magnum vulgata per ævum
Omnigenos catus, & motus experiundo,
Tandem ea convenient, quæ ut convenere, repente*

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*Magnarum rerum fiunt exordia sæpe,
Terraï, maris & cæli, generisque animantum.*

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I.

Thus he like a good poet, but a very bad maker and contriver of the world. For I appeal to any man of reason whether any thing can be more unreasonable, than obstinately to impute an effect to chance which carries, in the very face of it, all the arguments and characters of a wise design, and contrivance? Was ever any considerable work, in which there was required a great variety of parts, and a regular and orderly disposition of those parts, done by chance? Will chance fit means to ends, and that in ten thousand instances, and not fail in any one? How often might a man after he had jumbled a set of letters in a bag, fling them out upon the ground before they would fall into an exact poem, yea or so much as make a good discourse in prose? And may not a little book be as easily made by chance, as this great volume of the world? How long might a man be in sprinkling colours upon canvas with a careless hand, before they would happen to make the exact picture of a man? And is a man easier made by chance than his picture? How long might twenty thousand blind men, which should be sent out from the several remote parts of England, wander up and down before they would all meet upon Salisbury plains and fall into rank and file in the exact order of an army? And yet this is much more easy to be imagined, than how the innumerable blind parts of matter should rendezvous themselves into a world. A man that sees Henry the seventh's chapel at Westminster might with as good reason maintain (yea with much

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much better, considering the vast difference betwixt that little structure and the huge fabrick of the world) that it was never contrived or built by any man, but that the stones did by chance grow into those curious figures into which they seem to have been cut and graven; and that upon a time (as tales usually begin) the materials of that building, the stone, mortar, timber, iron, lead and glass, happily met together and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order in which we see them now, so close compacted that it must be a very great chance that parts them again. What would the world think of a man that should advance such an opinion as this, and write a book for it? If they would do him right, they ought to look upon him as mad: but yet with a little more reason than any man can have to say that the world was made by chance: or that the first men grew up out of the earth as plants do now. For can any thing be more ridiculous and against all reason, than to ascribe the production of men to the first fruitfulness of the earth, without so much as one instance and experiment in any age or history to countenance so monstrous a supposition? The thing is at first-sight so gross and palpable, that no discourse about it can make it more apparent. And yet these shameful beggars of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be the men of reason, the great wits of the world, the only cautious and wary persons that hate to be imposed upon, that must have convincing evidence for every thing, and can admit of nothing without a clear demonstration for it.

II. Specu-

II. Speculative atheism is unreasonable, because it gives no reasonable account of the universal consent of mankind in this apprehension, that there is a God. That men do generally believe a God, and have done in all ages, the present experience of the world, and the records of former times do abundantly testify. Now how comes this persuasion to have gained so universal a possession of the mind of man, and to have found such general entertainment in all nations, even those that are most barbarous? If there be no such thing as God in the world, how comes it to pass that this object doth continually encounter our understandings? Whence is it that we are so perpetually haunted with the apparition of a deity, and followed with it wherever we go? If it be not natural to the mind of man, but proceeds from some accidental distemper of our understandings, how comes it to be so universal that no differences of age, or temper, or education can wear it out, and set any considerable number of men free from it? Into what can we resolve this strong inclination of mankind to this error and mistake? How come all nations to be thus seduced? It is altogether unimaginable but that the reason of so universal a consent in all places and ages of the world, and among all differences of persons, should be one and constant. But no one and constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind and understanding, which hath this notion of a deity born with it and stamped upon it; or which is all one, is of such a frame that in the free use and exercise of itself it will find out God: and what more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's workmanship he should set this mark of him-

S E R M. I. self upon all reasonable creatures, that they may know to whom they belong, and may acknowledge the author of their beings? This seems to be a credible and satisfactory account of so universal a consent in this matter. But now what doth the atheist resolve this into? He is not at one with himself what account to give of it, nor can it be expected he should. For he that will over-look the true reason of a thing, which usually is but one, may easily find many false ones, error being infinite. But there are three which he principally relies upon, fear, tradition, and policy of state. I shall briefly consider these.

First, he would make us believe that this apprehension of a God doth spring from an infinite jealousy in the mind of man, and an endless fear of the worst that may happen; according to that divine saying of the poet, which he can never sufficiently admire,

Primum in orbe deos fecit timor, —

“Fear first made gods.” So that it is granted on both sides that the fear of a deity doth universally possess the minds of men. Now the question is, whether it be more likely that the existence of a God should be the cause of this fear, or that this fear should be the cause why men imagine there is a God? If there be a God, who hath impressed this image of himself upon the mind of man, there’s great reason why all men should stand in awe of him: but if there be no God, it is not easy to conceive how fear should create an universal confidence and assurance in men that there is one. For, whence should this fear come? It must be either from without, from the suggestion of others who first tell us there is such a being, and then

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our fear believes it; or else it must arise from within, from the nature of man which is apt to fancy dreadful and terrible things. If from the suggestion of others who tell us so, the question returns, who told them so? and will never be satisfied till the first author of this report be found out. So that this account of fear resolves it self into tradition, which shall be spoken to in it's proper place. But if it be said that this fear ariseth from within, from the nature of man which is apt to imagine dreadful things, this likewise is liable to inexplicable difficulties. For, first, the proper object of fear is something that is dreadful, that is, something that threatens men with harm or danger; and that in God must either be power or justice; and such an object as this fear indeed may create: but goodness and mercy are essential to the notion of a God as well as power and justice: now how should fear put men upon fancying a being that is infinitely good and merciful? No man hath reason to be afraid of such a being, as such. So that the atheist must join another cause to fear, viz. hope, to enable men to create this imagination of a God. And what would the product of these two contrary passions be? The imagination of a being which we should fear would do us as much harm as we could hope it would do us good; which would be *quid pro quo*, and which our reason would oblige us to lay aside so soon as we have fancied it, because it would signify just nothing. But, secondly, suppose fear alone could do it; how comes the mind of man to be subject to such groundless and unreasonable fears? The Aristotelian atheist will say, it always was so; but this is to affirm, and not to give any account of a thing. The Epicurean

SERM. I. atheist, if he will speak consonantly to himself, must say that there happened in the original constitution of the first men such a contexture of atoms as do naturally dispose men to these panick fears; unless he will say that the first men, when they grew out of the earth and afterwards broke loose from their root, finding themselves weak and naked and unarmed, and meeting with several fierce creatures stronger than themselves, they were put in such a fright as did a little distemper their understandings, and let loose their imaginations to endless suspicions and unbounded jealousies, which did at last settle in the conceit of an invisible being infinitely powerful and able to do them harm; and being fully possess'd with this apprehension (nothing being more ordinary than for crazed persons to believe their own fancies) they became religious; and afterwards when mankind began to be propagated in the way of generation, then religion obliged them to instil these principles into their children in their tender years, that so they might make the greater impresson upon them; and this course having been continued ever since the notion of a God hath been kept up in the world. This is very suitable to Epicurus his hypothesis of the original of men; but if any man think fit to say thus I cannot think it fit to confute him. Thirdly, whether men were from all eternity such timorous and fanciful creatures, or happened to be made so in the first constitution of things, it seems however that this fear of a deity hath a foundation in nature. And if it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude that there is some ground and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose, than that they

they are vain and groundless? There is no principle that Aristotle (the great assertor of the eternity of the world) doth more frequently inculcate than this, "that nature doth nothing in vain;" and the atheist himself is forced to acknowledge (and so every man must who attentively considers the frame of the world) that although things were made by chance, yet they have happened as well as if the greatest wisdom had the ordering and contriving of them. And surely wisdom would never have planted such a vain principle as the fear of a deity in the nature of man, if there had not been a God in the world.

Secondly, if fear be not a sufficient account of this universal consent, the atheist thinks it may very probably be resolved into universal tradition. But this likewise is liable to great exception. For, whence came this tradition? It must begin some time, it must have it's original from some body; and it were very well worth our knowing who that man was that first raised this spirit which all the reason of mankind could never conjure down since. Where did he live, and when? In what country, and in what age of the world? What was his name, or his son's name, that we may know him? This the atheist can give no punctual account of: only he imagines it not improbable that some body long ago (no body knows when) beyond the memory of all ages did start such a notion in the world, and that it hath past for current ever since. But if this tradition be granted so very ancient as to have been before all books, and to be elder than any history, it may for any thing any body can tell have been from the beginning; and then it is much more likely to be a notion which was bred in
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the mind of man and born with him, than a tradition transmitted from hand to hand through all generations; especially if we consider how many rude and barbarous nations there are in the world which consent in the opinion of a God, and yet have scarce any certain tradition of any thing that was done among them but two or three ages before.

Thirdly, but if neither of these be satisfactory, he hath one way more; which although it signify little to men of sober and severe reason, yet it very unhappily hits the jealous and suspicious humour of the generality of men, who from the experience they have had of themselves and others are very apt to suspect that every body, but especially their superiors and governors, have a design to impose upon them for their own ends. In short, it is this: that this noise about a God is a mere state-engine and a politick device, invented at first by some great prince or minister of state, to keep people in awe and order. And if so, from hence (saith the atheist) we may easily apprehend how from such an original it might be generally propagated and become universally current, having the stamp of publick authority upon it. Besides, that people have always been found easy to comply with the inclinations of their prince. And from hence likewise we may see the reason why this notion hath continued so long. For being found by experience to be so excellent an instrument of government we may be sure it would always be cherished and kept up.

And now he triumphs, and thinks the business is very clear: thus it was, some time or other, (most probably towards the beginning of the world, if it had

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had a beginning, when all mankind was under one universal monarch) some great Nebuchadnezzar set up this image of a deity, and commanded "all people and nations to fall down and worship it:" and this being found a successful device to awe people into obedience to government it hath been continued to this day, and is like to last to the end of the world. To this fine conjecture I have these four things to say:

1. That all this is mere conjecture and supposition; he cannot bring the least shadow of proof or evidence for any one tittle of it.

2. This supposition grants the opinion of a God to conduce very much to the support of government and order in the world; and consequently to be very beneficial to mankind. So that the atheist cannot but acknowledge that it is great pity that it should not be true, and that it is the common interest of mankind, if there were but probable arguments for it, not to admit of any slight reasons against it; and to punish all those who would seduce men to atheism, as the great disturbers of the world and pests of human society.

3. This supposition can have nothing of certainty in it unless this be true, "that whoever makes a politick advantage of other mens principles ought to be presumed to contrive those principles into them." Whereas it is much more common (because more easy) for men to serve their own ends of those principles or opinions which they do not put into men, but find there. So that if the question of a God were to be decided by the probability of this conjecture, (which the atheist applauds himself most in) it would be concluded in the affirmative; it be-
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ing much more likely, since politicians reap the advantages of obedience and a more ready submission to government from men's believing that there is a God, that they found the minds of men prepossessed to their hands with the notion of a God, than that they planted it there.

4. We have as much evidence of the contrary to this supposition as such a thing is capable of, viz. that it was not an *arcanum imperii*, a "secret of government" to propagate the belief of a God among the people when the governors themselves knew it to be a cheat. For we find in the histories of all ages of which we have any records, (and of other ages we cannot possibly judge) that princes have not been more secure from troubles of conscience and the fears of religion and the terrors of another world, (nay many of them more subject to these) than other men, as I could give many instances, and those no mean ones: what made Caligula creep under the bed when it thunder'd? What made Tiberius, that great master of the crafts of government, complain so much of the grievous stings and lashes he felt in his conscience? What made cardinal Wolsey (that great minister of state in our own nation) to pour forth his soul in those sad words, "had I been as diligent to please my God as I have been to please my king, he would not have forsaken me now in my gray hairs?" What reason for such actions and speeches, if these great men had known that religion was but a cheat? But if they knew nothing of this secret, I think we may safely conclude that the notion of a God did not come from the court, that it was not the invention of politicians and a juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. And

And now from all this that hath been said it seems to be very evident, that the general consent of mankind in this apprehension that there is a God must in all reason be ascribed to some more certain and universal cause than fear, or tradition, or state-policy, viz. to this, that God himself hath wrought this image of himself upon the mind of man, and so woven it into the very frame of his being, that (like Phidias his picture in Minerva's shield) it can never totally be defaced without the ruin of human nature.

I know but one objection that this discourse is liable to, which is this; that the universal consent of mankind in the apprehension of a God is no more an argument that he really is, than the general agreement of so many nations for so many ages in the worship of many gods is an argument that there are many.

To this I answer, 1. That the generality of the philosophers and wise men of all nations and ages, did dissent from the multitude in these things. They believed but one supreme deity, which with respect to the various benefits men received from him had several titles bestowed upon him. And although they did servilely comply with the people in worshipping God, by sensible images and representations, yet it appears by their writings that they despised this way of worship as superstitious, and unsuitable to the nature of God. So that Polytheism and idolatry are far from being able to pretend to universal consent, from their having had the vote of the multitude in most nations for several ages together. Because the opinion of the vulgar, separated from the consent and approbation of the wise, signifies no more

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2. The gross ignorance and mistakes of the heathen about God and his worship are a good argument that there is a God ; because they shew that men sunk into the most degenerate condition, into the greatest blindness and darkness imaginable, do yet retain some sense and awe of a deity ; that religion is a property of our natures, and that the notion of a deity is intimate to our understandings and sticks close to them, seeing men will rather have any God than none ; and rather than want a deity they will worship any thing.

3. That there have been so many false gods devised, is rather an argument that there is a true one than that there is none. There would be no counterfeits but for the sake of something that is real. For though all pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. For to counterfeit is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellence. There would be no brass-money if there were not good and lawful money. Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been any diamonds. Those idols in Henry the seventh's time, (as Sir Francis Bacon calls them) Lambert Simnell and Perkin Warbeck, had never been set up, if there had not once been a real Plantagenet and duke of York. So the idols of the heathen, though they be set up in affront to the true God, yet they rather prove that there is one than the contrary.

III. Speculative atheism is absurd, because it requires more evidence for things than they are capable of. Aristotle hath long since well observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and evidence

evidence for every thing, which we have for some things. Mathematical things, being of an abstracted nature, are capable of the clearest and strictest demonstration: but conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a moral nature by moral arguments; and matters of fact by credible testimony. And though none of these be capable of that strict kind of demonstration, which mathematical matters are; yet have we an undoubted assurance of them, when they are proved by the best arguments that things of that kind will bear. No man can demonstrate to me (unless we will call every argument that is fit to convince a wise man a demonstration) that there is such an island in America as Jamaica. Yet upon the testimony of credible persons who have seen it, and authors who have written of it, I am as free from all doubt concerning it, as I am from doubting of the clearest mathematical demonstration. So that this is to be entertained as a firm principle by all those who pretend to be certain of any thing at all: "that when any thing in any of these kinds, is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, and we have as great assurance that it is, as we could possibly have supposing it were, we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing."

Now to apply this to the present case. The being of a God is not mathematically demonstrable, nor can it be expected it should, because only mathematical matters admit of this kind of evidence. Nor can it be proved immediately by sense, because God being supposed to be a pure spirit cannot be the ob-

ject of any corporeal sense. But yet we have as great assurance that there is a God as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of; and as we could in reason expect to have, supposing that he were. For let us suppose there were such a being as an infinite spirit, clothed with all possible perfection, that is, as good and wise and powerful, &c. as can be imagined: what conceivable ways are there whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being? but either by an internal impresson of the notion of a God upon our minds; or else by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot without great violence to our understandings attribute to any other cause but such a being as we conceive God to be, that is, one that is infinitely good, and wise, and powerful? Now we have this double assurance that there is a God, and greater or other than this the thing is not capable of: if God should assume a body and present himself before our eyes, this might amaze us but could not give us any rational assurance that there is an infinite spirit. If he should work a miracle; this could not in reason convince an atheist more than the arguments he already hath for it. If the atheist then were to "ask a sign in the heaven above, or "in the earth beneath," what could he desire God to do for his conviction more than he hath already done? Could he desire him to work a greater miracle than to make a world? Why, if God should carry this perverse man out of the limits of this world, and shew him a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say that innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to rally together and to

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form themselves into this new world, and that God did not make it. Thus you see that we have all the rational assurance of a God that the thing is capable of, and that atheism is absurd and unreasonable in requiring more.

IV. The atheist is unreasonable, because he pretends to know that which no man can know, and to be certain of that which no body can be certain of; that is, that there is no God, and which is consequent upon this (as I shall shew afterwards) that it is not possible there should be one. And the atheist must pretend to know this certainly. For it were the greatest folly in the world for a man to deny and despise a God, if he be not certain that he is not. Now whoever pretends to be certain that there is no God hath this great disadvantage, he pretends to be certain of a pure negative. But of negatives we have far the least certainty, and they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. Indeed such negatives as only deny some particular mode or manner of a thing's existence, a man may have a certainty of them; because when we see things to be, we may see what they are, and in what manner they do or do not exist. For instance, we may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings, because this only concerns the manner of his existence; and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not so, or so. But pure negatives, that is, such as absolutely deny the existence of things, or the possibility of their existence, can never be proved; for after all that can be said against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are which we know not of, and that many more things may be than are; and if so, after all our argu-

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arguments against a thing it will be uncertain whether it be or not. And this is universally true, unless the thing denied to be do plainly imply a contradiction; from which I have already shewn the notion of a God to be free. Now the atheist pretends to be certain of a pure negative, that there is no such being as God, and that it is not possible there should be: but no man can reasonably pretend to know thus much, but he must pretend to know all things that are or can be; which if any man should be so vain as to pretend to, yet it is to be hoped that no body would be so weak as to believe him.

V. Speculative atheism is unreasonable, because it contradicts it self. There is this great contradiction in the denial of a God: He that denies a God, says that that is impossible which yet must be granted to be possible. He says it is impossible that there should be such a being as God, in saying that *de facto* there is no such being. For eternity being essential to the notion of a God, if there be not a God already it is impossible now that there should be one; because such a being as is supposed to be essentially eternal and without beginning cannot now begin to be. And yet he must grant it possible that there should be such a being, because it is possible there should be such a being as hath all possible perfection: and such a being as this is that which we call God, and is that very thing which the atheist denies and others affirm to be. For he that denies a God, must deny such a being as all the world describe God to be; and this is the general notion which all men have of God, "that he is a being as perfect as is possible;" that is, endued with all such perfections as do not imply a contradiction,

tradition, which none of those perfections which we attribute to God do, as I have already proved.

II. Speculative atheism as it is unreasonable, so is it a most imprudent and uncomfortable opinion; and that upon these two accounts. First, because it is against the present interest and happiness of mankind. Secondly, because it is infinitely hazardous and unsafe in the issue.

1. It is against the present interest and happiness of mankind. If atheism were the general opinion of the world, it would be infinitely prejudicial to the peace and happiness of human society, and would open a wide door to all manner of confusion and disorder. But this I shall not now insist upon, because I design a particular discourse of that by it self.

I shall at present content my self to shew how uncomfortable an opinion this would be to particular persons. For nothing can be more evident than that man is not sufficient of himself to his own happiness. He is liable to many evils and miseries which he can neither prevent nor redress. He is full of wants which he cannot supply, and compassed about with infirmities which he cannot remove, and obnoxious to dangers which he can never sufficiently provide against. Consider man without the protection and conduct of a superior being, and he is secure of nothing that he enjoys in this world, and uncertain of every thing that he hopes for. He is apt to grieve for what he cannot help, and eagerly to desire what he is never likely to obtain. "Man walketh in a vain shew, and disquieteth himself in vain." He courts happiness in a thousand shapes, and the faster he pursues it the faster it flies from him. His hopes and expectations
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are bigger than his enjoyments, and his fears and jealousies more troublesome than the evils themselves which he is so much afraid of. He is liable to a great many inconveniencies every moment of his life, and is continually insecure not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. And besides all this, after all his endeavours to the contrary, he finds himself naturally to dread a superior being, that can defeat all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes, and make him miserable beyond all his fears. He has oftentimes secret misgivings concerning another life after this, and fearful apprehensions of an invisible judge; and thereupon he is full of anxiety concerning his condition in another world, and sometimes plunged into that anguish and despair that he grows weary of himself. So that the atheist deprives himself of all the comfort that the apprehensions of a God can give a man, and yet is liable to all the trouble and disquiet of those apprehensions.

I do not say that these inconveniencies do happen to all; but every one is in danger of them. For man's nature is evidently so contrived as does plainly discover how unable he is to make himself happy. So that he must necessarily look abroad and seek for happiness somewhere else. And if there be no superior being, in whose care of him he may repose his confidence and quiet his mind; if he have no comfortable expectations of another life to sustain him under the evils and calamities he is liable to in this world, he is certainly "of all creatures the most miserable." There are none of us but may happen to fall into those circumstances of danger, or want, or pain, or some other sort of calamity, that we can have no hopes of relief

relief or comfort but from God alone: none in all the world to fly to, but him. And what would men do in such a case if it were not for God? Human nature is most certainly liable to desperate exigencies, and he is not happy that is not provided against the worst that may happen. It is bad to be reduced to such a condition as to be destitute of all comfort. And yet men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God they would not know what to do with themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour, or to entertain their thoughts with any comfortable considerations under their present anguish and sufferings. All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when he is forsaken of all hopes of any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him, and would be glad to have such a friend.

Can it then be a wise and reasonable design to endeavour to banish the belief of a God out of the world? Not to say how impious it is in respect of God, nothing can be more malicious to men, and more effectually undermine the only foundation of our happiness. For if there were no God in the world man would be in a much more wretched and disconsolate condition, than the creatures below him. For they are only sensible of present pain, and when it is upon them they bear it as they can. But they are not at all apprehensive of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter: nor are they plunged into despair upon the consideration that the evils they lie under are like to continue, and are incapable of a remedy. And as they have no apprehension of these things,

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so they need no comfort against them. But mankind is liable to all the same evils, and many others; which are so much the greater, because they are aggravated and set on by the restless workings of our minds, and exasperated by the smart reflections and frettings of our own thoughts: and if there be no God we are wholly without comfort under all these, and without any other remedy than what time will give. For if the providence of God be taken away, what security have we against those innumerable dangers and mischiefs to which human nature is continually exposed? What consolation under them, when we are reduced to that condition that no creature can give us any hopes of relief? But if we believe that there is a God that takes care of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us, both under the present sense of affliction, and the apprehension of evils at a distance. For in that case, we are secure of one of these three things. Either that God by his providence will prevent the evils we fear, if that be best for us: or that he will support us under them when they are present, and add to our strength as he increaseth our burthen: or that he will make them the occasion of a greater good to us, by turning them either to our advantage in this world, or the increase of our happiness in the next. Now every one of these considerations has a great deal of comfort in it, for which if there were no God there could be no ground. Nay, on the contrary, the most real foundation of our unhappiness would be laid in our reason; and we should be so much more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension and a deeper consideration of things.

So

So that if a man had arguments sufficient to persuade him that there is no God (as there is infinite reason to the contrary) yet the belief of a God is so necessary to the comfort and happiness of our lives, that a wise man could not but be heartily troubled to quit so pleasant an error, and to part with a delusion which is apt to yield such unspeakable satisfaction to the mind of man. Did but men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be so lovely a being, and so full of goodness and of all desirable perfections, that even those very persons who are of such irregular understandings as not to believe that there is a God, yet could not (if they understood themselves) refrain from wishing with all their hearts that there were one. For is it not really desirable to every man, that there should be such a being in the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not run into confusion, and in that disorder ruin mankind? That there should be such a being, as takes particular care of every one of us, and loves us, and delights to do us good; as understands all our wants, and is able and willing to relieve us in our greatest straits, when nothing else can; to preserve us in our greatest dangers, to assist us against our worst enemies, and to comfort us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things set themselves against us? Is it not every man's interest, that there should be such a governor of the world as really designs our happiness, and hath omitted nothing that is necessary to it; as would govern us for our advantage, and will require nothing of us but what is for our good, and yet will infinitely reward us for the doing of that which is best for our selves? that will punish any man that

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should go about to injure us, or to deal otherwise with us than himself in the like case would be dealt withall by us? In a word, such a one as is ready to be reconcil'd to us when we have offended him, and is so far from taking little advantages against us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscarriages upon our repentance and amendment? And we have reason to believe God to be such a being, if he be at all.

Why then should any man be troubled that there is such a being as this, or think himself concern'd to shut him out of the world? How could such a governor as this be wanting in the world, that is so great a comfort and security to mankind, and "the confidence of all the ends of the earth?" If God be such a being as I have describ'd, wo to the world if it were without him. This would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind and of more dismal consequence, and, if it were true, ought to affect us with more grief and horror than the extinguishing of the sun.

Let but all things be well considered, and I am very confident that if a wise and considerate man were left to himself and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; after he had searched heaven and earth, the sum of all his wishes would be this, "that there were just such a being as God is;" nor would he chuse any other benefactor, or friend, or protector for himself, or governor for the whole world, than infinite power conducted and managed by infinite wisdom and goodness and justice, which is the true notion of a God.

Nay, so necessary is God to the happiness of mankind, that though there were no God, yet the atheist himself,

himself, upon second thoughts, would judge it convenient that the generality of men should believe that there is one. For when the atheist had attained his end, and (if it were a thing possible) had blotted the notion of a God out of the minds of men, mankind would in all probability grow so melancholy and so unruly a thing, that he himself would think it fit in policy to contribute his best endeavours to the restoring of men to their former belief. Thus hath God secured the belief of himself in the world, against all attempts to the contrary; not only by riveting the notion of himself into our natures, but likewise by making the belief of his being necessary to the peace and tranquillity of our minds, and to the quiet and happiness of human society.

So that if we consult our reason, we cannot but believe that there is, if our interest, we cannot but heartily wish that there were such a being as God in the world. Every thing within us and without us gives notice of him. His name is written upon our hearts; and in every creature there are some prints and footsteps of him. Every moment we feel our dependance upon him, and do by daily experience find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think our selves so.

I confess, it is not a wicked man's interest, if he resolve to continue such, that there should be a God; but then it is not mens interest to be wicked. It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; it is for men's health to be temperate; and so I could instance in all other virtues. But this is the mystery of atheism, men are wedded to their lusts and resolved upon

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upon a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God, and to believe so if they can. Whereas if men were minded to live righteously and soberly and virtuously in the world, "to believe a God" would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design; but very much for the advancement and furtherance of it. Men that are good and virtuous do easily believe a God; so that it is vehemently to be suspected, that nothing but the strength of men's lusts, and the power of vicious inclinations do sway their minds and set a bias upon their understandings towards atheism.

2. Atheism is imprudent, because it is unsafe in the issue. The atheist contends against the religious man that there is no God; but upon strange inequality and odds, for he ventures his eternal interest; whereas the religious man ventures only the loss of his lusts, (which it is much better for him to be without) or at the utmost of some temporal convenience; and all this while is inwardly more contented and happy, and usually more healthful, and perhaps meets with more respect and faithfuller friends, and lives in a more secure and flourishing condition, and more free from the evils and punishments of this world, than the atheistical person does; however, it is not much that he ventures: and after this life, if there be no God, is as well as he; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, even as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. So that if the arguments for and against a God were equal, and it were an even question whether there were one or not; yet the hazard and danger is so infinitely unequal, that in point of prudence

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dence and interest every man were obliged to incline to the affirmative: and, whatever doubts he might have about it, to chuse the safest side of the question, and to make that the principle to live by. For, he that acts wisely and is a thoroughly prudent man, will be provided against all events, and will take care to secure the main chance whatever happens; but the atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief and expectation, hath made no provision for this case. If contrary to his confidence it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever. If the atheist when he dies should find that his soul remains after his body, and has only quitted it's lodging, how will this man be amazed and blank'd, when, contrary to his expectation, he shall find himself in a new and strange place, amidst a world of spirits, entred upon an everlasting and unchangeable state? How sadly will the man be disappointed when he finds all things otherwise than he had stated and determined them in this world? When he comes to appear before that God whom he hath denied, and against whom he hath spoken as despiteful things as he could, who can imagine the pale and guilty looks of this man, and how he will shiver and tremble "for the fear of the Lord, and for the glory of his majesty?" How will he be surpris'd with terrors on every side, to find himself thus unexpectedly and irrecoverably plunged into a state of ruin and desperation? And thus things may happen, for all this man's confidence now. For our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. We cannot fancy things into being, or make them vanish into nothing by the stubborn confidence

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of our imaginations. Things are as fullen as we are, and will be what they are whatever we think of them. And if there be a God, a man cannot by an obstinate disbelief of him make him cease to be, any more than a man can put out the sun by winking.

And thus I have, as briefly and clearly as I could, endeavoured to shew the ignorance and folly of speculative atheism in denying the existence of God. And now it will be less needful to speak of the other two principles of religion, the immortality of the soul, and future rewards. For no man can have any reasonable scruple about these, who believes that there is a God. Because no man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit, that is, such a thing as is immaterial and does not contain any principle of corruption in it self. And there is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclin'd to think that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are capable of. Nor can any man, that acknowledgeth the holy and just providence of God, and that he loves righteousness and hates iniquity, and that he is a magistrate and governor of the world, and consequently concerned to countenance the obedience, and to punish the violation of his laws; and that does withal consider the promiscuous dispensations many times of God's providence in this world; I say, no man that acknowledges all this, can think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished. I have done with the first sort of irreligious persons, the speculative atheist. I shall speak but briefly of the other.

Secondly,

Secondly, the practical Atheist, who is wicked and irreligious, notwithstanding he does in some sort believe that there is a God, and a future state; he is likewise guilty of prodigious folly. The principle of the speculative Atheist argues more ignorance, but the practice of the other argues greater folly. Not to believe a God, and another life, for which there is so much evidence of reason is great ignorance and folly; but 'tis the highest madness, when a man does believe these things, to live as if he did not believe them: when a man does not doubt but that there is a God, and that according as he demeans himself towards him he will make him happy or miserable for ever, yet to live so as if he were certain of the contrary, and as no man in reason can live but he that is well assured that there is no God. It was a shrewd saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders in the world, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first of these, the inquisition, as being a desperate heretick; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam; because there cannot be a greater folly and madness, than for a man in matters of greatest moment and concernment to act against his best reason and understanding, and by his life to contradict his belief. Such a man does perish with his eyes open, and knowingly undoes himself; he runs upon the greatest dangers, which he clearly sees to be before him, and precipitates himself into those evils, which he professes to believe to be real and intolerable;

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lerable; and wilfully neglects the obtaining of that unspeakable good and happiness, which he is persuaded is certain and attainable. Thus much for the second way of confirmation.

III. The third way of confirmation shall be, by endeavouring to vindicate religion from those common imputations, which seem to charge it with ignorance or imprudence. And they are chiefly these three:

1. Credulity.
2. Singularity.
3. Making a foolish bargain.

First, credulity: Say they, the foundation of religion is the belief of those things for which we have no sufficient reason, and consequently of which we can have no good assurance; as the belief of a God, and of a future state after this life; things which we never saw, nor did experience, nor ever spoke with any body that did. Now it seems to argue too great a forwardness and easiness of belief, to assent to any thing upon insufficient grounds.

To this I answer,

1. That if there be such a being as a God, and such a thing as a future state after this life, it cannot (as I said before) in reason be expected, that we should have the evidence of sense for such things: for he that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections, among which this is one, that he is a spirit; and consequently that he is invisible, and cannot be seen. He likewise that believes another life after this, professeth to believe a state of which in this life we have no trial and experience. Besides, if this were a good objection, that no man ever saw these things,

things, it strikes at the atheist as well as us. For no man ever saw the world to be from eternity; nor Epicurus his atoms, of which notwithstanding he believes the world was made.

2. We have the best evidence for these things which they are capable of at present, supposing they were.

3. Those who deny these principles, must be much more credulous, that is, believe things upon incomparably less evidence of reason. The atheist looks upon all that are religious as a company of credulous fools. But he, for his part, pretends to be wiser than to believe any thing for company; he cannot entertain things upon those slight grounds which move other men; if you would win his assent to any thing, you must give him a clear demonstration for it. Now there's no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid exactor of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it, but by shewing him that he is an hundred times more credulous, that he begs more principles, takes more things for granted without offering to prove them, and assents to more strange conclusions upon weaker grounds, than those whom he so much accuseth of credulity.

And to evidence this, I shall briefly give you an account of the atheist's creed, and present you with a catalogue of the fundamental articles of his faith. He believes that there is no God, nor possibly can be, and consequently that the wise as well as unwise of all ages have been mistaken, except himself and a few more. He believes, that either all the world have been frightened with an apparition of their own fancy, or that they have most unnaturally conspired together

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to cozen themselves; or that this notion of a God is a trick of policy, though the greatest princes and politicians do not at this day know so much, nor have done time out of mind. He believes, either that the heavens and the earth and all things in them had no original cause of their being, or else that they were made by chance and happened he knows not how to be as they are; and that in this last shuffling of matter all things have, by great good fortune, fallen out as happily and as regularly, as if the greatest wisdom had contrived them; but yet he is resolved to believe that there was no wisdom in the contrivance of them. He believes, that matter of it self is utterly void of all sense, understanding and liberty; but for all that he is of opinion that the parts of matter may now and then happen to be so conveniently disposed as to have all these qualities, and most dextrously to perform all those fine and free operations which the ignorant attribute to spirits.

This is the sum of his belief. And it is a wonder, that there should be found any person pretending to reason or wit that can assent to such a heap of absurdities, which are so gross and palpable that they may be felt. So that if every man had his due it will certainly fall to the atheist's share to be the most credulous person, that is, to believe things upon the slightest reasons. For he does not pretend to prove any thing of all this, only he finds himself, he knows not why, inclined to believe so, and to laugh at those that do not.

II. The second imputation is singularity; the affectation whereof is unbecoming a wise man. To this charge I answer,

I. If

1. If by religion be meant the belief of the principles of religion, that there is a God, and a providence, that our souls are immortal, and that there are rewards to be expected after this life; these are so far from being singular opinions, that they are and always have been the general opinion of mankind, even of the most barbarous nations. Infomuch, that the histories of ancient times do hardly furnish us with the names of above five or six persons who denied a God. And Lucretius acknowledgeth that Epicurus was the first who did oppose those great foundations of religion, the providence of God, and the immortality of the soul. *Primum Grajus homo,* &c. meaning Epicurus.

2. If by religion be meant a living up to those principles, that is, to act conformably to our best reason and understanding, and to live as it does become those who do believe a God and a future state; this is acknowledged, even by those who live otherwise, to be the part of every wise man; and the contrary to be the very madness of folly, and height of distraction: nothing being more ordinary than for men who live wickedly to acknowledge that they ought to do otherwise.

3. Though according to the common course and practice of the world it be somewhat singular for men truly and thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this matter is so far from being a reflection upon any man's prudence, that it is a singular commendation of it. In two cases singularity is very commendable.

1. When there is a necessity of it in order to a man's greatest interest and happiness. I think it to be

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be a reasonable account for any man to give why he does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do and to perish with them; he is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable for company; he has no inclination to have his last end like theirs "who know not God, and obey not the gospel of his son, and shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the LORD, and from the glory of his power."

2. It is very commendable to be singular in any excellency, and I have shewn that religion is the greatest excellency: to be singular in any thing that is wise, and worthy, and excellent, is not a disparagement but a praise: every man would chuse to be thus singular.

III. The third imputation is, that religion is a foolish bargain; because they who are religious hazard the parting with a present and certain happiness for that which is future and uncertain. To this I answer,

1. Let it be granted, that the assurance which we have of future rewards falls short of the evidence of sense. For I doubt not, but that saying of our SAVIOUR, "blessed is he who hath believed, and not seen;" and those expressions of the apostle, "we walk by faith and not by sight," and "faith is the evidence of things not seen," are intended by way of abatement and diminution to the evidence of faith, and do signify that the report and testimony of others is not so great evidence as that of our own senses: and though we have sufficient assurance of another state, yet no man can think we have so great evidence as if we our selves had been in the other world and seen how all things are there.

2. We

2. We have sufficient assurance of these things, and such as may beget in us a well grounded confidence, and free us from all doubts of the contrary, and persuade a reasonable man to venture his greatest interests in this world upon the security that he hath of another : for,

1. We have as much assurance of these things as things future and at a distance are capable of, and he is a very unreasonable man that would desire more : future and invisible things are not capable of the evidence of sense : but we have the greatest rational evidence for them, and in this every reasonable man ought to rest satisfied.

2. We have as much as is abundantly sufficient to justify every man's discretion, who, for the great and eternal things of another world, hazards or parts with the poor and transitory things of this life. And for the clearing of this it will be worth our considering, that the greatest affairs of this world, and the most important concernments of this life, are all conducted only by moral demonstrations. Men every day venture their lives and estates only upon moral assurance. For instance, men who never were at the east or west Indies, or in Turkey or Spain, yet do venture their whole estate in traffick thither, though they have no mathematical demonstration but only moral assurance that there are such places. Nay which is more, men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or brewer, or cook have not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. And that man that would be so wise and cautious, as not to eat or drink till he could demonstrate this to himself, I know no other
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remedy for him but that in great gravity and wisdom he must die for fear of death. And for any man to urge, that though men in temporal affairs proceed upon moral assurance, yet there is greater assurance required to make men seek heaven and avoid hell, seems to me to be highly unreasonable. For such an assurance of things, as will make men circumspect and careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought in all reason to awaken men much more to the avoiding of a greater; such an assurance, as will sharpen mens desires and quicken their endeavours for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought in all reason to animate men more powerfully, and to inspire them with a greater vigour and industry in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. For why the same assurance should not operate as well in a great danger as in a less, in a great good as in a small and inconsiderable one, I can see no reason; unless men will say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it, and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to dishearten men from the pursuit of it.

And now I think I may with reason entreat such as are atheistically inclined to consider these things seriously and impartially; and if there be weight in these considerations which I have offered to them to sway with reasonable men, I would beg of such that they would not suffer themselves to be biassed by prejudice or passion, or the interest of any lust or worldly advantage, to a contrary persuasion.

First, I would entreat them, seriously and diligently to consider these things, because they are of so great moment and concernment to every man. If

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any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, these principles of religion do. For what can import us more to be satisfied in than whether there be a God, or not? whether our souls shall perish with our bodies, or be immortal and shall continue for ever? And if so, whether in that eternal state, which remains for men after this life, they shall not be happy or miserable for ever according as they have demeaned themselves in this world? If these things be so, they are of infinite consequence to us; and therefore it highly concerns us to enquire diligently about them, and to satisfy our minds concerning them one way or other. For these are not matters to be slightly and superficially thought upon, much less (as the way of atheistical men is) to be played and jested withal. There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophanely to scoff at religion. It is a sign that that man hath no regard to himself, and that he is not touched with a sense of his own interest, who loves to be jesting with edg'd tools and to play with life and death. This is the very madman that Solomon speaks of, "who casteth fire-brands, arrows and death, and saith, am I not in sport?" To examine severely and debate seriously the principles of religion, is a thing worthy of a wise man; but if any man shall turn religion into raillery, and think to confute it by two or three bold jests, this man doth not render religion but himself ridiculous, in the opinion of all considerate men; because he sports with his own life. If the principles of religion were doubtful and uncertain, yet they concern us so nearly that we ought to be serious in the examination of them,

Prov. xxvi:
18.

S E R M. And though they were never so clear and evident,
 I. yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and frothy
 men ; as the gravest and wisest person in the world
 may be abused by being put into a fool's coat, and
 the most noble and excellent poem may be debased
 and made vile by being turned into burlesque. But of
 this I shall have occasion to speak more largely in
 my next discourse.

So that it concerns every man, that would not tri-
 fle away his soul and fool himself into irrecoverable
 misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into
 these matters whether they be so or not, and patient-
 ly to consider the arguments which are brought for
 them. For many have miscarried about these things,
 not because there is not reason and evidence enough
 for them, but because they have not had patience
 enough to consider them.

Secondly, consider these things impartially. All
 wicked men are of a party against religion. Some
 lust or interest ingageth them against it. Hence it
 comes to pass that they are apt to slight the strong-
 est arguments that can be brought for it, and to cry
 up very weak ones against it. Men do generally and
 without difficulty assent to mathematical truths, be-
 cause it is no body's interest to deny them ; but men
 are slow to believe moral and divine truths, because
 by their lusts and interest they are prejudiced against
 them. And therefore you may observe that the more
 virtuously any man lives, and the less he is enslaved
 to any lust, the more ready he is to entertain the prin-
 ciples of religion.

Therefore when you are examining these matters,
 do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly
 interest,

interest, but deal clearly and impartially with your selves. Let not temporal and little advantages sway you against a greater and more durable interest. Think thus with your selves, that you have not the making of things true or false, but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either determinately true or false before you think of them, either there is a God, or there is not; either your souls are immortal, or they are not; one of these is certain and necessary, and is not now to be altered; the truth of things will not comply with our conceits, and bend it self to our interests. Therefore do not think what you would have to be, but consider impartially what is, and (if it be) will be whether you will or no. Do not reason thus; I would fain be wicked, and therefore it is my interest that there should be no God, nor no life after this; and therefore I will endeavour to prove that there is no such thing, and will shew all the favour I can to that side of the question; I will bend my understanding and wit to strengthen the negative, and will study to make it as true as I can. This is fond, because it is the way to cheat thy self; and that we may do as often as we please, but the nature of things will not be imposed upon. If then thou be as wise as thou oughtest to be, thou wilt reason thus with thy self; my highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters, therefore setting aside all other considerations I will endeavour to know the truth and yield to that.

And now it is time to draw towards a conclusion of this long discourse. And that which I have all this while been endeavouring to convince men of and

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Rom. i.
20.

to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us as proper for human consideration, "unto man he said, behold the fear of the LORD that is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding." Whoever pretends to reason, and calls himself a man, is obliged to acknowledge God and to demean himself religiously towards him. For God is to the understanding of man as the light of the sun is to our eyes, the first and the plainest and the most glorious object of it. He fills heaven and earth, and every thing in them does represent him to us. Which way soever we turn our selves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a deity. For (as the apostle reasons) "the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and godhead:" *αἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸς ἀναπολογήτως*, so that they are without excuse;" that is, those men that know not God have no apology to make for themselves. Or if men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to consider the proper consequences of such a principle, not to demean our selves towards him as becomes our relation to him and dependance upon him and the duty which we naturally owe him, this is great stupidity and inconsiderateness.

And yet he that considers the lives and actions of the greatest part of men would verily think, that they understood nothing of all this. Therefore the scripture represents wicked men as without understanding.

Deut.

xxxii 23.
Psa. xiv, 4.

"It is a nation void of counsel, neither is there any understanding in them:" and elsewhere, "have

" all

“all the workers of iniquity no knowledge?” not
that they are destitute of the natural faculty of un-
derstanding, but they do not use it as they ought;
they are not blind, but they wink, “they detain the
“truth of God in unrighteousness, and though they
“know God, yet they do not glorify him as God,”
nor suffer the apprehensions of him to have a due in-
fluence upon their hearts and lives.

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Men generally stand very much upon the credit
and reputation of their understandings, and of all
things in the world hate to be accounted fools, be-
cause it is so great a reproach. The best way to a-
void this imputation, and to bring off the credit of
our understandings, is to be truly religious, “to fear
“the LORD and to depart from evil.” For certain-
ly there is no such imprudent person as he that ne-
glects God and his soul, and is careless and slothful a-
bout his everlasting concerns; because this man
acts contrary to his truest reason and best interest;
he neglects his own safety, and is active to procure
his own ruin; he flies from happiness and runs away
from it as fast as he can, but pursues misery and makes
haste to be undone. Hence it is that Solomon does
all along in the Proverbs give the title of fool to a
wicked man, as if it were his proper name and the
fittest character of him, because he is so eminently
such: there is no fool to the sinner, who every mo-
ment ventures his soul and lays his everlasting inter-
est at the stake. Every time a man provokes God
he does the greatest mischief to himself that can be
imagined. A madman, that cuts himself and tears
his own flesh, and dashes his head against the stones,
does not act so unreasonably as he, because he is not
so

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so sensible of what he does. Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy and a chosen distraction, and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is craz'd and out of his wits, only with this sad difference that he knows better what he does. For to them who believe another life after this, an eternal state of happiness or misery in another world, (which is but a reasonable postulatum or demand among Christians) there is nothing in mathematicks more demonstrable than the folly of wicked men; for it is not a clearer and more evident principle that the whole is greater than a part, than that eternity and the concernments of it are to be preferred before time.

I will therefore put the matter into a temporal case, that wicked men who understand any thing of the rules and principles of worldly wisdom may see the imprudence of an irreligious and sinful course, and be convinced "that this their way is their folly, " even themselves being judges.

Is that man wise, as to his body and his health, who only clothes his hands but leaves his whole body naked? who provides only against the tooth-ach, and neglects whole troops of mortal diseases, that are ready to rush in upon him? Just thus does he who takes care only for this vile body, but neglects his precious and immortal soul; who is very solicitous to prevent small and temporal inconveniencies, but takes no care to "escape the damnation of hell."

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to, or provision for the remaining part of his life? even so does he that provides for the short time of this life,

but

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but takes no care for all eternity, which is to be wise for a moment but a fool for ever, and to act as untowardly and as crossly to the reason of things as can be imagined; to regard time as if it were eternity, and to neglect eternity as if it were but a short time.

Do we count him a wise man, who is wise in any thing but in his own proper profession and employment, wise for every body but himself; who is ingenious to contrive his own misery and to do himself a mischief, but is dull and stupid as to the designing of any real benefit and advantage to himself? Such a one is he, who is ingenious in his calling but a bad Christian; for Christianity is more our proper calling and profession than the very trades we live upon: and such is every sinner, who is "wise to do evil," but to do good hath no understanding.

Is it wisdom in any man to neglect and disoblige him who is his best friend, and can be his worst enemy? or with one weak troop to go out to meet him that comes against him with thousands of thousands, to fly a small danger and run upon a greater? Thus does every wicked man that neglects and contemns God, "who can save or destroy him;" who strives with his "maker and provoketh the LORD to jealousy," and with the small and inconsiderable forces of a man takes the field against the "mighty God, the LORD of hosts;" who "fears them that can kill the body, but after that have no more that they can do; but fears not him, who after he hath kill'd, can destroy both body and soul in hell;" and thus does he who for fear of any thing in this world ventures to displease God, for in so doing he runs away from men, and "falls into the hands of

3 " the

SERM. "the living God," he flies from a temporal danger
I. and leaps into hell.

Is not he an imprudent man, who in matters of greatest moment and concernment neglects opportunities never to be retriev'd, who standing upon the shore, and seeing the tide making haste towards him apace, and that he hath but a few minutes to save himself, yet will lay himself to sleep there till the cruel sea rush in upon him and overwhelm him? And is he any better who trifles away this day of God's grace and patience, and foolishly adjourns the necessary work of repentance and the weighty business of religion to a dying hour?

And to put an end to these questions, is he wise who hopes to attain the end without the means, nay, by means that are quite contrary to it? such is every wicked man who hopes to be blessed hereafter without being holy here, and to be happy, that is, to find a pleasure in the enjoyment of God, and in the company of holy spirits, by rendring himself as unsuitable and unlike to them as he can.

Wouldst thou then be truly wise? be wise for thy self, wise for thy soul, wise for eternity. Resolve upon a religious course of life. "Fear God and depart from evil." Look beyond things present and sensible unto things which are not seen and are eternal, labour to secure the great interests of another world, and refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin but never have an end: and this will approve it self to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. For not that which is approved of men now, but what shall finally be approved by God is true wisdom;

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wisdom; that which is esteemed so by him who is SERM.
the fountain and original of all wisdom, the first rule
and measure, the best and most competent judge of it.

I deny not but that those that are wicked and neglect religion may think themselves wise, and may enjoy this their delusion for a while: but there is a time a coming when the most prophane and atheistical, who now account it a piece of gallantry, and an argument of a great spirit, and of a more than common wit and understanding, to slight God and to baffle religion, and to level all the discourses of another world with the poetical descriptions of the fairy-land; I say, there is a day a coming, when all these witty fools, shall be unhappily undeceived, and not being able to enjoy their delusion any longer shall call themselves fools for ever.

But why should I use so much importunity to persuade men to that which is so excellent, so useful, and so necessary? The thing it self hath allurements in it beyond all arguments: for if religion be the best knowledge and wisdom, I cannot offer any thing beyond this to your understandings to raise your esteem of it; I can present nothing beyond this to your affections to excite your love and desire. All that can be done is to set the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice; and if men's natural desire of wisdom and knowledge and happiness will not persuade them to be religious, it is in vain to use arguments: if the sight of these beauties will not charm men's affections, it is to no purpose to go about to compel a liking, and to urge and push forward a match to the making whereof consent is necessary. Religion is matter of our freest choice, and if men will obsti-

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nately and wilfully set themselves against it there is
no remedy. *Pertinacie nullum remedium posuit DEUS,*
“ God has provided no remedy for the obstinacy of
“ men ;” but if they will chuse to be fools and to be
miserable, he will leave them to inherit their own
choice, and to enjoy the portion of sinners.

S E R M O N II.

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2 P E T. iii. 3.

*Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days
scoffers, walking after their own lusts.*

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II.

K Nowing this first. In the verse before, the
apostle was speaking of a famous prophecy
before the accomplishment of which this sort
of men whom he calls scoffers should come. “ That
“ ye may be mindful of the words which were spok-
“ en before by the holy prophets, and of the com-
“ mandment of us the apostles of our LORD and SA-
“ VIOUR ; knowing this first, that there shall come
“ in the last days scoffers,” &c.

The prophecy here spoken of is probably that fa-
mous prediction of the destruction of Jerusalem which
is in the prophet Daniel, and before the fulfilling
whereof our SAVIOUR expressly tells us “ false pro-
“ phets should arise and deceive many.”

Mat. xxiv.
11.

Now

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Now the scoffers here spoken of are the false teachers whom the apostle had been describing all along in the foregoing chapter, "there were false prophets" also among the people, even as there shall be false teachers among you." These, he tells us, should proceed to that height of impiety as to scoff at the principles of religion, and to deride the expectations of a future judgment, "in the last days shall come" scoffers walking after their own lusts, and saying "where is the promise of his coming?"

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In speaking to these words, I shall do these three things.

1. Consider the nature of the sin here mentioned, which is scoffing at religion.

2. The character of the persons that are charged with the guilt of this sin, they are said "to walk after their own lusts."

3. I shall represent to you the heinousness and the aggravations of this vice.

I. First, we will consider the nature of the sin here mentioned, which is scoffing at religion, "there shall come scoffers:" these, it seems, were a sort of people that derided our SAVIOUR's prediction of his coming to judge the world. So the apostle tells us in the next words, that they said "where is the promise of his coming?"

In those times there was a common persuasion among Christians "that the day of the LORD was at hand," as the apostle elsewhere tells us. Now this, it is probable, these scoffers twitted the Christians withal; and because CHRIST did not come when some looked for him they concluded he would not come at all. Upon this they derided the Christians as enduring persecution in a vain expectation of that

2 Thes. iii.

2.

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which was never likely to happen. They saw all things continue "as they were from the beginning of the world," notwithstanding the apprehensions of Christians concerning the approaching end of it; "for since the fathers fell asleep all things continue as they were, from the beginning of the world." Since the fathers fell asleep, *αφ' ης*, which may either be rendered from the time, or else (which seems more agreeable to the atheistical discourse of these men) saving or except that the fathers are fallen asleep, all things continue as they were; saving that men die and one generation succeeds another, they saw no change or alteration. They looked upon all things as going on in a constant course; one generation of men passed away and another came in the room of it, but the world remained still as it was. And thus for ought they knew things might hold on for ever. So that the principles of these men seem to be much the same with those of the Epicureans, who denied the providence of God and the immortality of men's souls; and consequently a future judgment which should sentence men to rewards and punishments in another world. These great and fundamental principles of all religion they derided as the fancies and dreams of a company of melancholy men, who were weary of the world and pleased themselves with vain conceits of happiness and ease in another life. But as for them, they believed none of those things; and therefore gave all manner of licence and indulgence to their lusts.

But this belongs to the second thing I propounded to speak to, namely,

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II. The character which is here given of these scoffers; they are said "to walk after their own lusts." And no wonder if when they denied a future judgment they gave up themselves to all manner of sensuality.

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St. Jude in his epistle gives much the same character of them that St. Peter here does, ver. 18, 19, "there shall come in the last days mockers, walking after their own ungodly lusts, sensual, not having the spirit." So that we see what kind of persons they are who prophanelly scoff at religion, men of sensual spirits and of licentious lives. For this character, which the apostle here gives of the scoffers of that age, was not an accidental thing which happened to those persons, but is the constant character of them who deride religion, and flows from the very temper and disposition of those who are guilty of this impiety; it is both the usual preparation to it, and the natural consequent of it.

To deride God and religion is the highest kind of impiety. And men do not usually arrive to this degree of wickedness at first, but they come to it by several steps. The Psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several gradations by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety; "blessed is the man, that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." Men are usually first corrupted by bad counsel and company, which is called "walking in the counsel of the ungodly;" next they habituate themselves to their vicious practices, which is "standing in the way of sinners;" and then at last they take up and settle in a contempt of all religion, which is called "sitting in the seat of the scornful."

Psa. i. 1.

For

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II.John iii.
19, 20.

For when men once indulge themselves in wicked courses, the vicious inclinations of their minds sway their understandings, and make them apt to disbelieve those truths which contradict their lusts. Every inordinate lust and passion is a false bias upon men's understandings which naturally draws toward atheism. And when men's judgments are once biased they do not believe according to the evidence of things, but according to their humour and their interest. For when men live as if there were no God it becomes expedient for them that there should be none: and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so, and will be glad to find arguments to fortify themselves in this persuasion. Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it; they are loth to be tied up by the strict laws and rules of it: it is their interest more than any reason they have against it which makes them despise it, they hate it because they are reprov'd by it. So our SAVIOUR tells us, that "men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil; for every one that doth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reprov'd."

I remember it is the saying of one, who hath done more by his writings to debauch the age with atheistical principles than any man that lives in it, "that when reason is against a man, then a man will be against reason." I am sure this is the true account of such mens enmity to religion, religion is against them, and therefore they set themselves against religion. The principles of religion and the doctrines of the holy scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men,

men, they are continually flying in their faces and galling their consciences: And this is that which makes them kick against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. And this may probably be one reason why many men, who are observed to be sufficiently dull in other matters, yet can talk profanely and speak against religion with some kind of salt and smartness, because religion is the thing that frets them; and as in other things so in this *vexatio dat intellectum*, the inward trouble and vexation of their minds gives them some kind of wit and sharpness in rallying upon religion. Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them winch and sting as if they had some metal. For, let men pretend what they will, there is no ease and comfort of mind to be had from atheistical principles. 'Tis found by experience, that none are more apprehensive of danger or more fearful of death than this sort of men: even when they are in prosperity they ever and anon feel many inward stings and lashes, but when any great affliction or calamity overtakes them they are the most poor-spirited creatures in the whole world.

The sum is, the true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man. Religion would curb him in his lusts, and therefore he casts it off and puts all the scorn upon it he can. Besides, that men think it some kind of apology for their vices that they do not act contrary to any principle they profess: their practice is agreeable to what they pretend to believe, and so they think to vindicate themselves, and their own practices, by laughing at those for fools who believe any thing to the contrary.

III. The

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II.

III. The third thing I propounded was, to represent to you the heinousness and the aggravations of this vice. And to make this out we will make these three suppositions, which are as many as the thing will bear.

1. Suppose there were no God, and that the principles of religion were false.

2. Suppose the matter were doubtful, and the arguments equal on both sides.

3. Suppose it certain that there is a God, and that the principles of religion are true. Put the case how we will, I shall shew that the humour is intolerable.

1. Suppose there were no God, and that the principles of religion were false. Not that there is any reason for such a supposition, but onely to shew the unreasonableness of this humour; Put the case that these men were in the right, in denying the principles of religion, and that all that they pretend were true; yet so long as the generality of mankind believes the contrary, it is certainly a great rudeness, or incivility at least, to deride and scoff at these things. Indeed upon this supposition there could be no such thing as sin, but yet it would be a great offence against the laws of civil conversation. Suppose then, the atheist were wiser than all the world, and that he did upon good grounds know that all mankind, besides himself and two or three more, were mistaken about the matters of religion; yet if he were either so wise, or so civil as he should be, he would keep all this to himself, and not affront other men about these things.

I remember that that law which God gave to the people of Israel, "thou shalt not speak evil of the

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“rulers of thy people;” is render’d by Josephus in a very different sense: “what other nations account gods, let no man blaspheme.” And this is not so different from the Hebrew as at first sight one would imagine, for the same Hebrew word signifies both gods and rulers. But whether this be the meaning of that law or not there is a great deal of reason in the thing. For though every man have a right to dispute against a false religion, and to urge it with all it’s absurd and ridiculous consequences, as the ancient fathers did in their disputes with the heathen; yet it is a barbarous incivility for any man scurrilously to make sport with that which others account religion, not with any design to convince their reason but only to provoke their rage.

But now the atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience why he should so much as dispute against the principles of religion, much less deride them. He that pretends to any religion may pretend conscience for opposing a contrary religion: but he that denies all religion, can pretend no conscience for any thing. A man may be obliged indeed in reason and common humanity to free his neighbour from a hurtful error; but supposing there were no God, this notion of a deity and the principles of religion have taken such a deep root in the mind of man, that either they are not to be extinguished, or if they be it would be no kindness to any man to endeavour it for him, because it is not to be done but with so much trouble and violence, that the remedy would be worse than the disease.

For if this notion of a deity be founded in a natural fear, it is in vain to attempt to expel it; for whatever violence may be offer’d to nature by endeavouring

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vouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still recoil and at last return to itself, and then the fear will be augmented from the apprehension of the dangerous consequences of such an impiety. So that nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to dispossess him of this conceit, because nature is but irritated by the contest, and the man's fears will be doubled upon him.

But if we suppose this apprehension of a deity to have no foundation in nature, but to have had it's rise from tradition which hath been confirmed in the world by the prejudice of education, the difficulty of removing it will almost be as great as if it were natural, that which men take in by education being next to that which is natural. And if it could be extinguished, yet the advantage of it will not recompence the trouble of the cure. For, except the avoiding of persecution for religion, there is no advantage that the principles of atheism, if they could be quietly settled in a man's mind, can give him. The advantage indeed that men make of them is to give themselves the liberty to do what they please, to be more sensual and more unjust than other men; that is, they have the privilege to surfeit themselves and to be sick oftner than other men, and to make mankind their enemy by their unjust and dishonest actions, and consequently to live more uneasily in the world than other men.

So that the principles of religion, the belief of a God, and another life, by obliging men to be virtuous do really promote their temporal happiness. And all the privilege that atheism pretends to is to let men loose to vice, which is naturally attended with temporal inconveniencies. And if this be true, then
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the atheist cannot pretend this reason of charity to mankind (which is the only one I can think of) to dispute against religion, much less to rally upon it. For it is plain, that it would be no kindness to any man to be undeceived in these principles of religion, supposing they were false. Because the principles of religion are so far from hindring, that they promote a man's happiness even in this world, and as to the other world there can be no inconvenience in the mistake, for when a man is not it will be no trouble to him that he was once deceived about these matters.

And where no obligation of conscience nor of reason can be pretended, there certainly the laws of civility ought to take place. Now men do profess to believe that there is a God, and that the common principles of religion are true, and to have a great veneration for these things. Can there then be a greater insolence, than for a man when he comes into company to rally and fall foul upon those things, for which he knows the company have a reverence? Can one man offer a greater affront to another, than to expose to scorn him whom he owns and declares to be his best friend, the patron of his life, and the greatest benefactor he hath in the world? And doth not every man that owns a God say this of him?

But when the generality of mankind are of the same opinion the rudeness is still the greater. So that whoever doth openly condemn God and religion does *delinquere in majestatem populi & humani generis*, he does offend against the majesty of the people, and that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether they be true or not; which is the greatest incivility that can be imagined.

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This is the first consideration, and it is the least that I have to urge in this matter. But yet I have insisted the longer upon it, because it is such a one as ought especially to prevail upon those who I am afraid are too often guilty of this vice, I mean those who are of better breeding, because they pretend to understand the laws of behaviour and the decencies of conversation better than other men.

2. Supposing it were doubtful whether there be a God or not, and whether the principles of religion were true or not, and that the arguments were equal on both sides; yet it would be a great folly to deride these things. And here I suppose as much as the atheist can with any colour of reason pretend to. For no man ever yet pretended to demonstrate that there is no God, nor no life after this. For these being pure negatives are capable of no proof, unless a man could shew them to be plainly impossible. The utmost that is pretended is that the arguments that are brought for these things are not sufficient to convince. But if they were only probable, so long as no arguments are produced to the contrary, that cannot in reason be denied to be a great advantage.

But I will for the present suppose the probabilities equal on both sides. And upon this supposition I doubt not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride these things. Because though the arguments on both sides were equal, yet the danger and hazard is infinitely unequal.

If it prove true that there is no God the religious man may be as happy in this world as the atheist, nay the principles of religion and virtue do in their own nature tend to make him happier. Because they

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give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by this means is freed from many fearful girds and twinges which the atheist feels. Besides, that the practice of religion and virtue doth naturally promote our temporal felicity. It is more for a man's health, and more for his reputation, and more for his advantage in all other worldly respects to lead a virtuous than a vicious course of life. And for the other world, if there be no God the case of the religious man and the atheist will be alike, because they will both be extinguished by death and insensible of any farther happiness or misery.

But then if the contrary opinion should prove true, that there is a God; and that the souls of men are transmitted out of this world into the other, there to receive the just reward of their actions: then it is plain to every man at first sight, that the case of the religious man and the atheist must be vastly different: then, where shall the wicked, and the ungodly appear? And what think we shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, and derided his word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? What can they expect but to be rejected by him whom they have renounced, and to feel the terrible effects of that power and justice which they have despised? So that though the arguments on both sides were equal, yet the danger is not so. On the one side there is none at all, but it is infinite on the other. And consequently, it must be a monstrous folly for any man to make a mock of those things, which he knows not whether they be or not; and if they be, of all things in the world they are no jesting matters.

3. Sup-

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3. Suppose there be a God, and that the principles of religion are true, then is it not only a heinous impiety, but a perfect madness to scoff at these things. And that there is a God, and that the principles of religion are true, I have already in my former discourse endeavoured to prove; both from the things which are made, and from the general consent of mankind in these principles; of which universal consent no sufficient reason can be given unless they were true. And supposing they are so, it is not only the utmost pitch of impiety but the highest flight of folly that can be imagined to deride these things. To be disobedient to the commands of God is a great contempt, but to deny his being, and to make sport with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous by turning the wise and weighty sayings of that holy book into raillery, is a most direct affront to the God that is above. Thus the Psalmist describes these atheistical persons as levelling their blasphemies immediately against the majesty of heaven. "They set their mouth against the heavens, and their tongue walketh through the earth?" they do mischief among men, but the affront is immediately to God.

Besides, that this prophane spirit is an argument of a most incorrigible temper. The wise man every where speaks of the scorner as one of the worst sort of sinners and hardest to be reclaimed, because he despiseth instruction and mocks at all the means whereby he should be reformed.

And then, is it not a most black and horrid ingratitude thus to use the author of our beings and the patron of our lives; to make a scorn of him that made

us,

us, and to live in an open defiance of him "in whom we live, move, and have our beings?" But this is not all. As it is a most heinous so it is a most dangerous impiety, to despise him that can destroy us, and to oppose him who is infinitely more powerful than we are. "Will ye (says the apostle) provoke the LORD to jealousy? are ye stronger than he?" What Gamaliel said to the Jews, in another case, may with a little change be applied to this sort of men; if there be a God, and the principles of religion be true "ye cannot overthrow them, therefore refrain from speaking against these things lest ye be found fighters against God."

I will but add one thing more to shew the folly of this prophane temper. And that is this, that as it is the greatest of all other sins, so there is in truth the least temptation to it. When the devil tempts men with riches or honour to ruin themselves, he offers them some kind of consideration, but the prophane person serves the devil for naught, and sins only for sin's sake, suffers himself to be tempted to the greatest sins, and into the greatest dangers, for no other reward but the slender reputation of seeming to say that wittily, which no wise man would say. And what a folly is this, for a man to offend his conscience to please his humour, and only for his jest to lose two of the best friends he hath in the world, God and his own soul?

I have done with the three things I propounded to speak to upon this argument, and now I beg your patience to apply what I have said to these three purposes.

1. To take men off from this impious and dangerous folly of prophaneness, which by some is miscalled wit.

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2. To

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2. To caution men not to think the worse of religion, because some are so bold as to despise and deride it.

3. To persuade men to employ that reason and wit, which God hath given them, to better and nobler purposes in the service and to the glory of that God who hath bestowed these gifts on men.

1. To take men off from this impious and dangerous folly. I know not how it comes to pass that some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits only for jesting out of the common road, and for making bold to scoff at those things which the greatest part of mankind reverence. As if a man should be accounted a wit for reviling those in authority, which is no more an argument of any man's wit than it is of his discretion. A wise man would not speak contemptuously of a great prince though he were out of his dominions, because he remembers that kings have long hands, and that their power and influence does many times reach a great way farther than their direct authority. But "God is a great king, and in his hands are all the corners of the earth; we can go no whither from his spirit, nor can we fly from his presence;" wherever we are his eyes see us, and his right hand can reach us. If men did truly consult the interest either of their safety or reputation, they would never exercise their wit in dangerous matters. Wit is a very commendable quality, but then a wise man should always have the keeping of it. It is a sharp weapon, as apt for mischief as for good purposes if it be not well managed. The proper use of it is to season conversation, to represent what is praise-worthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the

the vices and follies of men, such things as are in themselves truly ridiculous: but if it be applied to the abuse of the gravest and most serious matters it then loses it's commendation. If any man think he abounds in this quality and hath wit to spare, there is scope enough for it within the bounds of religion and decency, and when it transgresseth these it degenerates into insolence and impiety. All wit which borders upon prophaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded for folly.

And if we would preserve ourselves from the infection of this vice we must take heed how we scoff at religion, under any form, lest insensibly we derive some contempt upon religion it self. And we must likewise take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the Name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy bible, which ought not to be applied upon every light occasion. Men will easily slide into the highest degree of prophaneness, who are not careful to preserve a due reverence for the great and glorious name of God, and an awful regard to the holy scriptures. None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who have accustomed themselves to swear upon trifling occasions. For it is just with God to permit those, who allow themselves in one degree of prophaneness, to proceed to another, till at last they come to that height of impiety as to condemn all religion.

2. Let no man think the worse of religion, because some are so bold as to despise and deride it. For 'tis no disparagement to any person or thing to be laugh't at, but to deserve to be so. The most grave
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and serious matters in the whole world are liable to be abus'd. It is a known saying of Epictetus, " that every thing hath two handles ;" by which he means, that there is nothing so bad but a man may lay hold of something or other about it that will afford matter of excuse and extenuation, nor nothing so excellent but a man may fasten upon something or other belonging to it whereby to traduce it. A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man whereby to expose him to the contempt of injudicious people. The gravest book that ever was written may be made ridiculous, by applying the sayings of it to a foolish purpose. For a jest may be obtruded upon any thing. And therefore no man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy scriptures, because idle and prophane wits can break jests upon them. Nothing is so easy as to take particular phrases and expressions out of the best book in the world, and to abuse them by forcing an odd and ridiculous sense upon them. But no wise man will think a good book foolish for this reason, but the man that abuses it ; nor will he esteem that to which every thing is liable to be a just exception against any thing. At this rate we must despise all things, but surely the better and the shorter way is to condemn those who would bring any thing that is worthy into contempt.

3. And lastly, to persuade men to employ that reason and wit, which God hath given them, to better and nobler purposes, in the service and to the glory of that God who hath bestowed these gifts on men, as Aholiab and Bezaleel did their mechanical skill in the adorning and beautifying of God's tabernacle.

The folly of scoffing at religion.

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For this is the perfection of every thing, to attain it's true and proper end; and the end of all those gifts and endowments which God hath given us is to glorify the giver.

Here is subject enough to exercise the wit of men and angels: to praise that infinite goodness, and almighty power, and exquisite wisdom which made us and all things; and to admire what we can never sufficiently praise; to vindicate the wise and just providence of God, in the government of the world; and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to make out the beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregularities of the divine administrations; to explain the oracles of the holy scriptures, and to adore that great mystery of divine love (which the angels, better and nobler creatures than we are, desire to pry into) God's sending his only son into the world to save sinners, and to give his life a ransom for them. These would be noble exercises indeed for the tongues and pens of the greatest wits. And subjects of this nature are the best trials of our ability in this kind. Satyr and invective are the easiest kind of wit. Almost any degree of it will serve to abuse and find fault. For wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut an dghash with it, but to carve a beautiful image and to polish it requires great art and dexterity. To praise any thing well is an argument of much more wit, than to abuse. A little wit and a great deal of ill nature will furnish a man for satyr, but the greatest instance of wit is to commend well. And perhaps the best things are the hardest to be duly commended. For though there be a great deal of matter to work upon, yet there

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is great judgment required to make choice, and where the subject is great and excellent it is hard not to sink below the dignity of it.

This I say on purpose to recommend to men a nobler exercise for their wits, and if it be possible, to put them out of conceit with that scoffing humour which is so easy, and so ill natured, and is not only an enemy to religion, but to every thing else that is wise and worthy. And I am very much mistaken, if the state as well as the church, the civil government as well as religion, do not in a short space find the intolerable inconvenience of this humour.

But I confine my self to the consideration of religion. And it is sad indeed, that in a nation professing Christianity so horrid an impiety should dare to appear. But the scripture hath foretold us that this sort of men should arise in the gospel-age, and they did appear even in the apostle's days. That which is more sad and strange is, that we should persist in this prophaneness notwithstanding the terrible judgments of God, which have been abroad in this nation, God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a check to this insolent impiety. And now that those judgments have done no good upon us we may justly fear that he will appear once for all. And it is time for him to shew himself when his very being is called in question, and to come and judge the world when men begin to doubt whether he made it.

The scripture mentions two things as the fore-runners and reasons of his coming to judgment, infidelity, and prophane scoffing at religion. "When the son of man comes, shall he find faith on the earth?"

And

Luke
xviii. 8.

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And St. Jude out of an ancient prophecy of Enoch expressly mentions this as one reason of the coming of the LORD, "to convince ungodly sinners of all their hard speeches which they had spoken against him."

Jude 15.
ver.

And if these things be a sign and reason of his coming, I wish that we in this age had not too much cause to apprehend "the judge to be at the door." This impiety did forerun the destruction of Jerusalem and the utter ruin of the jewish nation. And if it hold on amongst us may not we have reason to fear that either "the end of all things is at hand," or that some very dismal calamity greater than any our eyes have yet seen does hang over us? But I would fain hope that God hath mercy still for us, and that men will pity themselves, and repent, "and give glory to God," and "know in this their day the things that belong to their peace." Which God of his infinite mercy grant for the sake of CHRIST, to whom with the father, &c.

SERMON

S E R M O N III.

The advantages of religion to societies.

P R O V. xiv. 34.

*Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is the reproach of any people.*SERM.
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ONE of the first principles that is planted in the nature of man, and which lies at the very root and foundation of his being, is the desire of his own preservation and happiness. Hence it is that every man is led by interest, and does love or hate, chuse or refuse things, according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, or to contradict it: And because the happiness of this life is most present and sensible, therefore human nature (which in this degenerate state is extremely sunk down into sense) is most powerfully affected with sensible and temporal things. And consequently, there cannot be a greater prejudice raised against any thing than to have it represented as inconvenient and hurtful to our temporal interests.

Upon this account it is, that religion hath extremely suffered in the opinion of many, as if it were opposite to our present welfare, and did rob men of the greatest advantages and conveniencies of life. So that he that would do right to religion, and make a ready way for the entertainment of it among men, cannot take a more effectual course than by reconciling it with

with the happiness of mankind, and by giving satisfaction to our reason, that it is so far from being an enemy, that it is the greatest friend to our temporal interests; and that it doth not only tend to make every man happy considered singly and in a private capacity, but is excellently fitted for the benefit of human society.

How much religion tends even to the temporal advantage of private persons I shall not now consider, because my text leads me to discourse of the other, namely, to shew how advantageous religion and virtue are to the publick prosperity of a nation, which I take to be the meaning of this aphorism of Solomon, "righteousness exalteth a nation," &c.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice (though in this sense also this saying is most true) but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very comprehensively so as to signify all religion and virtue. And that this word is so to be taken in the text, may appear farther from the opposition of it to sin or vice in general; righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is the reproach of any people.

You see then what will be the subject of my present discourse; namely, that "religion and virtue" are the great causes of publick happiness and prosperity.

And though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged and long enough experienced in the world, yet because the fashion of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy mens reason about it. To which end I shall do these two things.

1. Endeavour

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1. Endeavour to give an account of this truth.
2. To vindicate it from the pretences and insinuations of atheistical persons.

I. I shall give you this two-fold account of it.

1. From the justice of the divine providence.

2. From the natural tendency of the thing.

1. From the justice of the divine providence. Indeed as to particular persons, the providences of God are many times promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him in this life. But God does not deal thus with nations. Because publick bodies and communities of men, as such, can only be rewarded and punished in this world. For in the next, all those publick societies and combinations wherein men are now linked together under several governments, shall be dissolved. God will not then reward or punish nations, as nations; but every man shall then give an account of himself to God, and receive his own reward, and bear his own burthen. For although God account it no disparagement to his justice to let particular good men suffer in this world, and pass "through many tribulations into the kingdom of God," because there is another day a coming which will be a more proper season of reward; yet in the usual course of his providence he recompenseth religious and virtuous nations with temporal blessings and prosperity. For which reason St. Austin tells us, that the mighty success and long prosperity of the Romans was a reward given them by God for their eminent justice and temperance, and other virtues. And on the other hand, God many times suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons

persons to go unpunished in this world, because he knows that his justice will have another and better opportunity to meet and reckon with them. But the general and crying sins of a nation cannot hope to escape publick judgments, unless they be prevented by a general repentance. God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer space of repentance, he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full, but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. And usually the longer punishment is delayed it is the heavier when it comes.

Now all this is very reasonable, because this world is the only season for national punishments. And indeed they are in a great degree necessary for the present vindication of the honour and majesty of the divine laws, and to give some check to the overflowing of wickedness. Publick judgments are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the insolency of sinners, and stays their proud waves. And though among men the multitude of offenders be many times a cause of impunity, because of the weakness of human governments, which are glad to spare where they are not strong enough to punish, yet in the government of God, things are quite otherwise. No combination of sinners is too hard for him, and the greater and more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concern'd to vindicate the affront. However God may pass by single sinners in this world, yet when a nation combines against him, "when hand joins in hand the wicked shall not go unpunished."

This the scripture declares to be the settled course of God's providence; That a righteous nation shall

SER M. be happy; "the work of righteousness shall be peace;
 III. "and the effects of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever." And on the other hand, that he useth to shower down his judgments upon a wicked people, "he turneth a fruitful land into barrenness for the wickedness of them that dwell therein."

And the experience of all ages hath made this good. All along the history of the old testament, we find the interchangeable providences of God towards the people of Israel always suited to their manners. They were constantly prosperous or afflicted, according as piety and virtue flourished or declined amongst them. And God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he dealt thus also with other nations. The Roman empire whilst the virtue of that people remained firm was strong as iron, as it is represented in the prophecy of Daniel: but upon the dissolution of their manners the iron began to be mixt with miry clay, and the feet, upon which that empire stood, to be broken. And though God in the administration of his justice be not tied to precedents, and we cannot argue from scripture-examples that the providences of God towards other nations shall in all circumstances be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel; yet thus much may with great probability be collected from them, that as God always blessed that people while they were obedient to him, and followed them with his judgments when they rebelled against him, so he will also deal with other nations. Because the reason of those dispensations as to the main and substance of them seems to be perpetual, and founded in that which can never change, the justice of the divine providence.

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2dly. The truth of this farther appears, from the ^{SERM.} natural tendency of the thing. For religion in general, and every particular virtue, doth in it's own nature conduce to the publick interest. ^{III.}

Religion, wherever it is truly planted, is certainly the greatest obligation upon conscience to all civil offices and moral duties. Chastity and temperance and industry do in their own nature tend to health and plenty. Truth and fidelity in all our dealings do create mutual love and good-will and confidence among men, which are the great bands of peace. And on the contrary, wickedness doth in it's own nature produce many publick mischiefs. For as sins are link'd together, and draw on one another, so almost every vice hath some temporal inconvenience annexed to it and naturally following it. Intemperance and lust breed infirmities and diseases, which being propagated spoil the strain of a nation. Idleness and luxury bring forth poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice, and that causeth enmity and animosities, and these bring on "strife and confusion and every evil work." This philosophical account of publick troubles and confusions St. James gives us, "whence come wars and fightings among you? are Jam. 4. 1. they not hence, even from your lusts that war in your members?"

But I shall shew more particularly, that religion and virtue do naturally tend to the good order and more easy government of human society, because they have a good influence both upon magistrates and subjects.

1. Upon magistrates. Religion teacheth them to rule over men in the fear of God, because though

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they be gods on earth, yet they are subjects of heaven, and accountable to him who is higher than the highest in this world. Religion in a magistrate strengthens his authority, because it procures veneration and gains a reputation to it. And in all the affairs of this world so much reputation is really so much power. We see that piety and virtue, where they are found among men of lower degree, will command some reverence and respect: But in persons of eminent place and dignity they are seated to a great advantage, so as to cast a lustre upon their very place, and by a strong reflection to double the beams of majesty. Whereas impiety and vice do strangely lessen greatness, and do secretly and unavoidably derive some weakness upon authority itself. Of this the scripture gives us a remarkable instance in David. For among other things which made "the sons of Zeruiah too hard for him," this probably was none of the least, that they were particularly conscious to his crimes.

2. Religion hath a good influence upon the people; to make them obedient to government, and peaceable one towards another.

1. To make them obedient to government, and conformable to laws; and that not only for wrath and out of fear of the magistrates power, which is but a weak and loose principle of obedience, and will cease whenever men can rebel with safety, and to advantage; but out of conscience, which is a firm, and constant and lasting principle, and will hold a man fast when all other obligations will break. He that hath entertain'd the true principles of Christianity is not to be tempted from his obedience and subjection by any worldly considerations, because he be-

believes that "whosoever resisteth authority resisteth
"the ordinance of God," and that "they who resist
"shall receive to themselves damnation."

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2. Religion tends to make men peaceable one towards another. For it endeavours to plant all those qualities and dispositions in men which tend to peace and unity, and to fill men with a spirit of universal love and good will. It endeavours likewise to secure every man's interest, by commanding the observation of that great rule of equity, "whatsoever ye would
"that men should do unto you, do ye even so to
"them;" by enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably observed in all our words, promises and contracts. And in order hereunto it requires the extirpation of all those passions and vices which render men unfociable and troublesom to one another, as pride, covetousness, and injustice, hatred and revenge and cruelty; and those likewise which are not so commonly reputed vices, as self-conceit and peremptoriness in a man's own opinion, and all peevishness, and incomppliance of humour in things lawful and indifferent.

And that these are the proper effects of true piety the doctrine of our Saviour and his apostles every where teacheth us. Now if this be the design of religion to bring us to this temper, thus to heal the natures of men and to sweeten their spirits, to correct their passions, and to mortify all those lusts which are the causes of enmity and division, then it is evident that in it's own nature it tends to the peace and happiness of human society; and that if men would but live as religion requires they should do, the world would be a quiet habitation, a most lovely and desirable

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able place in comparison of what now it is. And indeed the true reason why the societies of men are so full of tumult and disorder, so troublesome and tempestuous, is because there is so little of true religion among men; so that were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue which are yet left scatter'd among mankind, human society would in a short space disband and run into confusion, the earth would grow wild and become a great forest, and mankind would become beasts of prey one towards another. And if this discourse hold true, surely then one would think that virtue should find it self a seat wherever human societies are, and that religion should be owned and encouraged in the world until men cease to be governed by reason.

II. I come to vindicate this truth from the insinuations and pretences of atheistical persons. I shall mention two.

1. That government may subsist well enough without the belief of a God and a state of rewards and punishments after this life.

2. That as for virtue and vice they are arbitrary things.

1. That government may subsist well enough without the belief of a God or a state of rewards and punishments after this life. And this the atheist does and must assert, otherwise he is by his own confession a declared enemy to government, and unfit to live in human society.

For answer to this, I will not deny but that though the generality of men did not believe any superior being, nor any rewards and punishments after this life, yet notwithstanding this there might be some kind

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of government kept up in the world. For supposing men to have reason, the necessities of human nature and the mischiefs of confusion would probably compel them into some kind of order. But then I say withal, that if these principles were banished out of the world government would be far more difficult than now it is, because it would want it's firmest basis and foundation; there would be infinitely more disorders in the world if men were restrained from injustice and violence only by human laws, and not by principles of conscience and the dread of another world. Therefore magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to cherish religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. Nay that common suggestion of atheistical persons, that religion was at first a politick device and is still kept up in the world as a state-engine to awe men into obedience, is a clear acknowledgment of the usefulness of it to the ends of government, and does as fully contradict that pretence of theirs which I am now confuting as any thing that can be said.

2. That virtue and vice are arbitrary things, founded only in the imaginations of men and in the constitutions and customs of the world, but not in the nature of the things themselves; and that that is virtue or vice, good or evil, which the supreme authority of a nation declares to be so. And this is frequently and confidently asserted by the ingenious author of a very bad book, I mean the Leviathan.

Now the proper way of answering any thing that is confidently asserted is to shew the contrary, namely, that there are some things that have a natural evil and deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiousness, unright-

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unrighteousness and ingratitude, which are things not only condemned by the positive laws and constitutions of particular nations and governments, but by the general verdict of human nature: and that the virtues contrary to these have a natural goodness and comeliness in them, and are suitable to the common principles and sentiments of humanity.

And this will most evidently appear by putting this supposition. Suppose the reverse of all that which we now call virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud, and rapine, and perjury, and falseness to a man's word, and all manner of vice and wickedness were established by a law. I ask now, if the case between virtue and vice were thus altered, would that which we now call vice in process of time gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious and contemptible to human nature? If it would not, then is there something in the nature of good and evil, of virtue and vice, which does not depend upon the pleasure of authority, nor is subject to any arbitrary constitution. But that it would not be thus I am very certain, because no government could subsist upon these terms. For the very enjoining of fraud and rapine and perjury and breach of trust doth apparently destroy the greatest end of government, which is to preserve men in their rights against the encroachments of fraud and violence. And this end being destroyed, human societies would presently fly in pieces and men would necessarily fall into a state of war. Which plainly shews that virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but that there is a natural and immutable and eternal reason for that which we call goodness and virtue, and against that which we call vice and wickedness. Thus

Thus I have endeavoured to evidence and vindicate this truth. I shall only draw an inference or two from this discourse, and so conclude.

1. If this discourse be true, then those who are in place of power and authority are peculiarly concerned to maintain the honour of religion.

2. It concerns every one to live in the practice of it.

1. Magistrates are concerned to maintain the honour of religion, which doth not only tend to every man's future happiness, but is the best instrument of civil government and of the temporal prosperity of a nation. For the whole design of it is to procure the private and publick happiness of mankind, and to restrain men from all those things which would make them miserable and guilty to themselves, unpeaceable and troublesome to the world. Religion hath so great an influence upon the felicity of men that it ought to be upheld, and the veneration of it maintained, not only out of a just dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal peace and prosperity of men. It will requite all the kindness and honour we can do it by the advantages it will bring to civil government, and by the blessings it will draw down upon it. God hath promised that "those that honour him, he will honour," and in the common course of his providence he usually makes this good, so that the civil authority ought to be very tender of the honour of God and religion, if for no other reason yet out of reason of state.

It were to be wisht that all men were so piously disposed, that religion by it's own authority and the

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reasonable force of it might be sufficient to establish it's empire in the minds of men. But the corruptions of men will always make a strong opposition against it. And therefore at the first planting of the Christian religion in the world, God was pleased to accompany it with a miraculous power: but after it was planted this extraordinary power ceased, and God hath now left it to be maintained and supported by more ordinary and human ways, by the countenance of authority, and assistance of laws; which were never more necessary than in this degenerate age, which is prodigiously sunk into atheism and profaneness, and is running head-long into an humour of scoffing at God and religion and every thing that is sacred. For some ages before the reformation atheism was confined to Italy, and had it's chief residence at Rome. All the mention that is of it in the history of those times the papists themselves give us in the lives of their own popes and cardinals, excepting two or three small philosophers, that were retainers to that court. So that this atheistical humour among Christians was the spawn of the gross superstitions and corrupt manners of the romish church and court. And indeed nothing is more natural than for extremes in religion to beget one another, like the vibrations of a pendulum, which the more violently you swing it one way the farther it will return the other. But in the last age, atheism travel'd over the Alpes and infected France, and now of late it hath crossed the seas and invaded our nation and hath prevailed to amazement: for I do not think that there are any people in the world that are generally more indispoused to it and can worse brook it; seriousness and

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zeal in religion being almost the natural temper of the English. So that nothing is to me matter of greater wonder, than that in a grave and sober nation prophaneness should ever come to gain so much ground, and the best and the wisest religion in the world to be made the scorn of fools. For besides the prophane and atheistical discourses about God and religion, and the bold and senseless abuses of this sacred book the great instruments of our salvation, which are so frequent in the public places of resort; I say, besides these (I speak it knowingly) a man can hardly pass the streets without having his ears grated and pierced with such horrid and blasphemous oaths and curses as are enough, if we were guilty of no other sin, to sink a nation. And this not only from the tribe that wear liveries, but from those that go before them and should give better example. Is it not then high time that the laws should provide by the most prudent and effectual means to curb these bold and insolent defiers of heaven, who take a pride in being monsters, and boast themselves in the follies and deformities of human nature? The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled, which yet were no gods. And shall it among the professors of the true religion, be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth, and to breathe out blasphemies against him who gives us life and breath and all things? I doubt not but hypocrisy is a great wickedness and very odious to God, but by no means of so pernicious example as open prophaneness. Hypocrisy is a more modest way of sinning, it shews some reverence to religion, and does so far own the worth and excellency of it as to acknow-

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ledge that it deserves to be counterfeited : whereas
prophaneness declares openly against it, and endeavours to make a party to drive it out of the world.

2. It concerns every one to live in the practice of religion and virtue, because the publick happiness and prosperity depends upon it. It is most apparent that of late years religion is very sensibly declined among us. The manners of men have almost been universally corrupted by a civil war. We should therefore all jointly endeavour to retrieve the ancient virtue of the nation, and to bring into fashion again that solid and substantial, that plain and unaffected piety, (free from the extremes both of superstition and enthusiasm) which flourished in the age of our immediate forefathers. Which did not consist in idle talk but in real effects, in a sincere love of God and of our neighbour, in a pious devotion and reverence towards the divine majesty, and in the virtuous actions of a good life ; in the denial of “ ungodliness and “ worldly lusts, and in living soberly and righteously “ and godly in this present world.” This were the true way to reconcile God to us, to stop the course of his judgments, and to bring down the blessings of heaven upon us.

God hath now been pleased to settle us again in peace both at home and abroad, and he hath put us once more into the hands of our own counsel. Life and death, blessing and cursing, prosperity and destruction are before us. We may chuse our own fortune, and if we be not wanting to our selves we may under the influence of God's grace and assistance, which are never wanting to our sincere endeavours, become a happy and a prosperous people.

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“ The good God make us all wise to know and
“ to do the things that belong to the temporal peace
“ and prosperity of the nation, and to the eternal
“ happiness and salvation of every one of our souls;
“ which we humbly beg for the sake of JESUS
“ CHRIST, to whom, &c.”

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S E R M O N IV.

The advantages of religion to particular persons.

P S A L M xix. 11.

And in keeping of them there is great reward.

IN this psalm David celebrates the glory of God
from the consideration of the greatness of his
Works, and the perfection of his laws. From
the greatness of his works, verse 1. “ the heavens
“ declare the glory of God, and the firmament shew-
“ eth his handy-work,” &c. From the perfection of
his laws, verse 7. “ the law of the LORD is perfect,
“ converting the soul,” &c. And among many o-
ther excellencies of the divine laws, he mentions in
the last place the benefits and advantages which come
from the observance of them, verse 11. “ and in keep-
“ ing of them there is great reward.”

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I have already shown how much religion tends to
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the publick welfare of mankind ; to the support of government, and to the peace and happiness of human societies. My work at this time shall be to shew that religion and obedience to the laws of God do likewise conduce to the happiness of particular persons, both in respect of this world and the other. For though there be but little express mention made in the Old testament of the immortality of the soul and the rewards of another life, yet all religion does suppose these principles, and is built upon them.

I. And first, I shall endeavour to shew how religion conduceth to the happiness of this life ; and that both in respect of the inward and outward man.

First, as to the mind ; to be pious and religious brings a double advantage to the mind of man. 1. It tends to the improvement of our understandings. 2. It brings peace and pleasure to our minds.

1. It tends to the improvement of our understandings. I do not mean only that it instructs us in the knowledge of divine and spiritual things, and makes us to understand the great interest of our souls and the concernments of eternity better, but that in general it does raise and enlarge the minds of men and make them more capable of true knowledge. And in this

Psal. xix.
8.

sense I understand the following texts ; “ the commandment of the LORD is pure, enlightning the

Psal. cxl.
10.

eyes ; the fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom, a good understanding have all they that

Psal. cxix.
98.

keep his commandments ; thou through thy commandments hast made me wiser than mine enemies,” which plainly refers to political prudence ;

ver. 99.

“ I have more understanding than all my teachers, for thy testimonies are my meditation ; I understand

The advantages of religion to particular persons.

III

“ stand more than the ancients, because I keep thy
“ precepts; through thy precepts I get understand-
“ ing; the entrance of thy word giveth light, it giv-
“ eth understanding to the simple.”

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ver. 104.

ver. 130.

Now religion doth improve the understandings of men by subduing their lusts, and moderating their passions. The lusts and passions of men do fully and darken their minds, even by a natural influence. Intemperance and sensuality and fleshly lusts do debase mens minds, and clog their spirits, make them gross and foul, listless and unactive; they sink us down into sense, and glew us to these low and inferior things; like birdlime they hamper and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards; they indispose and unfit our minds for the most noble and intellectual considerations. So likewise the exorbitant passions of wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and distort the understandings of men, do tincture the mind with false colours, and fill it with prejudice and undue apprehensions of things.

There is no man that is intemperate or lustful, or passionate, but besides the guilt he contracts which is continually fretting and disquieting his mind, besides the inconveniencies he brings upon himself as to his health, he does likewise stain and obscure the brightness of his soul and the clearness of his discerning faculty. Such persons have not that free use of their reason that they might have; their understandings are not bright enough, nor their spirits pure and fine enough for the exercise of the highest and noblest acts of reason. What clearness is to the eye, that purity is to our mind and understanding, and as the clearness of the bodily eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight

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fight of material objects, so doth the purity of our minds, that is, freedom from lust and passion, dispose us for the clearest and most perfect acts of reason and understanding.

Now religion doth purify our minds and refine our spirits by quenching the fire of lust and suppressing the fumes and vapours of it, and by scattering the clouds and mists of passion. And the more any man's soul is cleansed from the filth and dregs of sensual lusts the more nimble and expedite it will be in it's operations. The more any man conquers his passions, the more calm and sedate his spirit is, and the greater equality he maintains in his temper, his apprehensions of things will be the more clear and unprejudic'd, and his judgment more firm and steady. And this is the meaning of that saying of Solomon, "he that is slow to wrath is of great understanding, but he that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly." *Ira furor brevis est*——Anger is a short fit of madness, and he that is passionate and furious deprives himself of his reason, spoils his understanding, and helps to make himself a fool: whereas he that conquers his passions and keeps them under, doth thereby preserve and improve his understanding. Freedom from irregular passions doth not only signify that a man is wise, but really contributes to the making of him such.

2. Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds; wherein happiness chiefly consists, and which all the wisdom and philosophy of the world did always aim at, as the utmost felicity of this life. And that this is the natural fruit of a religious and virtuous course of life, the scripture

ture

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ture declares to us in these texts ; “ light is sown for S E R M. IV.
“ the righteous, and gladness for the upright in IV.
“ heart ; great peace have all they that love thy law, Psal. xcvi.
“ and nothing shall offend them ; her ways are ways 11.
“ of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace ; the Psal. cxix.
“ fruit of the righteousness is peace, and the effect 165.
“ of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever ;” Prov. iii.
the plain sense of which texts is, that pleasure and 17.
peace do naturally result from a holy and good life. Isa. xxxii.
When a man hath once engaged himself in a religious course, and is habituated to piety and holiness, all the exercises of religion and devotion, all acts of goodness and virtue are delightful to him. To honour and worship God, to pray to him, and to praise him, to study his will, to meditate upon him and to love him, all these bring great pleasure and peace along with them. What greater contentment and satisfaction can there be to the mind of man, when it is once purify’d and refin’d from the dregs of sensual pleasures and delights, and rais’d to it’s true height and pitch, than to contemplate and admire the infinite excellencies and perfections of God, to adore his greatness and to love his goodness? How can the thoughts of God be troublesome to any one who lives soberly and righteously and godly in the world? No man that loves goodness and righteousness hath any reason to be afraid of God, or to be disquieted with the thoughts of him. There is nothing in God that is terrible to a good man, but all the apprehensions which we naturally have of him speak comfort and promise happiness to such a one. The consideration of his attributes is so far from being a trouble to him, that it is his recreation and delight. It is for wicked

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men to dread God, and to endeavour to banish the thoughts of him out of their minds; but a holy and virtuous man may have quiet and undisturbed thoughts even of the justice of God, because the terror of it doth not concern him.

Now religion doth contribute to the peace and quiet of our minds these two ways. First, by allaying those passions which are apt to ruffle and discompose our spirits. Malice and hatred, wrath and revenge are very fretting and vexatious and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find a strange ease and pleasure in his own spirit. Secondly, by freeing us from the anxieties of guilt, and the fears of divine wrath and displeasure; than which, nothing is more stinging and tormenting, and renders the life of man more miserable and unquiet. And what a spring of peace and joy must it needs be to apprehend upon good grounds that God is reconciled to us and become our friend; that all our sins are perfectly forgiven, and shall never more be remembred against us! What unexpressible comfort does overflow the pious and devout soul, from the remembrance of a holy and well-spent life, and a conscience of it's own innocency and integrity! And nothing but the practice of religion and virtue can give this ease and satisfaction to the mind of man. For there is a certain kind of temper and disposition which is necessary to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, and consequently to our happiness: and that is holiness and goodness, which as it is the perfection so is it likewise the happiness of the divine nature: and on the contrary the chief part of the misery of wicked men, and of those accursed spirits the devils is

is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God; SERM.
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they are envious and malicious and cruel, and of such a temper as is naturally a torment and disquiet to it self. And here the foundation of hell is laid, in the evil disposition of men's minds; and till this be cured, which can only be done by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented within himself, as it is for a sick man to be ease. Because such a man hath that within him that torments him, and he cannot be at ease till that be removed. The man's spirit is out of order and off the hinges, and till that be put into it's right frame he will be perpetually disquieted and can find no rest within himself. The prophet very fitly describes to us the unquiet condition of wicked men, "the wicked is like the troubled sea when it cannot rest, Isa. lvii.
20, 21. whose waters cast up mire and dirt; there is no peace (saith my God) to the wicked." So long as sin and corruption abound in our hearts they will be restlessly working, like wine which will be in a perpetual motion and agitation till it have purged itself of it's dregs and foulness.

Secondly, religion does likewise tend to the happiness of the outward man. Now the blessings of this kind are such as either respect our health, or estate, or reputation, or relations; and in respect of all these religion is highly advantageous to us.

1. As to our health, a religious and virtuous life doth eminently conduce to that, and to long life as a consequent of it. And in this sense I understand these following texts; "my son forget not my law, but Prov. iii.
"let thy heart keep my commandments; for length 1, 2.
"of days, and long life, shall they add to thee;" and

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v. 7, and 8. "fear the LORD and depart from evil,
 "it shall be health to thy navel, and marrow to thy
 "bones;" and v. 16. among the temporal advantages of wisdom or religion this is mentioned as the first and principal, "length of days is in her right hand;" and v. 18. "she is a tree of life to them that lay hold
 Prov. viii. "upon her;" and again, "whoso findeth me, find-
 35, 36. "eth life, but he that sinneth against me wrongeth
 "his own soul;" (that is, is injurious to his own life)
 "all they that hate me love death;" all which is undoubtedly true in a spiritual sense, but is certainly meant by Solomon in the natural sense. And these promises, of the blessings of health and long life to good men, are not only declaratory of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. For religion doth oblige men to the practice of those virtues which do in their own nature conduce to the preservation of our health, and the lengthning of our days; such as temperance and chastity and moderation of our passions. And the contrary vices to these do apparently tend to the impairing of men's health and the shortning of their days. How many have wasted and consumed their bodies by lust, and brought grievous pains and mortal diseases upon themselves. See how the wise man describes the sad consequences of this sin, "he goes as an ox to the slaughter, till
 Prov. vii. of this sin, "he goes as an ox to the slaughter, till
 22, 23. "a dart strike through his liver; as a bird hasteneth
 "to the snare, and knoweth not that it is for his
 "life;" and v. 25, 26, 27. "let not thy heart decline to her ways, go not astray in her paths; for
 "she hath cast down many wounded; yea many
 "strong men have been slain by her; her house is the

“ way to hell, (that is, to the grave) going down
“ to the chambers of death.” How many have
been ruined by intemperance and excess, and most
unnaturally have perverted those blessings which God
hath given for the support of nature to the overthrow
and destruction of it? How often hath men’s malice
and envy and discontent against others terminated in
a cruel revenge upon themselves? How many, by the
wild fury and extravagancy of their own passions, have
put their bodies into a combustion, and fired their
spirits; and, by stirring up their rage and choler a-
gainst others, have armed that fierce humour against
themselves?

2. As to our estates, religion is likewise a mighty
advantage to men in that respect. Not only in re-
gard of God’s more especial providence and peculiar
blessing which usually attends good men in their un-
dertakings, and crowns them with good success, but
also from the nature of the thing. And this, I doubt
not, is the meaning of those expressions of the wise
man concerning the temporal benefits and advantages
of wisdom or religion; “ in her left hand are riches
“ and honour;” “ they that love me shall inherit
“ substance, and I will fill their treasures.” And this
religion principally does, by charging men with truth
and fidelity and justice in their dealings, which are a
sure way of thriving, and will hold out when all frau-
dulent arts and devices will fail. And this also Solo-
mon observes to us; “ he that walketh uprightly
“ walketh surely, but he that perverteth his way shall
“ be known;” his indirect dealing will be discovered
one time or other, and then he loses his reputation, and
his interest sinks. Falshood and deceit only serve a
present

Prov. iii.

16.

Prov. viii.

21.

Prov. x.

6.

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present turn, and the consequence of them is pernicious; but truth and fidelity are a lasting advantage;

Prov. x. 5. "the righteous hath an everlasting foundation;"

Prov. xii. "the lip of truth is established for ever, but a lying tongue is but for a moment." And religion does

likewise engage men to diligence and industry in their callings, and how much this conduces to the advancement of men's fortunes daily experience teaches, and

Prov. x. 4. the wise man hath told us, "the diligent hand makes

Pro. xxii. "rich;" and again, "seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before princes, he shall not

"stand before mean persons.

And where men, by reason of the difficult circumstances of their condition, cannot arrive to any eminency of estate, yet religion makes a compensation for this by teaching men to be contented with that moderate and competent fortune which God hath given them. For the shortest way to be rich is not by enlarging our estates, but by contracting our desires. What Seneca says of philosophy, is much more true of religion, *præstat opes sapientia, quas cuicumque fecit supervacuas dedit*, it makes all those rich to whom it makes riches superfluous, and they are so to those who are taught by religion to be contented with such a portion of them as God's providence hath thought fit to allot to them.

3. As to our reputation. There is nothing gives a man a more firm and establish'd reputation among wise and serious persons (whose judgment is only valuable) than a prudent and substantial piety. This doth many times command reverence and esteem from the worser sort of men, and such as are no great friends to religion; and sometimes the force of truth will ex-

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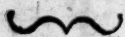
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tort an acknowledgment of it's excellency, even from it's greatest enemies. I know very well that good men may, and often do, blemish the reputation of their piety by over-acting some things in religion; by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned, by an ungrateful austerity and sourness which religion doth not require; by little affectations, and an imprudent ostentation of devotion; but a substantial and solid, a discreet and unaffected piety, which makes no great noise and show, but expresses it self in a constant and serious devotion, and is accompanied with the fruits of goodness and kindness and righteousness towards men, will not only give a man a credit and value among the sober and the virtuous, but even among the vicious and more degenerate sort of men. Upon this account it is that the apostle adviseth Christians, if they would recommend themselves to the esteem of God and men, earnestly to mind the weighty and substantial parts of religion; "let not then your good be evil spoken of; for the kingdom of God is not meats and drinks, but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost; for he that in these things serveth CHRIST, is acceptable to God, and approved of men.

It is true indeed, there are some persons of so profligate a temper, and of such an inveterate enmity to all goodness, as to scorn and reproach even religion and virtue it self. But the reproach of such persons does not really wound a man's reputation. For why should any man be troubled at the contumelies of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued, who despise goodness and good men out of malice and ignorance? If these reproaches which they cast upon them

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them were the censures of wise and sober men, a man's reputation might be concern'd in them; but they are the rash words of inconsiderate and injudicious men, the extravagant speeches of those who are unexperienc'd in the things they speak against; and therefore no wise man will be troubled at them, or think either religion or himself disparaged by them.

4. As to our relations. Religion also conduceth to the happiness of these, as it derives a large and extensive blessing upon all that belongs to us; the goodness of God being so diffusive as to scatter his blessings "round about the habitations of the just, and to shew mercy unto thousands of them that love him, and keep his commandments. So David tells us," "blessed is the man that feareth the LORD, and delighteth greatly in his commandments; his seed shall be mighty upon earth, the generation of the upright shall be blessed; wealth and riches are in his house, and his righteousness endureth for ever."

Psal. cxiii.
1, 2, 3.

Prov. xiii.
22.
Prov. xiv.
26.

And so Solomon; "a good man leaveth an inheritance to his childrens children; and again," in "the fear of the LORD is strong confidence, and his children shall have a place of refuge." But the wicked derives a curse upon all that is related to him, he is said "to trouble his own house; and again, the wicked are overthrown and are not, but the righteous shall stand."

Prov. xi.
29.
Prov. xii.
7.

But setting aside the consideration of God's providence, religion doth likewise in its own nature tend to the welfare of those who are related to us; because it lays the strictest obligations upon men to take care of their families and relations, and to make the best provision both for their comfortable subsistence here in

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in this world and their salvation in the next. And SER. M. IV.
those who neglect these duties, the scripture is so far
from esteeming them Christians that it accounts them
worse than heathens and infidels; "he that provideth
"not for his own, especially those of his own house,
"is worse than an infidel, and hath deny'd the faith."
This I know is spoken in respect of temporal pro-
vision, but it holds *à fortiori* as to the care of their
souls.

Besides, it is many times seen that the posterity of
holy and good men, especially of such as have evi-
denced their piety towards God by bounty and cha-
rity to men, have met with unusual kindness and re-
spect from others, and have by a strange and secret
disposition of divine providence been unexpectedly
car'd and provided for; and that, as they have all
the reason in the world to believe, upon the account
and for the sake of the piety and charity of their pa-
rents. This David tells us from his own particular
observation; "I have been young, and now am
"old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken,
"nor his seed begging bread." And that by the
righteous is here meant the good and merciful man;
appears from the description of him in the next words;
"he is ever merciful and lendeth, and his seed is blef-
"sed." And on the contrary, the posterity of the
wicked do many times inherit the fruit of their fathers
sins and vices; and that not only by a just judgment
of God, but from the natural course and consequence
of things. And in this sense that expression in Job
is often verify'd, that "God lays up the iniquity of
"wicked men for their children." And doth not
experience testify that the intemperate and unjust do

many times transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it? Thus you see how religion in all respects conduces to the happiness of this life.

II. Religion and virtue do likewise most certainly and directly tend to the eternal happiness and salvation of men in the other world. And this is incomparably the greatest advantage that redounds to men by being religious, in comparison of which all temporal considerations are less than nothing and vanity. The worldly advantages that religion brings to men in this present life are a sensible recommendation of religion, even to the lowest and meanest spirits: But to those who are rais'd above sense and aspire after immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls and the resurrection of their bodies; to those who are throughly convinc'd of the inconsiderableness of this short dying life, and of all the concerns of it, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life; to these, I say, the consideration of a future happiness, and of those unspeakable and everlasting rewards which shall then be given to holiness and virtue, is certainly the most powerful motive and the most likely to prevail upon them. For those, who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration, nor can any thing that is conscious to it's self of it's own immortality be satisfied and contented with any thing less than the hopes of an endless felicity. And this hope religion alone gives men, and the Christian religion only

only can settle men in a firm and unshaken assurance of it. But because all men who have entertain'd any religion have consented to these principles, of the "immortality of the soul" and the "recompences of another world," and have always promis'd to themselves some rewards of piety and virtue after this life; and because I did more particularly design from this text to speak of the temporal benefits and advantages which redound to men from religion, therefore I shall content myself to shew very briefly how a religious and virtuous life doth conduce to our future happiness. And that upon these two accounts; from the promise of God, and from the nature of the thing.

1. From the promise of God. "Godliness (saith the apostle) hath the promise of the life that is to come." God hath all along in the scripture suspended the promise of eternal life upon this condition. He hath peremptorily declar'd that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the LORD. And this very thing, that it is the constitution and appointment of God, might be argument enough to us (if there were no other) to convince us of the necessity of obeying the laws of God in order to our happiness, and to persuade us thereunto. For eternal life is the gift of God, and he may do what he will with his own. He is master of his own favours and may dispense them upon what terms and conditions he pleases. But it is no hard condition that he hath imposed upon us. If religion brought no advantages to us in this world, yet the happiness of heaven is so great as will abundantly recompence all our pains and endeavours; there is temptation e-

enough in the reward to engage any man in the work, Had God thought fit to have imposed the most grievous and difficult things upon us, ought we not to have submitted to them and to have undertaken them with cheerfulness upon such great and glorious encouragements? As Naaman's servants said to him in another case, "had he bid thee do some great thing wouldest thou not have done it? So if God had said that without poverty and actual martyrdom "no man shall see the LORD," would not any man that believes heaven and hell and understands what these words signify, and what it is to escape extreme and eternal misery, and to enjoy unspeakable and endless glory, have been willing to accept these conditions? "how much more, when he hath orderly said, wash and be clean;" and "let every man that hath this hope in him, purify himself as he is pure?" But God hath not dealt thus with us, nor is the imposing of this condition of eternal life a mere arbitrary constitution; therefore I shall endeavour to shew,

2dly, That a religious and holy life doth, from the very nature and reason of the thing, conduce to our future happiness, by way of necessary disposition and preparation of us for it. We cannot be otherwise happy, but by our conformity to God, without this we cannot possibly love him nor find any pleasure or happiness in communion with him. For we cannot love a nature contrary to our own, nor delight to converse with it. Therefore religion, in order to the fitting of us for the happiness of the next life, does design to mortify our lusts and passions, and to restrain us from the inordinate love of the gross and sensual delights

delights of this world ; to call off our minds from these inferior things and to raise them to higher and more spiritual objects, that we may be disposed for the happiness of the other world, and taught to relish the delights of it : whereas should we set our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure in any thing but what is sensual and earthly, we must needs be extremely miserable when we come into the other world ; because we should meet with nothing to entertain our selves withal, no employment suitable to our disposition, no pleasure that would agree with our depraved appetites and vicious inclinations. All that heaven and happiness signifies is unsuitable to a wicked man, and therefore could be no felicity to him. But this I shall have occasion to speak more fully to in my next discourse.

From all that hath been said, the reasonableness of religion clearly appears, which tends so directly to the happiness of men, and is upon all accounts calculated for our benefit. Let but all things be truly considered and cast up and it will be found that there is no advantage to any man from an irreligious and vicious course of life. I challenge any one to instance in any real benefit that ever came to him this way. Let the sinner declare what he hath found by experience. Hath lewdness and intemperance been more for his health than if he had liv'd chastly and soberly? Hath falsehood and injustice proved at the long run more for the advancement and security of his estate, than truth and honesty would have done? Hath any vice that he hath lived in made him more true friends, and gained him a better reputation in the world than the practice of holiness and virtue would have

have done? Hath he found that peace and satisfaction of mind in an evil course, and that quiet enjoyment of himself, and comfortable assurance of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious and virtuous life would have given him? Nay on the contrary, have not some of his vices weakened his body and broken his health, have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him to want? What notorious vice is there that doth not blemish a man's reputation, and make him either hated or despised, and that not only by the wise and the virtuous, but even by the generality of men? But was ever any wicked man free from the stings of a guilty conscience and the torment of a restless and uneasy mind, from the secret dread of divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world? Let the sinner freely speak the very inward sense of his soul in this matter, and spare not; and I doubt not, if he will deal clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true, and is able to confirm it from his own sad experience. For this is the natural fruit of sin and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that fearful punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life.

What reason then can any man pretend against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit not only of human society, but of every particular person; when there is no real interest of this world but may ordinarily be as effectually promoted and pursued to as great advantage, nay usually to far greater, by a man that "lives soberly and righteously and godly in the world," than by any one that leads the contrary course of life? Let no man then say, with those
 prophane

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prophane persons whom the prophet speaks of, ¹¹⁰It SERM.
“ is in vain to serve the LORD, and what profit is it ^{IV.}
“ that we have kept his Commandments?” ¹¹¹God Mal. iii.
has not been so hard a master to us that we have rea- ^{14.}
son thus to complain of him. He hath given us no
laws but what are for our good, nay so gracious hath
he been to us as to link together our duty and our in-
terest, and to make those very things the instances of
our obedience which are the natural means and causes
of our happiness. The devil was so far in the right,
when he charged Job that he did not “ serve God
“ for nought.” ’Tis he himself that is the hard
master and makes men serve him for nought, who re-
wards his drudges and slaves with nothing but shame
and sorrow and misery. But God requires no man’s
service upon hard and unreasonable terms. The
greatest part of our work is a present reward to it self,
and for whatever else we do or suffer for him, he of-
fers us abundant consideration. And if men did but
truly and wisely love themselves they would upon this
very ground, if there were no other, become religi-
ous. For when all is done there is no man can serve
his own interest better than by serving God. Religi-
on conduceth both to our present and future happi-
ness, and when the gospel chargeth us with piety to-
wards God, and justice and charity towards men, and
temperance and chastity in reference to our selves,
the true interpretation of these laws is this, God re-
quires of men in order to their eternal happiness that
they should do those things which tend to their tem-
poral welfare, that is, in plainer words, he promises
to make us happy for ever upon condition that we
will but do that which is best for our selves in this

world.

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world. To conclude, religion is founded in the interest of men rightly apprehended. So that if the god of this world and the lusts of men did not blind their eyes, so as to render them unfit to discern their true interest, it would be impossible, so long as men love themselves, and desire their own happiness, to keep them from being religious; for they could not but conclude that to be their interest, and being so convinced they would resolve to pursue it and stick to it.

S E R M O N V.

The excellency of the Christian religion.

P H I L. iii. 8.

Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord.

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IN the beginning of this chapter the apostle makes a comparison between the Jewish and the Christian religion, and shews the Christian to be in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in type and shadow, v. 3. "We are the circumcision which worship God in the spirit." And then he enumerates the several privileges he was partaker of by virtue of his being born in the Jewish church, v. 4, 5, 6. "Though I might also have confidence in the flesh, if any other man thinketh that he hath where-
" of

“ of he might trust in the flesh, I more ; circumcised the eighth day, of the stock of Israel, &c.” And yet he tells us he was contented to forego all these advantages for CHRIST and the Christian religion, v. 7. “ but what things were gain to me those I counted loss for CHRIST.” And not only these, but if there were any thing else that men value in this world he was willing to hazard that also upon the same account, v. 8. “ yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of CHRIST JESUS my LORD.

In which words the apostle declares the high esteem he had for the Christian religion, which he calls the knowledge of CHRIST JESUS his LORD ; the excellency whereof appeared so great to him, that he valued nothing in comparison of the advantages which he had by the knowledge of it.

My design at this time from this text is, to represent the excellency of this knowledge of the Christian religion above that of any other religion or institution in the world. And here I shall not consider the external evidence which we have of the truth of Christianity, and of the divinity of it's doctrine, in which respect it hath incomparably the advantage of any other religion ; but only the internal excellency of the doctrine it self, abstracting from the divine authority of it : and that in these four respects :

First, as it does more clearly reveal to us the nature of God, which is the great foundation of all religion.

Secondly, as it gives us a more certain and perfect law for the government of our lives.

Thirdly, as it propounds to us more powerful arguments to persuade men to the obedience of this law.

Fourthly, as it furnishes us with better motives and considerations to patience and contentedness under the evils and afflictions of this life. Now these are the greatest advantages that any religion can have, to give men right apprehensions of God, a perfect rule of good life, and efficacious arguments to persuade men to be good, and patiently to bear the evils and sufferings of this life. And these shall be the heads of my following discourse.

I. The Christian religion doth more clearly reveal to us the nature of God, than any religion ever did. And to have right apprehensions of God is the great foundation of all religion. For according as men's notions of God are, such will their religion be. If men have gross and false conceptions of God their religion will be absurd and superstitious. If men fancy God to be an ill-natured being armed with infinite power, one that delights in the misery and ruin of his creatures and is ready to take all advantages against them, they may fear him but they will hate him; and they will be apt to be such towards one another as they fancy God to be towards them, for all religion doth naturally incline men to imitate him whom they worship.

Now the Christian religion gives us a more perfect, and a more lovely character of God, than any religion ever did. It represents him to us as a pure spirit, (which the heathens did not generally believe) and that he is to be worship'd in such a manner as is most suitable to his spiritual nature, (which not only the heathens but even the Jews themselves were extremely

extremely mistaken about) "God is a spirit (says our SAVIOUR) and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth." It is true indeed God himself did command sacrifices to the Jews, and all those external and troublesome observances of which their religion did consist: but then it is to be considered, that he did not institute this way of worship because it was most suitable to his own nature, but because of the carnality of their hearts and the proneness of that people to idolatry. God did not prescribe these things because they were best, but because the temper of that people would then admit of nothing better. And this the scripture gives us several intimations of, "thou desirest not sacrifice, thou delightest not in burnt-offerings," saith David: and elsewhere more expressly to this purpose; "I spake not unto your fathers (says God by the prophet Jeremiah) nor commanded them, in the day that I brought them forth out of the land of Egypt, concerning burnt-offerings and sacrifices; but this thing commanded I them, saying, obey my voice:" A sufficient intimation that God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most accommodate to their present state and inclination. And in this sense also some understand what God says to the same people by the prophet Ezekiel, that he "gave them statutes that were not good." Psa. li. 16. Jer. vii. 22. Ezek. xxi.

And as the Christian religion gives a more perfect, so a more amiable and lovely character of the divine nature. No religion that ever was in the world does so fully represent the goodness of God and his tender

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der love to mankind, which is the best and most powerful argument to the love of God. The heathens did generally dread God, and looked upon him as fierce and cruel and revengeful; and therefore they endeavoured to appease him by the horrid and barbarous sacrifices of men, and of their own children. And all along in the old testament God is generally represented as very strict and severe. But there are no where so plain and full declarations of his mercy and love to the sons of men as are made in the gospel. In the old testament God is usually styled "the LORD of Hosts, the great and the terrible God;" but in the new testament he is represented to us by milder titles, "the God and father of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, the father of mercies, and the God of all consolations; the God of all patience, the God of love and peace;" nay he is said to be love "and peace;" nay he is said to be love it self and to dwell in love. And this difference between the style of the old and new testament is so remarkable, that one of the greatest sects in the primitive church (I mean that of the Gnosticks) did upon this very ground found their heresy of two Gods; the one evil and fierce and cruel, whom they called the God of the old testament; the other good and kind and merciful, whom they called the God of the new. So great a difference is there between the representations which are made of God in the books of the Jewish and the Christian religion, as to give at least some colour and pretences for an imagination of two Gods.

II. Christian religion hath given us a more certain and perfect law for the government of our lives. It hath

hath made our duty more plain and certain in many instances, than either the philosophy of the heathen, or the precepts of Moses had done. It commands universal love and kindness and good will among men, a readiness to forgive our greatest enemies, "to do good to them that hate us, to bless them that curse us, and to pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us." And does inculcate these precepts more vehemently, and forbid malice and hatred and revenge and contention more strictly and pre-emptorily than any religion ever did before; as will appear to any one that does but attentively read our SAVIOUR's sermon upon the mount.

And as Christianity hath given us a more certain so likewise a more perfect law for the government of our lives. All the precepts of it are reasonable and wise, requiring such duties of us as are suitable to the light of nature and do approve themselves to the best reason of mankind; such as have their foundation in the nature of God, and are an imitation of the divine excellencies; such as tend to the perfection of human nature and to raise the minds of men to the highest pitch of goodness and virtue. The laws of our religion are such as are generally useful and beneficial to the world, as do tend to the outward peace and the health, to the inward comfort and contentment, and to the universal happiness of mankind. They command nothing that is unnecessary and burthensom, as were the numerous rites and ceremonies of the Jewish religion, but what is reasonable, and useful, and substantial: and they omit nothing that may tend to the glory of God or the welfare of men, nor do they restrain us in any thing but what is contrary either to
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the regular inclinations of nature or to our reason and true interest. They forbid us nothing but what is base and unworthy, to serve our humours and passions, to reproach our understandings and to make our selves fools and beasts; in a word, nothing but what tends either to our private harm and prejudice, or to publick disorder and confusion.

And that this is the tenor of the laws of the gospel will appear to any one from our SAVIOUR's sermons and discourses: particularly that upon the mount; wherein he charges his disciples and followers to be humble, and meek, and righteous, and merciful, and pure, and peaceable, and patient under sufferings and persecutions, and good and kind to all even to those that are evil and injurious to us, and to endeavour to excel in all goodness and virtue. This will appear likewise from the writings of the holy Apostles; I will instance but in some few passages in them. St. Paul represents to us the design of the Christian doctrine in a very few words, but of admirable sense and weight; "The grace of God, that
 Tit. ii. 11. 12. bringeth salvation hath appear'd to all men, teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, and righteously, and godly in this present world." The same apostle makes this the main and fundamental condition of the covenant of the gospel on our part, "let every one
 2 Tim. ii. 19. that names the name of CHRIST depart from iniquity." St. James describes the christian doctrine (which he calls "the wisdom that is from above") by these characters, "It is first pure, then peaceable,
 James iii. 17. gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy."

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“pocrify.” St. Peter calls the gospel, “the know-
ledge of him that hath called us to glory and vir-
tue; whereby (saith he) are given unto us ex-
ceeding great and precious promises, that by these
you might be partakers of a divine nature, having
escap’d the corruption that is in the world through
lust;” and upon this consideration he exhorts them
“to give all diligence to add to their faith” the se-
veral virtues of a good life, without which he tells
them “they are barren and unfruitful in the know-
ledge of our LORD JESUS CHRIST.” I will con-
clude with that full and comprehensive passage of St.
Paul to the Philippians, “whatsoever things are true,
“whatsoever things are honest, (*ἁπλῶς*, what-
soever things are of venerable esteem) “whatsoever
“things are just, whatsoever things are pure, (or
chast) “whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever
“things are of good report, if there be any virtue,
“if there be any praise, think on these things.”

But the perfection and the reasonableness of the
laws of Christianity will most plainly appear by tak-
ing a brief survey of them. And they may all be re-
ferr’d to these two general heads. They are either
such as tend to the perfection of human nature and
to make men singly and personally good, or such as
tend to the peace and happiness of human society.

First, such as tend to the perfection of human na-
ture and to make men good singly and personally
consider’d. And the precepts of this kind may be
distributed likewise into two sorts, such as enjoin pi-
ety towards God, or such as require the good order
and government of our selves in respect of the enjoy-
ments and pleasures of this life.

I. Such

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1. Such as enjoin piety towards God. All the duties of Christian religion which respect God are no other but what natural light prompts men to, excepting the two sacraments (which are of great use and significancy in the Christian religion) and praying to God in the name and by the mediation of JESUS CHRIST. For the sum of natural religion as it refers more immediately to God is this, that we should inwardly reverence and love God, and that we should express our inward reverence and love to him by external worship and adoration, and by our readiness to receive and obey all the revelations of his will: And that we should testify our dependance upon him, and our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers and supplications to him for mercy and help for our selves and others; and that we should acknowledge our obligations to him for the many favours and benefits, which every day and every minute we receive from him, by continual praises and thanksgivings: And that on the contrary we should not entertain any unworthy thoughts of God, nor give that honour and reverence which is due to him, to any other; that we should not worship him in any manner that is either unsuitable to the excellency and perfection of his nature, or contrary to his revealed will; that we should carefully avoid the prophane and irreverent use of his name, by cursing, or customary swearing, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worship or any thing belonging to it. This is the sum of the first part of natural religion, and these are the general heads of those duties which every man's reason tells him he owes to God: And these are the very things which the Christian religion does expressly require

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require of us, as might be evidenced from particular texts in the new testament. So that there is nothing in this part of Christianity but what agrees very well with the reason of mankind.

2. Such precepts as require the good order and government of our selves in respect of the pleasures and enjoyments of this life. Christian religion commands whatsoever things are pure and chaste, all manner of sobriety and temperance and moderation in reference to our appetites and passions; and forbids whatever is unnatural, and unreasonable, and unhealthful, in the use of pleasures and of any of God's creatures. Hither belong all those texts which require of us that we should "not walk after the flesh but after the spirit," that we should "cleanse our selves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit," that we should "be holy in all manner of conversation. St. John distributes the lusts and irregular appetites of men into three kinds, voluptuousness, covetousness, and ambition, answerable to the three sorts of tempting objects that are in the world, pleasures, riches, and honours, "All that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, &c." And Christianity doth strictly forbid all these, "take heed and beware of covetousness (says our SAVIOUR, and he adds this excellent reason) "for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." It forbids pride and ambition and vain glory, and commands humility and modesty and condescension to others; "learn of me (says our SAVIOUR) "for I am meek and lowly in spirit; mind not high things, but condescend to them that are of low

Rom. viii.

1.
2 Cor. vii.

1.
1 Pet. i.
15.

1 Joh. ii.
16.

Luke xii.
15.

Mat. xi.
29.
Rom. xii.
16.

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"degree;

SERM. "degree; let nothing be done through vain glory, but in

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"lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than
Phil. ii. 3. "themselves." And in reference to sensual pleasures

it forbids all irregularity and excess, and strictly en-

Luke xxi. joins purity and temperance; cautioning us "to take
36.

"heed lest we be overcharged with surfeiting and
Rom. xiii. "drunkenness;" charging us "to walk decently as in
13.

"the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in
1 Pet. ii. "chambering and wantonness; to abstain from flesh.

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"ly lusts which war against the soul." Now all
these precepts do not only tend to beget in us such
virtues and dispositions as are reasonable and suitable
to our nature and every way for our temporal conve-
nience and advantage, but such as do likewise exceed-
ingly dispose us to piety and religion by purifying
our souls from the dross and filth of sensual delights.
For covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it
into the earth; intemperance and lust cloud a man's
understanding, and indispose it for the contemplati-
on of things spiritual and divine. Thus you see how
the precepts of Christianity do tend to the perfection
of human nature, considering men singly and perso-
nally.

Secondly, the other sort of precepts are such as tend
to the peace and happiness of human society. And
the reason of mankind can devise nothing more pro-
per to this end than the laws of Christianity are. For
they command all those virtues which are apt to
sweeten the spirits and allay the passions and animos-
ities of men one towards another. They require us
"to love our neighbour (that is every man in the
world, even our greatest enemies) "as our selves."
And for this end among others was the sacrament of
the

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the LORD's supper, the feast of love, instituted: that by commemorating the love of our dying SAVIOUR, who laid down his life for his enemies, we might be put in mind how we ought to love one another.

And by this law of loving all men, even our enemies, the Christian religion discovers it self not only to be the most innocent and harmless, but the most generous and best-natured institution that ever was in the world. For in pursuance of this general precept it commands us, "to do good to all men; if it be possible, and as much as in us lies to live peaceably with all men;" to be "kind one to another," ready to gratify and oblige men; to be tender-hearted and compassionate towards those that are in want or misery, and ready to supply and relieve them; to sympathize with one another in our joys and sorrows, "to mourn with those that mourn, and to rejoice with them that rejoice; to bear one another's burdens, and to forbear one another in love;" to be easily reconciled to them that have offended us, and to be ready to forgive from our hearts the greatest injuries that can be done to us, and that without bounds and limits even to seventy times seven; as our SAVIOUR expresseth it.

The laws of Christianity do likewise secure both the private interests of men and the publick peace, by confirming and enforcing all the dictates of nature concerning justice and equity, and our doing to others as we would have them to do to us; and by commanding obedience to human laws which decide men's rights and submission to government under pain of damnation: and by forbidding whatever is contrary to these, violence and oppression, defrauding and overreaching

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reaching one another, perfidiousness and treachery, breach of trusts, oaths, or promises, undutifulness to superiors, sedition and rebellion against magistracy and authority: and if there be any thing else that is apt to disturb the peace of the world, and to alienate the affections of men from one another, as sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, censoriousness and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distastful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous, and uneasy to one another: all these are either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the new testament.

And now what could any religion do more towards the reforming of the dispositions and manners of men? what laws can be devised more proper and effectual to advance the nature of man to it's highest perfection, to procure the tranquillity of men's minds, and the peace and happiness of the world, than these precepts of Christianity are? several of which (as those of loving our enemies, of not revenging injuries, of rendering good for evil, &c.) though they have been esteemed reasonable by some of the wisest among the heathen, yet by reason of the degeneracy of the world, and of the obscurity and uncertainty of human reason, they never obtained to have the estimation and force of natural laws. So that we owe to Christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect rule of life that ever the world was acquainted withall.

III. Christian religion propounds the most powerful arguments to persuade men to the obedience of these laws. The gospel offers such considerations to

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us, as are fit to work very forcibly upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind of man, our hopes and our fears. To encourage our hopes it gives us the highest assurance of the greatest and most lasting happiness, in case of obedience; and to awaken our fear it threatens sinners with the most dreadful and durable torments, in case of disobedience. "To them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honour and immortality," it promiseth "eternal life: but unto them that obey not the truth, but obey unrighteousness," it threatens "indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish." And this is that which makes the doctrine of the gospel so powerful an instrument for the reforming of the world, that it proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no religion ever did; and to make the consideration of them more effectual, it gives us far greater assurance of the reality, and certainty of these things than ever the world had before. This account the apostle gives us of the success and efficacy of the gospel upon the minds of men, and for this reason he calls it "the power of God unto salvation," because therein "the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men." Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life, and had generally but very uncertain and obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most powerfully to forsake their sins, and are the most prevalent arguments to a good life. So St. Paul tells

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Rom. ii.
7, 8.

Rom. i.
16, 18.

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Act. xvii.

30, 31.

the Athenians, the most knowing among the heathen,
 “ the times of this ignorance God winked at, but
 “ now commandeth all men every where to repent;
 “ because he hath appointed a day in the which he
 “ will judge the world in righteousness by that man
 “ whom he hath ordained, whereof he hath given
 “ assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him
 “ from the dead.” The resurrection of JESUS CHRIST
 from the dead hath given the world that full assu-
 rance of another life after this and of a future judg-
 ment, which it never had before, for he whom God
 act. x. 42. raised from the dead did declare and testify that “ it
 “ was he who was ordained of God to be the judge
 “ of quick and dead.” And the firm belief of a fu-
 ture judgment, which shall “ render to every man
 “ according to his deeds,” if it be well considered, is
 to a reasonable nature the most forcible motive of all
 other to a good life; because it is taken from the con-
 sideration of the greatest and most lasting happiness
 and misery that human nature is capable of. So that
 the laws of Christianity have the firmest sanction of
 any laws in the world to secure the obedience and ob-
 servance of them: for what can restrain men from
 sin if the terrors of the LORD and the evident dan-
 ger of eternal destruction will not? What encourage-
 ment can be given to goodness beyond the hopes of
 heaven and the assurance of an endless felicity?

IV. The Christian religion furnisheth us with the
 best motives and considerations to patience and con-
 tentedness under the evils and afflictions of this life.
 This was one great design of philosophy, to support
 men under the evils and calamities which this life is
 incident to, and to fortify their spirits against suffer-
 ings.

ings. And to this end the wisest among the heathens rack'd their wits and cast about every way, they advanced all sorts of principles and managed every little argument and consideration to the utmost advantage. And yet after all these attempts they have not been able to give any considerable comfort and ease to the mind of man under any of the great evils and pressures of this life. "The bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself upon it, and the covering narrower than that a man can wrap himself in it." All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could muster up to this purpose have proved ineffectual to the common people and the generality of mankind, and have help'd only to support some few stout and obstinate minds, which without the assistance of philosophy would have held up pretty well of themselves.

Some of the philosophers have run so far back for arguments of comfort against pain as to call every thing into question, and to doubt whether there were any such thing as sense or pain. And yet for all that when any great evil has been upon them, they would certainly sigh and groan as pitifully and cry out as loud as other men.

Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in opinion and imagination, and therefore a wise man ought not to be troubled at them. But he must be a very wise man that can forbear being troubled at things that are very troublesome. And yet thus Possidonius (as Tully tells us) distinguished, he could not deny pain to be very troublesome, but for all

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all that he was resolved never to acknowledge it to be an evil. But sure it is a very slender comfort that relies upon this nice distinction between things being troublesom and being evils, when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. But when the best that can be is made of this argument, it is good for nothing but to be thrown away as a stupid paradox and against the common sense of mankind.

Others have endeavoured to delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are fatal and necessary and therefore no body ought to be troubled at them, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. And yet perhaps it might as reasonably be said on the other side that this very consideration, that a thing cannot be help'd, is one of the justest causes of trouble to a wise man. For it were some kind of comfort if these evils were to be avoided, because then we might be careful to prevent them another time; but if they be necessary then my trouble is as fatal as the calamity that occasions it; and though I know it in vain to be troubled for that which I cannot help, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. It was a smart reply that Augustus made to one that ministred this comfort to him of the fatality of things, *Hoc ipsum est* (says he) *quod me male habet*, this was so far from giving any ease to his mind that "this was the very thing that troubled him."

Others have try'd to divert and entertain the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, "that if evils are long they are but light, if sharp but short," and a hundred such like. Now I am apt to imagine that it is but very small comfort that a plain and ordinary man, lying under a sharp

fit of the stone, for a week together, receives from SERM.
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this fine sentence. For what pleasure soever men that are at ease and leisure may take in being the authors of witty sayings, I doubt it is but poor consolation, that a man under great and stinging afflictions finds from them.

The best moral argument to patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience it self. To bear evils as quietly as we can is the way to make them lighter and easier. But to toss and fling and to be restless is good for nothing but to fret and enrage our pain, to gall our sores and to make the burthen that is upon us sit more uneasy. But this is properly no consideration of comfort, but an art of managing ourselves under afflictions so as not to make them more grievous than indeed they are.

But now the arguments which Christianity propounds to us are such as are a just and reasonable encouragement to men to bear sufferings patiently. Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid Stoick, who had by obstinate principles hardened himself against all sense of pain beyond the common measures of humanity, but an example that lies level to all mankind, of a man like our selves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest; of "Jesus the author and finisher of Heb.i.22. our faith, who for the joy that was set before him. endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." God thought it expedient that the first Christians should by great hardships and persecutions be trained up for glory, and to animate and encourage them hereto the "captain of our salvation was crown'd by Heb. ii. 10.

SERM. "sufferings." Much more should the consideration
 V. of this pattern arm us with patience, against the common and ordinary calamities of this life, especially if we consider his example with this advantage, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently.

But the main consideration of all is, the glory which shall follow our sufferings as the reward of them, if they be for God and his cause; and if upon any other
 2 Cor. iv. innocent account, as a reward of our patience. "Our
 17. "light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." Christian religion hath secured us that we shall be infinite gainers by our sufferings. And who would not be content to suffer upon terms of such advantage? to "pass through many tribulations into the kingdom of God," and to endure a short affliction for an endless happiness? The assurance of a future blessedness is a cordial that will revive our spirits more in the day of adversity, than all the wise sayings and considerations of philosophy.

These are the arguments which Christianity propounds to us, and they are firm and sound at the bottom; they have strength and substance in them, and are apt to work upon human nature, and the most ordinary understanding is capable of the force of them. In the strength and virtue of this great example, and in contemplation of this glorious reward, with what resolution and cheerfulness, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people in the first ages of Christianity, not only men but women, not only those of greater spirit and more generous education, but those of the poorest and lowest

est condition, not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and illiterate, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death? Had the precepts and counsels of philosophy ever any such effect upon the minds of men? I will conclude this with a passage in the life of Lipsius, who was a great studier and admirer of the Stoical philosophy. When he lay upon his death-bed, and one of his friends who came to visit him told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience under his pains, the philosophy which he had studied so much would furnish him with motives enough to that purpose, he answers him with this ejaculation, *Domine Jesu, da mihi patientiam Christianam*, " LORD JESUS, " give me Christian patience." No patience like to that which the considerations of Christianity are apt to work in us.

And now I have as briefly and plainly as I could endeavoured to represent to you the excellency of the Christian religion, both in respect of the clear discoveries which it makes to us of the nature of God, which is the great foundation of all religion, and likewise in respect of the perfection of it's laws, and the power of it's arguments to persuade men both to obey and suffer the will of God. By which you may see, what the proper tendency and design of this religion is, and what the laws and precepts of it would make men if they would truly observe them and live according to them, substantially religious towards God, chaste and temperate, patient and contented in reference to themselves and the dispensations of God's providence towards them, just and honest, kind and peaceable and good natured towards all men. In a

SERM. word, the gospel describes God to us in all respects
 V. such a one as we would wish him to be, gives us such laws as every man that understands himself would chuse to live by, propounds such arguments to persuade to the obedience of these laws as no man that wisely loves himself and hath any tenderness for his own interest and happiness, either in this world or the other, can refuse to be mov'd withal.

And now methinks I may with some confidence challenge any religion in the world to shew such a complete body and collection of holy and reasonable laws establish'd upon such promises and threatnings as the gospel contains. And if any man can produce a religion that can reasonably pretend to an equal or a greater confirmation than the gospel hath, a religion the precepts and promises and threatnings whereof are calculated to make men wiser and better, more temperate and more chaste, more meek and more patient, more kind and more just, than the laws and motives of Christianity are apt to make men; if any man can produce such a religion, I am ready to be of it. Let but any man shew me any book in the world, the doctrines whereof have the seal of such miracles as the doctrine of the scriptures hath; a book which contains the heads of our duty so perfectly, and without the mixture of any thing that is unreasonable, or vicious, or any ways unworthy of God; that commands us every thing in reason necessary to to be done, and abridgeth us of no lawful pleasure without offering us abundant recompence for our present self-denial; a book the rules whereof, if they were practised, would make men more pious and devout, more holy and sober, more just and fair in
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their dealings, better friends and better neighbours, better magistrates and better subjects, and better in all relations, and which does offer to the understanding of men more powerful arguments to persuade them to be all this; let any man, I say, shew me such a book, and I will lay aside the scripture and preach out of that.

And do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion, and to study and believe this holy book of the scriptures? But alas! who will believe that we do so, that shall look upon the actions and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? How grossly and openly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts; by living intemperately or unjustly, or prophanely in this present world? As if “the grace of God which brings salvation,” had never appear’d to us, as if we had never heard of heaven or hell, or believ’d not one word that the scripture says concerning them, as if we were in no expectation “of the blessed hope and the glorious appearance of the great God and our SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, whom God hath appointed to judge the world in righteousness,” and who will bestow mighty rewards upon those who faithfully serve him, but will come “in flaming fire to take vengeance on them that know not God and that obey not the gospel of our LORD JESUS CHRIST.”

Let us not then deceive ourselves by pretending to this “excellent knowledge of CHRIST JESUS our LORD,” if we do not frame our lives according to it. For though we know those things never so well, yet we are not happy unless we do them: nay, we
are

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are but the more miserable for knowing them if we do them not; therefore it concerns every one of us to consider seriously what we believe; and whether our belief of the Christian religion have it's due effect upon our lives. If not, all the precepts and promises and threatnings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation, and the great weight of our charge will be this, that we did not obey that gospel which we profess'd to believe, that we made confession of the Christian faith, but liv'd like heathens. Not to believe the Christian religion, after so great evidence and confirmation as God hath given to it, is very unreasonable; but to believe it to be true, and yet to live as if it were false, is the greatest repugnancy and contradiction that can be. He that does not believe Christianity, either hath, or thinks he hath some reason for withholding his assent from it. But he that believes it, and yet lives contrary to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does, and is convinced that he ought to do otherwise. And he is a miserable man indeed that does those things, for the doing of which he continually stands condemn'd by his own mind, and accordingly God will deal more severely with such persons. He will pardon a thousand defects in our understandings, if they do not proceed from gross carelessness and neglect of our selves; but the faults of our wills have no excuse, because we knew to do better and were convinced in our minds that we ought not to have done so.

Dost thou believe that "the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men," and dost thou still allow thy

self "in ungodliness and worldly lusts?" Art thou convinced that "without holiness no man shall see the LORD," and dost thou still persist in a wicked course? Art thou fully persuaded that "no whoremonger, nor adulterer, nor covetous, nor unrighteous person shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God and CHRIST," and dost thou for all that continue to practise these vices? What canst thou say (man) why it should not be to thee according to thy faith? If it so fall out that thou art miserable and undone for ever, thou hast no reason to be surpris'd as if some unexpected thing had happen'd to thee. It is but with thee just as thou believ'dst it would be when thou didst these things. For how couldst thou expect that God should accept of thy good belief, when thou didst so notoriously contradict it by a bad life? How couldst thou look for other but that God should condemn thee for the doing of those things, for which thine own conscience did condemn thee all the while thou wast doing of them; when we come into the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly when we knew to have done better, and chose to make our selves miserable when we understood the way to have been happy. To conclude, we Christians have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion in the world; but then we are in the worst condition of all mankind, if the best religion in the world do not make us good.

S E R M O N VI.

The precepts of Christianity not grievous.

1 J O H N v. 3.

— *And his commandments are not grievous.*

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ONE of the great prejudices which men have entertained against the Christian religion is this, that it lays upon men "heavy burdens" and grievous to be born," that the laws of it are very strict and severe, difficult to be kept, and yet dangerous to be broken; that it requires us to govern and keep under our passions, and to contradict many times our strongest inclinations and desires, "to cut off" our right hand and to pluck out our right eye, to "love our enemies, to bless them that curse us, to do good to them that hate us, and to pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us;" to forgive the greatest injuries that are done to us, and to make reparation for the least that we do to others; to be contented with our condition, patient under sufferings, and ready to sacrifice our dearest interests in this world, and even our very lives, in the cause of God and religion: all these seem to be hard sayings and grievous commandments.

For the removal of this prejudice I have chosen these words of the apostle, which expressly tell us the contrary, that "the commandments of God are not" grievous,

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And though this be a great truth if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices, who are prejudiced against religion and the holy laws of God by their interest and their lusts. This seems a strange proposition to those, who look upon religion at a distance and never try'd the experiment of a holy life, who measure the laws of God, not by the intrinsical goodness and equity of them, but by the reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them.

Upon this account it will be requisite to take some pains to satisfy the reason of men concerning this truth, and, if it be possible, to make it so evident that those who are unwilling to own it may yet be ashamed to deny it. And methinks I have this peculiar advantage in the argument I have now undertaken, that every reasonable man cannot chuse but wish me success in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true : and if I can make it out, this pretence against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new and forcible argument to persuade men over to it.

Now the easiness or difficulty of the observation of any laws or commands depends chiefly upon these three things.

First, upon the nature of the laws themselves and their suitableness or unsuitableness to those to whom they are given.

Secondly, upon the ability or weakness of those on whom these laws are imposed for the keeping of them. For easiness and difficulty are relative terms and refer to some power, and a thing may be difficult

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to a weak man which yet may be easy to the same person when assisted with a greater strength.

Thirdly, upon the encouragement that is given to the observation of them. For the proposal of great rewards does very much qualify and allay the difficulty of any undertaking.

Now if I can make these three things evident:
1. that the laws of God are reasonable, that is, suitable to our nature and advantageous to our interest:
2. that we are not destitute of sufficient power and ability for the performance of them: and, 3. that we have the greatest encouragements to this purpose: then have we all imaginable reason to assent to the truth of this proposition that "the commandments of God are not grievous."

I. The laws of God are reasonable, that is, suitable to our nature and advantageous to our interest. 'Tis true God hath a sovereign right over us as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this right he might without injustice have impos'd difficult tasks upon us, and have required hard things at our hands. But in making laws for us he hath not made use of this right. He hath commanded us nothing in the gospel that is either unsuitable to our reason, or prejudicial to our interest; nay, nothing that is severe and against the grain of our nature, but when either the apparent necessity of our interest does require it, or an extraordinary reward is promised to our obedience. "He
" hath shewed thee, O man, what is good, and what
" doth the LORD thy God require of thee, but to do
" justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly
" with thy God?" This is the sum of the natural law, that we should behave our selves reverently and

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obediently towards the divine majesty, and justly and charitably towards men; and that in order to the fitting of us for the better discharge of these duties, we should govern our selves in the use of sensual delights with temperance and moderation. And if we go over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very same things; only they have made our duty more clear and certain. But this I have had occasion to make out largely in the foregoing discourse, and therefore I shall say the less to it now.

As to the several parts of God's worship and service, prayer and thanksgiving, hearing and reading the word of God, and receiving of the sacrament; these are all no less for our own comfort and advantage than for the honour of God and religion. And there is nothing of difficulty or trouble in the external performance of them, but what hypocrisy can make tolerable to it self: and certainly they must be not only much more easy, but even delightful, when they are directed by our understandings, and accompanied with our hearts and affections.

As for those laws of religion which concern our duty to our selves, as temperance and chastity; or to others, as the several branches of justice and charity, comprehended in those general rules, "of loving our neighbour as our selves, and of doing to others as we would have them to do to us:" there is nothing in all these laws but what is most reasonable and fit to be done by us, nothing but what if we were to consult our own interest and happiness, and did rightly understand our selves, we would chuse for our selves; nothing but what is easy to be understood,

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and as easy to be practised by an honest and a willing mind.

Now the practice of all these is suitable to our nature and agreeable to the frame of our understandings; proper to our condition and circumstances in this world, and preparatory to our happiness in the next. And no man's reason did ever dictate to him the contrary of any of these; that it is fit for a creature not to love God, to be undutiful to his great sovereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor; that it is reasonable for a man to debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality; to hate, defraud and oppress other men. Our very natural reason, if we will but listen to the dictates of it, is an enemy to all these sins and a law against all these vices.

And as the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it likewise for the interest of mankind; both of private persons, and of publick societies, as I have already shewn. Some virtues plainly tend to the preservation of our health, others to the improvement and security of our estates, all to the peace and quiet of our minds; and which is somewhat more strange, to the advancement of our esteem and reputation; for though the world be generally bad, and men are apt to approve nothing so much as what they do themselves; yet, I know not how it comes to pass, men are commonly so just to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others even when they do not practise it themselves.

And as for those precepts of Christianity which seem to be most harsh and difficult at first appearance, (as repentance and restitution, mortification of our lusts and passions, humility, patience and contentedness

ness with our condition, and resignation of our selves to the will of God ; forgiving and loving our enemies, and self-denial for the cause of God and religion) if we look well into them and consider thoroughly the nature and tendency of them, even these will appear to be both reasonable in themselves, and upon one account or other really for our advantage.

What more reasonable than repentance, than that a man when he hath done amiss and contrary to his duty should be heartily sorry for it, and resolve to do so no more? And how grievous soever it be, it is necessary, being the only way to pardon and peace. And in case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we should make restitution as far as we are able, according to the nature of the injury. For without this our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault as much as we can, or at least to hinder the injurious consequences of it from proceeding any farther : nor can any man be judg'd to be truly sorry for his sin that retains the profit and advantages of it to himself. Besides, that till reparation be made to the utmost of our power we can have no peace in our own consciences, nor any well-grounded hopes of forgiveness from God.

Mortification of our lusts and passions, though, like repentance, it have something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable, or really to our prejudice. If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify our selves for the present in order to our future disquiet ; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the foundation of perpetual peace and tranquillity in our minds. If we govern our selves in the
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use of sensual delights by the laws of God and reason, we shall find our selves more at ease than if we should let loose the reins to our appetites and lusts. For the more we gratify our lusts the more craving they will be, and the more impatient of denial. *Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops*, every lust is a kind of hydropick distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. So that by retrenching our inordinate desires we do not rob our selves of any true pleasure, but only prevent the pain and trouble of farther dissatisfaction.

Humility, though it may seem to expose a man to some contempt, yet it is truly the readiest way to honour: as on the contrary, pride is a most improper and absurd means for the accomplishing of the end it aims at. All other vices do in some measure attain their end; covetousness does usually raise an estate, and ambitious endeavours do often advance men to high places; but pride and insolence and contempt of others do infallibly defeat their own design. They aim at respect and esteem but never attain it, for all mankind do naturally hate and slight a proud man.

What more reasonable than patience and contentedness, and that we should in all things resign up our selves to the will of God, who loves us as well as we do our selves, and knows what is good for us better than we do our selves? this certainly is the best way to prevent anxiety and perplexity of mind, and to make the worst condition as tolerable as it can be, and much more easy than it would be otherwise.

As for that peculiar law of Christianity which forbids revenge, and commands us to forgive injuries and to love our enemies, no man can think it grievous

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vous who considers the pleasure and sweetness of love and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good, and then compares these with the restless torment and perpetual tumults of a malicious and revengeful spirit.

And lastly, self-denial for the cause of God and religion; this is neither unreasonable nor to our disadvantage. If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to think much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world; especially if we consider withal, how disproportionably great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another world. Besides that the interest of religion is of so great concernment to the happiness of mankind, that every man is bound for that reason to assert the truth of it with the hazard of any thing that is most valuable to him in this world.

II. We are not destitute of sufficient power and strength for the performing of God's commands. Had God given us laws but no power to keep them, his commandments would then indeed have been grievous. 'Tis true we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful degeneracy from goodness, but that grace which the gospel offers to us for our assistance is sufficient for us. And this seems to be the particular reason why the apostle says here in the text, that his "commandments are not grievous," because he offers us an assistance proportionable to the difficulty of his commands, and the necessity of our condition: for it follows immediately after the text, "for whosoever is born of God, overcometh the world." Therefore the "commandments of God are not grievous," because every child

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child of God, that is, every Christian is endued with a power whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer the temptations of the world. The same apostle elsewhere encourages Christians upon the same consideration, “greater is he that is in you, than he that is in the world.” Though we be encompassed with many and potent enemies who make it their business to tempt and to deter us from our duty, yet our case is not hard so long as we have a greater strength on our side: and this the apostle tells us is the case of every Christian, “greater is he that is in you, than he that is in the world.” Are there legions of devils who are continually designing and working our ruin? there are also myriads of good angels who are more chearful and officious to do us good. For I doubt not, but as those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on and to push them forward in an evil course; so on the other hand, those who apply themselves seriously to the business of religion, and yield themselves tractable to good motions, will find the good spirit of God more ready and active to encourage them than the devil can be to pull them back; unless we think that God hath given a greater power and a larger commission to the devil to do men mischief, than to his holy spirit and his holy angels for our assistance and encouragement. But then we are to understand that this assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them whether they will or no. For if we beg God’s grace but neglect to make use of it, if we implore his assistance for the mortifying of our lusts but will not contribute our own endeavours, God will withdraw his grace and take away his holy spirit from

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us. Nay, if after we have begun well we do notoriously slacken our endeavours, we forfeit the divine assistance: if when by God's grace we have in a good measure conquer'd the first difficulties of religion, and gain'd some habitual strength against sin; if after this we grow careless and remiss, and neglect our guard, and lay our selves open to temptations, God's spirit will not always strive with us: notwithstanding all the promises of the gospel and the mighty assistances there offered to us, if we love any lust, and will with Sampson lay our head in Dalilah's lap, we shall be insensibly rob'd "of our strength and become "like other men."

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III. We have the greatest encouragement to the observance of God's commands. Two things make any course of life easy; present pleasure; and the assurance of a future reward. Religion gives part of it's reward in hand, the present comfort and satisfaction of having done our duty; and for the rest, it offers us the best security that heaven can give. Now these two must needs make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in hand, and not only the hopes but the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter.

I. Present peace and satisfaction of mind, and unexpressible joy and pleasure flowing from the testimony of a good conscience. This is present payment, besides that it is the earnest of a future and greater happiness. And this does naturally spring up in the mind of a good man; "great peace have they that "love thy law, and nothing shall offend them." All acts of piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and content-

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ment behind them: a peace that no outward violence can interrupt or take from us. The pleasures of a holy life have moreover this peculiar advantage of worldly joys, that we shall never be weary of them; we cannot be cloy'd by the frequent repetition of these pleasures, nor by the long enjoyment of them. I know that some vices pretend to bring great pleasure along with them, and that the delights of a sensual and voluptuous life make a glorious show and are attended with much pomp and noise, like the sports of children and fools which are loud and clamorous; or, as Solomon elegantly compares them, "like the crackling of thorns under a pot," which makes a little noise and a sudden blaze that is presently over. But the serious and the manly pleasures, the solid and substantial joys, are only to be found in the ways of religion and virtue. The most sensual man that ever was in the world never felt his heart touch'd with so delicious and lasting a pleasure as that is which springs from a clear conscience, and a mind fully satisfied with it's own actions.

2. But the great encouragement of all is the assurance of a future reward. The firm persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world, and to animate us with courage and resolution against the greatest difficulties. So the apostle reasons; "his commandments are not grievous; "for whatsoever is born of God overcometh the "world, and this is the victory that overcometh the "world even our faith." The belief of a future happiness and glory was that which made the primitive Christians so victorious over the world, and gave them the courage to resist all the pleasures and terrors

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of sense. It cannot be deny'd, but that a religious course of life is liable to be incumbred with many difficulties which are naturally grievous to flesh and blood. But a Christian is able to comfort himself under all these with the thoughts of his end, which is everlasting life. He considers the goodness of God, which he believes would not deny him the free enjoyment of the things of this world, were it not that he hath such joys and pleasures in store for him as will abundantly recompense his present self-denial and sufferings.

Let us now put both these together, the pleasures of religion and the rewards of it, and they cannot but appear to be a mighty encouragement. With what pleasure does a man that lives a holy and a virtuous life despise the pleasures of sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persist resolutely in his course? And how is such a man confirm'd in his purpose and animated in his holy resolution, when he finds that God and his own conscience do applaud his choice; when all along in the course of religion and a virtuous life, in his conflicts with sin and resistance of temptations, he hath for his present reward the two great pleasures of innocence and of victory, and for his future encouragement the joyful hopes of a crown and a kingdom? A recompence so great, as is sufficient to make a lame man walk, enough to make any one willing to offer violence to his strongest passions and inclinations. A man would be content to strive with himself and to conflict with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. What poor man would not chearfully carry a great burthen of gold and silver, that were assured to have the great-

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est share of it for his pains, and thereby to be made a man for ever? Whatever difficulties religion is attended withal, they are all sweetned and made easy by the proposal of a great and eternal reward.

But are there no difficulties then in religion? Is every thing then so plain and easy? Are all the ways of virtue so smooth and even as we have here represented them? Hath not our SAVIOUR told us, that

Mat. vii.

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Act. xiv.

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2 Tim. iii.

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“ strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leads to life, and few there be that find it?” Does not the apostle say, “ that through much tribulation we must enter into the kingdom of God?” And, “ that all that will live godly in CHRIST JESUS shall suffer persecution?” And does not the scripture every where speak of striving, and wrestling, and running, and fighting; of labouring, and watching, and giving all diligence? And is there nothing grievous in all this?

This is a very material objection, and therefore I shall be the more careful to give a satisfactory answer to it. And that I may do it the more distinctly be pleas'd to consider these six things. 1. That the suffering of persecution for religion is an extraordinary case, which did chiefly concern the first ages of Christianity. 2. That this discourse concerning the easiness of God's commands does all along suppose and acknowledge the difficulties of the entrance upon a religious course. 3. Nor is there any reason it should exclude our after care and diligence. 4. All the difficulties of religion are very much mitigated and allayed by hope and by love. 5. There is incomparably more difficulty and trouble in the ways of sin and vice, than in the ways of religion and vir-

tue. 6. If we do but put virtue and vice, a religious and a wicked course of life in equal circumstances; if we will but suppose a man as much accustom'd and inur'd to the one as he has been to the other, then I shall not doubt to pronounce that the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion.

I. The suffering of persecution for religion is an extraordinary case, and did chiefly concern the first ages of Christianity. And therefore the general sayings of our SAVIOUR and his apostles concerning the persecuted state of Christians are to be limited, as doubtless they were intended, principally to those first times, and by no means to be equally extended to all ages of the church. At first indeed, whoever embraced the profession of Christianity did thereby expose themselves to all the sufferings which the power and malice of the world could afflict them withal: But since "the kingdoms of the earth became the kingdoms of the LORD and of his CHRIST," and the governors of the world began to be patrons of the church, 'tis so far from being universally true, that every Christian hath suffer'd the violence of persecution, that it hath been a rare case and happen'd only in some few ages, and to some persons. So that this is accidental to a state of religion, and therefore ought not to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. And when it happens God gives extraordinary supports, and promises, mighty rewards to make it tolerable.

II. This discourse concerning the easiness of God's commands does all along suppose and acknowledge the difficulties of the first entrance upon a religious course,

course, except only in those persons who have had the happiness to be trained up to religion by the easy and insensible degrees of a pious and virtuous education. These indeed are freed from a great deal of pains and difficulty, which others who are reclaimed from a bad course of life must expect to undergo. They are in a great measure excused from the pangs of the new birth, from the pains of a sudden and violent change, from the terrors of an affrighted mind, and from the deep and piercing sorrows of a more solemn repentance. Whereas those who have lived wickedly before, must look to meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are put upon changing the whole course of their life at once, and must contend with inveterate habits, and offer no small violence to themselves in plucking up those vices which have been rooted in them by long custom and continuance. This indeed is grievous, and must needs be sensibly painful, like the “ plucking out of a right eye, or the “ cutting off a right hand :” for in this case a man must strive against the very bent and inclination of his strongest appetites, against the tyranny of custom and the mighty power of a second nature. But this is no just reflection upon religion, because this does not proceed from the nature of God’s laws, but from an accidental indisposition in our selves, which religion is apt to remove : and if we will but allow some time of trouble and uneasiness for the cure, when that is once wrought the commands of God will be more easy and delightful to us than ever our sins and lusts were.

III. Nor does this exclude our after care and diligence. For when the apostle says that “ the commandments
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“ of God are not grievous,” he does by no means intend to insinuate that they are calculated for slothful and lazy persons, that they are so easy as to require no industry and endeavour on our part ; he only aims to prevent a tacit objection which lies at the bottom of many men’s hearts, as if religion were a most grievous and intolerable burthen, and there were more trouble and less pleasure in it than in any other action of human life. This he utterly denies, but does not hereby intend to exclude such diligence and industry as men use about other matters. And if I should tell you, that the business of religion does not require a very vigorous prosecution and great earnestness of endeavour, I should speak quite besides the holy scriptures, which so frequently command seeking and striving and labouring, besides many other such phrases that import diligence and earnestness. And indeed it were unfit that so excellent and glorious a reward as the gospel promises should stoop down like fruit upon a full-laden bough to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand ; that heaven should be prostituted to the lazy desires and faint wishes, to the cheap and ordinary endeavours of slothful men. God will not so much disparage eternal life and happiness, as to bestow it upon those who have conceived so low an opinion of it as not to think it worth the labouring for. And surely this is sufficient to recommend religion to any considerate man, if the advantages of it be much greater than of any worldly design that we can propound to our selves, and the difficulties of it not greater. If the same seriousness and industry of endeavour, which men commonly use to raise a fortune, and advance themselves in the world, will
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serve to make a man a good man, and to bring him to heaven, what reason hath any man to complain of the hard terms of religion? and I think I may truly say, that usually less than this does it. For God considers our condition in this world, and the pressing necessities of this life, that we are flesh as well as spirit, and that we have great need of these things, and therefore he allows us to be very sedulous and industrious about them. However this I am sure of, that if men would be as serious to save their immortal souls, as they are to support these dying bodies; if they would but provide for eternity with the same solicitude and real care as they do for this life; if they would but seek heaven with the same ardour of affection and vigour of prosecution as they seek earthly things; if they would but love God as much as many men do the world, and mind godliness as much as men usually do gain; if they would but go to church with as good a will as men ordinarily do to their markets and fairs, and be in as good earnest at their devotions as men commonly are in driving a bargain; if they would but endure some troubles and inconveniencies in the ways of religion with the same patience and constancy as they can do storms, and foul ways, and mischances, when they are travelling about their worldly occasions; if they would but avoid had company as men use to do cheaters, and reject the temptations of the devil and the world, as they would do the kind words and insinuations of a man whom they verily believe to have a design to overreach them; I am confident that such a one could not fail of heaven, and would be much surer of it upon these terms, than any man that doth all the other

other things could be of getting an estate or of attaining any thing in this world. SERM.
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And cannot every man do thus much? All that I have said signifies no more but that men should use their sincere endeavours, and this surely every man can do. For to use our sincere endeavours is nothing else but to do as much as we can, and it is non-sense for any man to deny that he can do as much as he can. And if we would do thus much we are sure of God's grace and assistance, which is never wanting to the sincere endeavours of men. But men expect that religion should cost them no pains, that happiness should drop into their laps without any design and endeavour on their part, and that after they have done what they please while they live, God should snatch them up to heaven when they die. But though "the commandments of God be not grievous," yet it is fit to let men know that they are not thus easy.

IV. All the difficulties of religion are very much allayed and sweetened by hope and love. By the hopes of a mighty reward; so great, as is enough to raise us above our selves, and to make us break through all difficulties and discouragements: and by the love of God, who hath taken all imaginable ways to endear himself to us. He gave us our beings, and when we were fallen from that happiness to which at first we were designed, he was pleased to restore us to a new capacity of it by sending his only son into the world to die for us. So that if we have any sense of kindness we cannot but love him who hath done so much to oblige us, and if we love him entirely nothing that he commands will be grievous to us; nay, so far from that, that the greatest pleasure we

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are capable of will be to please him. For nothing is difficult to love. It will make a man deny himself, and cross his own inclinations to pleasure them whom he loves. It is a passion of a strange power where it reigns, and will cause a man to submit to those things with delight, which in other circumstances would seem grievous to him. "Jacob served for "Rachel seven "years," and after that "seven years more; and they "seemed unto him but a few days, for the love he "had to her." Did but the love of God rule in our hearts, and had we as real an affection for him as some men have for their friends, there are no such difficulties in religion but what love would conquer, and the severest parts of it would become easy when they were once undertaken by a willing mind.

V. There is incomparably more trouble in the ways of sin and vice than in those of religion and virtue. Every notorious sin is naturally attended with some inconvenience of harm, or danger, or disgrace; which the sinner seldom considers till the sin be committed, and then he is in a labyrinth, and in seeking the way out of a present inconvenience he intangles himself in more. He is glad to make use of indirect arts, and laborious crafts, to avoid the consequence of his faults; and many times is fain to cover one sin with another, and the more he strives to disentangle himself the more is he "snared in the work of his own "hands." Into what perplexities did David's sin bring him? such as by all his power and arts he could not free himself from: he was glad to commit a greater crime to avoid the shame of a less, and could find no other way to conceal his adultery but by plunging himself into the guilt of murder. And thus it

is proportionably in all other vices. The ways of S E R M. VI. sin are crooked paths, full of windings and turnings; but the way of holiness and virtue is a high way, and lies so plain before us that "way-faring men, though "fools, shall not err therein." There needs no skill to keep a man's self true and honest, if we will but resolve to deal justly, and to "speak the truth to our "neighbour," nothing in the whole world is easier: for there is nothing of artifice and reach required to enable a man to speak as he thinks, and to do to others as as he would be dealt withal himself.

And as the ways of sin are full of intricacy and perplexities, so likewise of trouble and disquiet. There is no man that wilfully commits any sin, but his conscience smites him for it, and his guilty mind is frequently galled with the remembrance of it; but the reflection upon honest and virtuous actions hath nothing of regret and disquiet in it. No man's conscience ever troubled him for not being dishonest, no man's reason ever challenged him for not being drunk, no man ever broke his sleep or was haunted with fears of divine vengeance because he was conscious to himself that he had "lived soberly, and "righteously, and godly in the world." But with the ungodly it is not so. There is no man that is knowingly wicked but he is guilty to himself, and there is no man that carries guilt about him but he hath received a sting into his soul which makes him restless, so that he can never have any perfect ease and pleasure in his mind.

I might have descended to particular instances, and have shewn how much more troublesome the practice of every sin and vice is than the exercise of the con-

trary grace and virtue ; but that would be too large a subject to be brought within the limits of a single discourse.

VI. Let but virtue and vice, a religious and wicked course of life be put in equal circumstances, do but suppose a man to be as much accustomed and inured to the one as he has been to the other, and then I doubt not but the advantages of ease and pleasure, will be found to be on the side of religion : and if we do not put the case thus, we make an unequal comparison. For there is no man but when he first begins a wicked course feels a great deal of regret in his mind, the terrors of his conscience and the fears of damnation are very troublesome to him. It is possible that by degrees a man may harden his conscience, and by a long custom of sinning may in a great measure wear off that tender sense of good and evil which makes sin so uneasy : but then if in the practice of a holy life a man may by the same degrees arrive to far greater peace and tranquillity of mind than ever any wicked man found in a sinful course, if by custom virtue will come to be more pleasant than ever vice was, then the advantage is plainly on the side of religion. And this is truly the case. It is troublesome at first for a man to begin any new course, and to do contrary to what he hath been accustomed to ; but let a man but habituate himself to a religious and virtuous life, and the trouble will go off by degrees, and unspeakable pleasure succeed in the room of it. It is an excellent rule which Pythagoras gave to his scholars, *optimum vitæ genus eligito, nam consuetudo faciet jucundissimum* ; “ pitch upon the best “ course of life,” resolve always to do that which is most

The precepts of Christianity not grievous.

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most reasonable and virtuous, "and custom will soon
"render it the most easy." There is nothing of diffi-
culty in a good life, but what may be conquered by
custom as well as the difficulties of any other course,
and when a man is once used to it the pleasure of it
will be greater than of any other course.

Let no man then decline or forsake religion for the
pretended difficulties of it, and lay aside all care of
God's commandments upon this suggestion, that they
are impossible to be kept. For you see they are not
only possible but easy. And those who upon pretence
of the trouble and difficulties of religion abandon
themselves to a wicked course of life, may easily be
convinced that they take more pains to make them-
selves miserable than would serve to bring them to
happiness. There is no man that is a servant to sin,
and a slave to any base lust, but might, if he pleased,
get to heaven with less trouble than he goes to hell.

So that upon consideration of the whole matter,
there is no reason why any man should be deterred
from a holy and virtuous life for fear of the labour and
pains of it. Because every one that is wicked takes
more pains in another way, and is more industrious
only to a worse purpose. Now he that can travel in
deep and foul ways ought not to say that he cannot
walk in fair. He that ventures to run upon a preci-
pice, when every step he takes is with danger of his
life and his soul, ought not to pretend any thing
against the plain and safe paths of religion, which
will entertain us with pleasure all along in the way,
and crown us with happiness at the end.

S E R-

S E R M O N VII.

Of the obligation of Christians to a holy life.

2 T I M. ii. 19.

Let every one that nameth the name of Christ, deport from iniquity.

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THE whole verse runs thus: “ nevertheless
“ the foundation of GOD standeth sure,
“ having this seal, the LORD knoweth
“ them that are his: and, let every one that nameth
“ the name of CHRIST depart from iniquity.

In which words the apostle declares to us the terms of the covenant between God and man. For the word θεμέλιος, which is translated foundation, according to the usual signification of it, is likewise (as learned men have observ'd) sometimes used for an instrument of contract whereby two parties do oblige themselves mutually to each other. And this notion of the word agrees very well with what follows concerning the seal affix'd to it, which is very suitable to a covenant, but not at all to a foundation. 'Tis true indeed, as the learned Grotius hath observed, there used anciently to be inscriptions on foundation-stones, and the word σφραγίς, which we render seal, may likewise signify an inscription; and then the sense will be very current thus, the foundation of God standeth sure, having this inscription. But it is to

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be

be considered, that though *σφραγίς* may signify an inscription, yet it is only an inscription upon a seal which hath no relation to a foundation, but is very proper to a covenant or mutual obligation. And accordingly the seal affix'd to this instrument, or covenant between GOD and man, is in allusion to the custom of those countries said to have an inscription on both sides agreeable to the condition of the persons contracting. On GOD's part there is this impress or inscription, "the LORD knoweth them that are his," that is, GOD will own and reward those that are faithful to him: and on our part, "let every one that nameth the name of CHRIST, depart from iniquity."

"Let every one that nameth the name of CHRIST," that is, that calls himself a Christian. For to name the name of any one, or to have his name call'd upon by us does, according to the use of this phrase among the Hebrews, signify nothing else but to be denominated from him. Thus 'tis frequently used in the old testament, and sometimes in the new, "do they not Jam. ii 7, blaspheme that worthy name by the which ye are called?" that is, the name or title of Christians; and that expression, "if ye be reproached for the 1 Pet. iv, name of CHRIST," is at the sixteenth verse varied, 14, "if any man suffer as a Christian." So that to name the name of CHRIST is to call ourselves Christians.

"Let every one that nameth the name of CHRIST depart from iniquity." The word *ἀδικία* is often taken strictly for injustice or unrighteousness, but sometimes used more largely for sin and wickedness in the general. And so it seems to be used here in the

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the text, because there is no reason from the context to restrain it to any particular kind of sin or vice, and because Christianity lays an equal obligation upon men to abstain from all sin. "Let every one that nameth the name of CHRIST depart from iniquity," that is, every Christian obligeth himself by his profession to renounce all sin and to live a holy life.

In speaking to this argument I shall do these two things.

1. Shew what obligation the profession of Christianity lays upon men to live holy lives.

2. Endeavour to persuade those who call themselves Christians to answer this obligation.

I. What obligation the profession of Christianity lays upon men to live holy lives. He that calls himself a Christian professeth to entertain the doctrine of CHRIST, to live in the imitation of his holy example, and to have solemnly engaged himself to all this. I shall speak briefly to these, and then come to that which I principally intend, to persuade men to live accordingly.

1. He that professeth himself a Christian professeth to entertain the doctrine of CHRIST, to believe the whole gospel, to assent to all the articles of the Christian faith, to all the precepts and promises and threatnings of the gospel. Now the great design, the proper intention of this doctrine is to take men off from sin, and to direct and encourage them to a holy life. It teacheth us what we are to believe concerning GOD and CHRIST, not with any design to entertain our minds with the bare speculation of those truths, but to better our lives. For every article of

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our faith is a proper argument against sin, and a powerful motive to obedience. The whole history of CHRIST's appearance in the world, all the discourses and actions of his life, and the sufferings of his death do all tend to this; the ultimate issue of all is the destroying of sin; so St. John tells us, "for this purpose was the son of God manifested that he might destroy the works of the devil." But this is most expressly and fully declar'd to us, Tit. ii. 11, 12, 13, 14. "The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST; who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people zealous of good works."

1 Joh. iii.
8.

The precepts of the gospel do strictly command holiness, and that universal; the purity of our souls, and the chastity of our bodies; "to cleanse our selves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit; to abstain from all kind of evil; to be holy in all manner of conversation." They require us to endeavour after the highest degrees of holiness that are attainable by us in this imperfect state, "to be holy as he that hath called us is holy; to be perfect as our father which is in heaven is perfect."

2 Cor. vii.

1. Thes. v.

22.

1 Pet. i.

15.

Mat. v.

48.

And all the promises of the gospel are so many encouragements to obedience and a holy life; "having therefore these promises, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, and perfect holiness"

2 Cor. vii.

1.

SERM. VII. "holiness in the fear of God." We are told by St. Peter that these exceeding great and precious promises
 2 Pet. i. 4. are given to us that by these "we might be partakers of a divine nature, having escaped the pollution that is in the world through lust; and that we might "give all diligence to add to our faith "virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge "temperance and patience and brotherly-kindness "and charity."

And the threatnings of the gospel are so many powerful arguments against sin.

Rom. i.
16. 18.

Therefore the apostle calls the gospel "the power of God unto salvation," because therein the "wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men." So that if we call our selves Christians we profess to embrace the holy doctrine of the Christian religion which is perfectly opposite to all impiety and wickedness of life. We profess to be governed by those laws which do strictly enjoin holiness and virtue. We profess to be persuaded that all the promises and threatnings of the gospel are true, which offer such great and glorious rewards to obedience, and threaten transgression and disobedience with such dreadful punishments. And if so, we are obliged both by our reason and our interest to live accordingly.

2. He that professeth himself a Christian professeth to live in the imitation of CHRIST's example and to follow his steps "who did no sin, neither was "guile found in his mouth." The son of God came into the world not only by his doctrine to instruct us in the way to happiness, and by his death to make expiation of sin, but by his life to be an example to us

of holiness and virtue. Therefore in scripture we find several titles given him which import his exemplariness, as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide. Now if he be our pattern we should endeavour to be like him, "to have the same mind that was in CHRIST JESUS; to walk in love as he also hath loved us and given himself for us." We should aspire after the highest degree of holiness, make it our constant and sincere endeavour to please God and do his will and "to fulfil all righteousness" as he did. Does any man profess himself a Christian and yet abandons himself to intemperance and filthy lusts? is this like our SAVIOUR? Are we cruel and unmerciful? is this like the high priest of our profession? Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? is this to be like-minded with CHRIST who was meek and lowly in spirit, who prayed for his enemies and offered up his blood to God on the behalf of them that shed it? If we call our selves Christians we profess to have the life of CHRIST continually before us, and to be always correcting and reforming our lives by that pattern.

3. He that calls himself a Christian hath solemnly engaged himself to renounce all sin and to live a holy life. By baptism we have solemnly taken upon us the profession of Christianity, and engaged our selves to renounce the devil and all his works, and obediently to keep God's commandments. Anciently those who were baptized put off their garments, which signified the putting off the body of sin; and were immersed and buried in the water, to represent their death to sin: and then did rise up again out of the water, to signify their entrance upon a new life. And

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to these customs the apostle alludes when he says,
“ How shall we that are dead to sin live any longer

Rom. vi. “ therein; know ye not, that so many of us as were
2, 3, 4, 5, “ baptized into JESUS CHRIST were baptized into his
6.

“ death? Therefore we are buried with him by bap-

“ tism into death, that like as CHRIST was raised up

“ from the dead by the glory of the father, even so

“ we also should walk in newness of life: for if we

“ have been planted together in the likeness of his

“ death we shall be also in the likeness of his resur-

“ rection, knowing this, that our old man is crucifi-

“ ed with him, that the body of sin might be destroy-

“ ed, that henceforth we should not serve sin. So

that by baptism we profess to be entred into a new

state, and to be endued with a new nature; “ to have

“ put off the old man with his deeds;” to have quit-

ed “ our former conversation, which is corrupt accor-

“ ding to the deceitful lusts,” and to be “ renewed in

“ the spirit of our minds,” and to have “ put on the

“ new man which after GOD is created in righteous-

“ ness and true holiness.” And therefore baptism

is called the “ putting on of CHRIST; as many of

Gal. iii. “ you as have been baptized into CHRIST, have put

27. “ on CHRIST.” Now if we profess to have put on

CHRIST we must quit and renounce our lusts, be-

cause these are inconsistent, as appears by the oppo-

sition which the apostle makes between them;

Rom. xiii. “ put ye on the LORD JESUS CHRIST, and make

24. “ not provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts there-

“ of.”

And as we did solemnly covenant with GOD to

this purpose in baptism, so we do solemnly renew this

obligation so often as we receive the blessed sacrament

of

of CHRIST's body and blood. Therefore the cup in the sacrament is called the "new covenant in his blood," that is, this represents the shedding of CHRIST's blood by which rite the covenant between God and man is ratified. And as by this God doth confirm his promises to us, so we do oblige our selves to be faithful and obedient to him, "and if we sin wilfully" after we have received the knowledge of the truth," that is, after we are become Christians, "we account" the blood of the covenant a common thing," that is, we make nothing of the solemnest rite that ever was used in the world for confirmation of any covenant, the shedding of the blood of the son of God. And that this was always understood to be the meaning of this holy sacrament to renew our covenant with God, and solemnly to confirm our resolutions of a holy life is very plain from that account which Pliny * gives us of the worship of the Christians in a letter to Trajan the Emperor; in which he tells him "that they assembled early in the morning before" day, to sing a hymn to CHRIST as God;" and then (saith he) they do *sacramento se obstringere*, "bind" themselves by a sacrament or oath not to rob or "steal or commit adultery, not to break their word" or falsify their trust, and after they have eaten together they depart home." Which is plainly an account of the Christians celebrating of the holy sacrament, which it seems was then looked upon as an oath, whereby Christians did solemnly covenant and engage themselves against all wickedness and vice.

Thus you see what obligation the profession of Christianity lays upon us to holiness of life. From

* Plin. epist. l. 10. epist. 97.

all which it is evident that the gospel requires something on our part. For the covenant between God and us is a mutual engagement, and as there are blessings promised on his part so there are conditions to be performed on ours. And if we live wicked and unholy lives, if we neglect our duty towards God we have no title at all to the blessings of this covenant. The contrary doctrine to this hath been greedily entertained to the vast prejudice of Christianity, as if in this new covenant of the gospel God took all upon himself, and required nothing or as good as nothing of us, that it would be a disparagement to the freedom of God's grace to think he expects any thing from us. That the gospel is all promises and our part is only to believe and embrace them, that is, to be confident that God will perform them if we can but think so, though we do nothing else; which is an easy condition to fools but the hardest in the world to a wise man, who if his salvation depended upon it could never persuade himself to believe, that the holy God without any respect at all to his repentance and amendment would bestow upon him forgiveness of sins and eternal life, only because he was confident that God would do so. As if any man could think that it were a thing so highly acceptable to God that men should believe of him that he loves to dispense his grace and mercy upon the most unfit and unreasonable terms. A covenant does necessarily imply a mutual obligation, and the scripture plainly tells us what are the terms and conditions of this covenant both on God's part and ours, namely, that he "will be our God" and we "shall be his people." But he hath no-where said that though we be not his people

people yet he will be our God. The seal of this covenant hath two inscriptions upon it; one on God's part, that he will know them that are his; and another on our part, that we shall depart from iniquity. But if we will not submit to this condition God will not know us, but will bid us depart from him. So our SAVIOUR tells us, "I will say unto them de-
" part from me ye workers of iniquity, I know you
" not." If we deal falsely in covenant with God and break loose from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises that he hath made to us. If we neglect to perform those conditions upon which he hath suspended the performance of his promises, we discharge the obligation on God's part, and he remains faithful though he deny us that happiness which he promised under those conditions which we have neglected.

Mat. vii.
23.

II. I come now to the second thing propounded, and that is to persuade those who profess Christianity to answer those obligations to a holy life, which their religion lays upon them. We all call our selves Christians, and would be very much offended at any man that should deny us this title. But let us not cheat our selves with an empty and insignificant name, but if we will call our selves Christians let us fill up this great title, and make good our profession by a suitable life and practice. And to persuade us hereto, I will urge these three considerations.

1. The indecency of the contrary.
2. The great scandal of it to our blessed SAVIOUR and his holy religion, and
3. The infinite danger of it to our own souls.

I. Consider

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I. Consider how unbecoming it is for a man to live unsuitably to his profession. If we call our selves Christians we profess to entertain the doctrine of the gospel, to be taught and instructed by the best master, to be the disciples of the highest and most perfect institution that ever was in the world, to have embraced a religion which contains the most exact rules for the conduct and government of our lives, which lays down the plainest precepts, sets before us the best patterns and examples of a holy life, and offers us the greatest assistances and encouragements to this purpose. We profess to be furnished with the best arguments to excite us to holiness and virtue, to be awed with the greatest fears and animated with the best hopes of any men in the world.

Now whoever makes such a profession as this obligeth himself to live answerably, to do nothing that shall grossly contradict it. Nothing is more absurd than for a man to act contrary to his profession, to pretend to great matters and perform nothing of what he pretends to. Wise men will not be caught with pretences nor be imposed upon with an empty profession, but they will enquire into our lives and actions, and by these they will make a judgment of us. They cannot see into our hearts nor pry into our understandings to discover what it is that we inwardly believe, they cannot discern those secret and supernatural principles that we pretend to be acted by: but this they can do, they can examine our actions and behold our good or bad works, and try whether our lives be indeed answerable to our profession, and do really excel the lives of other men who do not pretend to such great things. There are a

great

many sagacious persons who will easily find us out, will look under our mask, and see through all our fine pretensions, and will quickly discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary.

If we profess to believe the Christian religion, we expose our selves to the scorn and contempt of every discerning man if we do not live up to it. With what face can any man continue in the practice of any known sin, that professeth to believe the holy doctrine of the gospel, which forbids all sin under the highest and severest penalties? If we did but believe the history of the gospel as we do any ordinary credible story, and did we but regard the laws of Christianity as we do the laws of the land; were we but persuaded, that fraud and oppression, lying and perjury, intemperance and uncleanness, covetousness and pride, malice and revenge, the neglect of God and religion will bring men to hell as certainly as treason and felony will bring a man under the sentence of the law: had we but the same awe and regard for the threatnings and promises of the gospel that we have for the frowns and smiles of those who are in power and authority, even this would be effectual to keep us from sin. And if the gospel have not this effect upon us it is an argument that we do not believe it.

It is to no purpose to go about to persuade men that we do heartily entertain the doctrine of CHRIST; that doctrine which hath all the characters of piety and justice, of holiness and virtue upon it; which obligeth men to "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are chaste, whatsoever things are lovely, and of good

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“report,” if we have no regard to these things in our lives. He that would know what a man believes, let him attend rather to what he does than to what he talks. He that leads a wicked life makes a more credible and effectual profession of infidelity than he who in words only denies the gospel. It is the hardest thing in the world to imagine that that man believes Christianity, who by ungodliness and worldly lusts does deny and renounce it. If we profess our selves Christians, it may justly be expected from us that we should evidence this by our actions, that we should live at another rate than the heathens did; that we, who worship a holy and just God, should not allow our selves the liberty to sin, as those did who worshipped such gods as were examples of sin and patrons of their vices. Thou who professest thy self a Christian mayest not walk in the lusts of the flesh and of uncleanness, as those did who worshipped a lustful Jupiter and a wanton Venus. Thou mayest not be intemperate, as those were who worshipped a drunken Bacchus. Thou mayest not be cruel and unmerciful, as those were who worshipped a fierce Saturn: nor mayest thou steal, as those did who worshipped a thievish Mercury. Thou must remember that thou art a Christian, and when thou art ready to debase thy self to any vile lust consider what title thou bearest, by what name thou art called, whose disciple thou art; and then say to thy self, shall I allow my self in any impiety or wickedness of life, who pretend to be instructed by that grace of God which teaches men to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts? Shall I cherish any sinful passion who pretend to have mortified all these, and to have “put off the old man with his deeds?”

It is not being gilded over with the external profession of Christianity that will avail us; our religion must be a vital principle inwardly to change and transform us. What the apostle says concerning circumcision, we may apply to them that are baptized and make an outward profession of Christianity; baptism verily profiteth if we obey the gospel, but if we walk contrary to the precepts of it our baptism is no baptism, and our Christianity is heathenism. If by our lives and actions we do contradict that religion which we profess, we do by this very thing prove our selves to be counterfeits and hypocrites; and that we have only taken up our religion for a fashion, and received it according to custom; we were born in a country where it is revered, and therefore we are of it. And the reason why we are Christians rather than Jews, or Turks, or Heathens, is because Christian religion had the fortune to come first in our way and to bespeak us at our entrance into the world.

Rom. ii.
25.

Are we not ashamed to take up a profession upon such slight grounds, and to wear about us such an empty title? It should make our blood to rise in our faces to consider what a distance there is between our religion and our lives. I remember Tully upbraids the philosophers very smartly for living unsuitably to their doctrines. A philosopher (saith he) is unpardonable if he miscarry in his life, *quod in officio cujus magister esse vult labitur; artemque vitæ professus, delinquit in vita*; "because he is faulty in that where-
" in he pretends to be a master, and whilst he professeth an art of living better than other men he miscarryes in this life." With how much greater reason may we challenge Christians for the miscarriage

ges of their lives, which are so directly contrary to their profession? It may be justly suspected that so perfect an institution as the gospel is, which the son of God came from heaven on purpose to propagate in the world, should make men more strictly holy and virtuous, and set the professors of it at a greater distance from all impurity and vice than ever any institution in the world did. If a man profess any other art or calling it is expected that he should be skill'd in it and excel those who do not pretend to it. 'Tis the greatest disparagement to a physician that can be, to say of him, that he is in other respects an excellent man, only he hath no great skill in diseases, and the methods of cure, because this is his profession: he might be pardon'd for other defects, but the proper skill of his art may justly be expected from him. So for a Christian; to say of him, the worst thing in him is his life; he is very orthodox in his opinions, but he's an ill-natur'd man, one of very violent passions, he will be very frequently drunk, he makes no conscience of his dealings, he is very uncharitable to all that differ from him: This man is faulty in his profession, he is defective in that which should be his excellency; he may have orthodox opinions in religion, but when all is done there is no such error and heresy, nothing so fundamentally opposite to religion as a wicked life. A Christian does not pretend to have a better wit or a more piercing understanding than a Turk or Heathen, but he professeth to live better than they, to be more chaste and more temperate, more just and charitable, more meek and gentle, more loving and peaceable than other men: if he fail in this, where is the art the man

boasts

boasts of? To what purpose is all this noise and stir about the gospel and the holy doctrine of CHRIST? If any man profess himself a Christian and do not live better than others, he is a mere pretender and mountebank in religion, he is a bungler in his own art, and unskill'd in his proper profession. This is the first, the indecency of the thing.

2. Consider how great a scandal this must needs be to our blessed SAVIOUR and his holy religion. The Christian religion hath undergone many a hard censure for the miscarriages of the professors of it. The impieties and vices of those who call themselves Christians have caused many sharp reflections upon Christianity, and made the Son of God and the blessed SAVIOUR of the world to wear the odious names of deceiver and impostor. If a man did design to do the greatest spite to religion he could not give it a deeper wound, he could not take a more effectual course to disparage it than by a lewd and debauched life. For this will still be an objection in the minds of those who are strangers and enemies to our religion. If the gospel were so excellent an institution as it is reported to be, surely we should see better effects of it in the lives of those who profess it. When we would persuade a heathen to our religion, and tell him how holy a God we serve, what excellent patterns we imitate, what spiritual and divine precepts of holiness and virtue our religion does contain; may not he reply, would you have me to believe you when I see you do not believe your selves? If you believed your religion you would live according to it. For if the gospel were every word of it false, if there were neither a heaven to be hoped for, nor a hell to be fear-
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ed after this life, how could many Christians live worse than they do?

As we would not proclaim to the world that the gospel is an unholy and vicious Institution, let us take heed that we bring no scandal upon it by our lives, lest the enemies of our religion say as Salvian tells us they did in his time, *Si Christus sancta docuisset Christiani sancte vixissent*, surely "if CHRIST had taught so holy a doctrine Christians would have lived holier lives." Tully tells us that one of the shrewdest arguments that ever was brought against philosophy was this, *quosdam perfectos philosophos turpiter vivere*, "that some great philosophers led very filthy lives." Celsus and Porphyry, Hierocles and Julian, among all their witty invectives against Christian religion, have nothing against it that reflects so much upon it as do the wicked lives of so many Christians. The greatest enmity to religion is to profess it and to live unanswerably to it.

Phil. iii.
18.

This consideration ought greatly to affect us. I am sure the apostle speaks of it with great passion and vehemency, "for many walk of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are enemies of the cross of CHRIST, whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things." A Jew or a Turk is not so great an enemy to Christianity as a lewd and vicious Christian. Therefore let me beseech Christians, as they tender the honour of their Saviour and the credit of their religion, that they would conform their lives to the holy precepts of Christianity. And if there be any who are resolved to continue in a vicious course,

to

to the injury and disparagement of Christianity, I could almost entreat of them that they would quit their profession and renounce their baptism, that they would lay aside their title of Christians, and initiate themselves in heathenish rites and superstitions, or be circumcised for Jews or Turks: For it were really better, upon some accounts, that such men should abandon their profession, than keep on a vizard which serves to no other purpose but to scare others from religion.

3. And lastly, let us consider the danger we expose our selves to by not living answerably to our religion. And this, I hope, may prevail upon such as are not moved by the former considerations. Hypocrites are instanced in scripture, as a sort of sinners that shall have the sharpest torments and the fiercest damnation. When our SAVIOUR would set forth the great severity of the LORD towards the evil servant he expresseth it thus, "he shall cut him in Mat.xxiv.
" sunder and appoint him his portion with hypocrites." So that the punishment of hypocrites seems to be made the measure and standard of the highest punishment. Thou professest to believe in CHRIST and to hope in him for salvation, but in the mean time thou livest a wicked and unholy life, thou dost not believe but presume on him, and wilt find at the great day that this thy confidence will be thy confusion, and he whom thou hopest will be thy advocate and SAVIOUR will prove thy accuser and thy judge. What our SAVIOUR says to the Jews, "there Joh.v.45.
" is one that accuseth you, even Moses, in whom ye
" trust," may very well be applied to false Christians, there is one that accuseth you and will condemn you, even JESUS in whom you trust, The

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The profession of Christianity and men's having the name of CHRIST named upon them will be so far from securing them from hell, that it will sink them the deeper into it. Many are ready to pity the poor heathens who never heard of the name of CHRIST, and sadly to condole their case, but as our SAVIOUR said upon another occasion, "weep not for them, weep for your selves." There's no such miserable person in the world as a degenerate Christian, because he falls into the greatest misery from the greatest advantages and opportunities of being happy. Dost thou lament the condition of Socrates, and Cato, and Aristides, and doubt what shall become of them at the day of judgment? and canst thou, who art an impious and prophane Christian, think that thou shalt escape the damnation of hell?

Dost thou believe that the moral heathen shall be cast out? and canst thou who hast led a wicked life under the profession of Christianity have the impudence to hope, that thou shalt sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of God? No, those sins, which are committed by Christians under the enjoyment of the Gospel, are of deeper dye and clothed with blacker aggravations than the sins of heathens are capable of. A pagan may live without God in the world, and be unjust towards men, at a cheaper rate and upon easier terms than thou who art a Christian. Better had it been thou hadst never known one syllable of the gospel, never heard of the name of Christ, than that having taken it upon thee thou shouldest not depart from iniquity. Happy had it been for thee, that thou hadst been born a Jew, or a Turk, or a poor Indian, rather than that being bred
among

among Christians and professing thy self of that number, thou shouldst lead a vicious and unholy life.

I have insisted the longer upon these arguments, that I might, if possible, awaken men to a serious consideration of their lives, and persuade them to a real reformation of them; that I may oblige all those who call themselves Christians to live up to the essential and fundamental laws of our religion; to love God, and to love our neighbour; to do to every man as we would have him to do to us; to mortify our lusts, and subdue our passions, and sincerely to endeavour to grow in every grace and virtue, and to abound in all the fruits of righteousness, which are by JESUS CHRIST to the praise and glory of God.

This indeed would become our profession and be honourable to our religion, and would remove one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the gospel. For how can we expect that the doctrine of God our SAVIOUR should gain any considerable ground in the world, so long as by the unworthy lives of so many Christians 'tis represented to the world at so great disadvantage? If ever we would have Christian religion effectually recommended, it must be by the holy and unblameable lives of those who make profession of it. Then indeed it would look with so amiable a countenance as to invite many to it, and carry so much majesty and authority in it as to command reverence from it's greatest enemies, and make men to acknowledge that God is in us of a truth, and to glorify our Father which is in heaven.

“ The good GOD grant that as we have taken up
“ on us the profession of Christianity, so we may
“ be careful so to live that we may adorn the

“ doctrine of GOD our SAVIOUR in all things;
 “ that the grace of GOD which bringeth salva-
 “ tion may teach us to deny ungodliness and
 “ worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously
 “ and godly in this present world; looking for
 “ that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing
 “ of the great GOD and our SAVIOUR JESUS
 “ CHRIST: to whom with the Father and the
 “ Holy Ghost, &c.

S E R M O N VIII.

Of the happiness of a heavenly con-
 versation.

P H I L. iii. 20.

For our conversation is in heaven.

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FOR the understanding of which words we need to look back no farther than the 18th verse of this chapter, where the apostle with great vehemency and passion speaks of some among the Philippians, who indeed profess'd Christianity but yet would do any thing to decline suffering for that profession; “ there are many that walk, of whom “ I have told you often, and now tell you even “ weeping, that they are enemies to the cross of CHRIST;

“CHRIST;” they cannot endure to suffer with him and for him, they are so sensual and wedded to this world that they will do any thing to avoid persecution; so he describes them in the next verse, “whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things.” Now in opposition to these sensual and earthly-minded men the apostle gives us the character of the true Christians, they are such as mind heaven and another world, and prefer the hopes of that to all the interests of this life, “our conversation is in heaven.”

For the right understanding of which phrase be pleased to observe, that it is an allusion to a city or corporation, and to the privileges and manners of those who are free of it. And heaven is several times in scripture represented to us under this notion of a city. It is said of Abraham that “he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.” It is called likewise “the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem.” And the same apostle speaking of the uncertain condition of Christians in this world says of them, that “they have no continuing city, but look for one that is to come.”

Now to this city the apostle alludes here in the text, when he says “our conversation is in heaven.” For the word *πολίτευμα*, which is rendred conversation, may either signify the privilege of citizens, or their conversation and manners, or may take in both these.

In the first sense of the privilege of citizens, we find *πολιτεία* a word of near affinity with this sometimes used; “with a great sum (says the Cap-
tain

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tain to Paul) “obtained I τὴν πολιτείαν ταύτην, this “freedom.” According to this sense, ἡμῶν τὸ πολίτευμα may very well be rendered, as Tertullian often does this text, *municipatus noster*, “our citizenship” is in heaven;” an allusion perhaps, (as the learned Dr. Hammond observes) to those who though they were not born at Rome, and it may be lived at a great distance from it, had yet *jus civitatis Romana*, the privilege of Roman citizens. In like manner the apostle here describes the condition of Christians. ’Tis true, we are born here in this world and live in it, but we belong to another corporation; we are denizens of another country and free of that city which is above.

In the other sense of the conversation of citizens we find the verb πολιτεύεσθε used towards the beginning of this epistle, “let your conversation be as it “becometh the gospel of CHRIST.” And why may not the word πολίτευμα in the text, without any inconvenience, include both these? As if the apostle had said, there are some that mind earthly things, and are so addicted to them that rather than part with them they will forsake their religion; but as for us, we consider that we are citizens of heaven, and accordingly we converse and demean our selves in this world, as those that are free of another city and do belong to it.

So that to have our conversation in heaven does imply these two things.

First, the serious thoughts and considerations of heaven.

Secondly, the effect which those thoughts ought to have upon our lives.

These

These two things take up the meaning of my text, and shall be the subject of the following discourse.

I. The serious thoughts and considerations of heaven, that is, of the happy and glorious state of good men in another life. And concerning this, there are two things principally which offer themselves to our consideration. First, the happiness of this state. Secondly, the way and means whereby we may come to partake of this happiness.

First, we will consider the happiness of this state. But what, and how great this happiness is, I am not able to represent to you. These things are yet in a great measure within the veil, and it does not now fully appear what we shall be. The scriptures have revealed so much in general, concerning the reality and unspeakable felicities of this state as may satisfy us for the present, and serve to enflame our desires after it, and to quicken our endeavours for the obtaining of it; as namely, that it is incomparably beyond any happiness of this world; that it is very great; and that it is eternal; in a word, that it is far above any thing that we can now conceive or imagine.

1. It is incomparably beyond any happiness in this world. It is free from all those sharp and bitter ingredients which do abate and allay the felicities of this life. All the enjoyments of this world are mixed, and uncertain, and unsatisfying; nay so far are they from giving us satisfaction, that the very sweetest of them are satiating and cloying.

None of the comforts of this life are pure and unmixt. There is something of vanity mingled with all our earthly enjoyments, and that causeth vexation

of

SERM. of spirit. There is no sensual pleasure but is either
VIII. purchased by some pain, or attended with it, or ends
 in it. A great estate is neither to be got without care,
 nor kept without fear, nor lost without trouble. Dig-
 nity and greatness is troublefom almost to all man-
 kind; it is commonly uneasy to them that have it,
 and it is usually hated and envied by those that have
 it not. Knowledge, that is one of the best and sweet-
 est pleasures of human life; and yet if we may be-
 lieve the experience of one, who had as great a share
 of it as any of the sons of men ever had, he will tell
 us, that "this also is vexation of spirit; for in much
 wisdom there is much grief, and he that encreaseth
 knowledge, encreaseth sorrow."

Ecclef. i.
17, 18.

Thus it is with all the things of this world; the
 best of them have a mixture of good and evil, of joy
 and sorrow in them: but the happiness of the next
 life is free from alloy and mixture. In the description
 of the new Jerusalem it is said, that "there shall be
 no more curse, and there shall be no night there,"
 nothing to embitter our blessings, or obscure our glo-
 ry. Heaven is the proper region of happiness, there
 only are pure joys and an unmingled felicity.

Rev. xxii.
3, 5.

But the enjoyments of this world, as they are mix-
 ed, so they are uncertain. So wavering and incon-
 stant are they, that we can have no security of them,
 when we think our selves to have the fastest hold of
 them, they slip out of our hands we know not how.
 For this reason Solomon very elegantly calls them
 things "that are not, Why wilt thou set thine eyes
 upon that which is not? for riches certainly make
 to themselves wings and fly like an eagle towards
 heaven." So fugitive are they, that after all our
 endeavours

endeavours to secure them they may break loose from us, and in an instant vanish out of our sight, "riches make to themselves wings and fly like an eagle," intimating to us that riches are often necessary to their own ruin. Many times the greatness of a man's estate, and nothing else, hath been the cause of the loss of it, and of taking away the life of the owner thereof. The fairness of some mens fortune hath been a temptation to those who have been more powerful to ravish it from them, thus "riches make to themselves wings." So that he that enjoys the greatest happiness of this world does still want one happiness more, to secure to him for the future what he possesses for the present. But the happiness of heaven is a steady and constant light, fixt and unchangeable as the fountain from whence it springs, "the father of lights, with whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning."

And if the enjoyments of this life were certain, yet they are unsatisfying. This is the vanity of vanities, that every thing in this world can trouble us, but nothing can give us satisfaction. I know not how it is, but either we, or the things of this world, or both, are so phantastical, that we can neither be well with these things, nor well without them. If we be hungry, we are in pain; and if we eat to the full, we are uneasy. If we be poor we think our selves miserable, and when we come to be rich we commonly really are so. If we are in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we chance to get up and to be raised to greatness we are many times farther from contentment than we were before. So that we pursue the happiness of this world just as little children chase birds,
when

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when we think we are come very near it, and have it almost in our hands, it flies farther from us than it was at first.

Nay, so far are the enjoyments of this world from affording us satisfaction, that the sweetest of them are most apt to satiate and cloy us. All the pleasures of this world are so contrived as to yield us very little happiness. If they go off quickly they signify nothing, and if they stay long we are sick of them. After a full draught of any sensual pleasure we presently loath it, and hate it as much after the enjoyment, as we courted it and longed for it in the expectation. But the delights of the other world, as they will give us full satisfaction so we shall never be weary of them. Every repetition of them will be accompanied with a new pleasure and contentment. In the felicities of heaven these two things shall be reconciled, which never met together in any sensual delight; long and full enjoyment, and yet a fresh and perpetual pleasure. As in God's "presence there is "fulness of joy, so at his right hand there shall be "pleasures for evermore."

The happiness of the other life is not only incomparably beyond any happiness of this world (that, it may be, is no great commendation of it) but it is very great in it self. The happiness of heaven is usually in scripture described to us by such pleasures as are manly and excellent, chaste and intellectual, infinitely more pure and refin'd than those of sense; and if the scripture at any time descend to the metaphors of a feast, and a banquet, and a marriage, it is plainly by way of accommodation to our weakness and condescension to our capacities.

But

But the chief ingredients of this happiness, so far as the scripture has thought fit to reveal it to us, are the perfection of our knowledge, and the height of our love, and the perpetual society and friendship of all the blessed inhabitants of those glorious mansions; and the joyful concurrence of all these in chearful expressions of gratitude, in the incessant praises and admiration of the fountain and author of all this happiness. And what can be more delightful than to have our understandings entertain'd with a clear sight of the best and most perfect being, with the knowledge of all his works and of the wise designs of his providence here in the world? than to live in the reviving presence of God, and to be continually attending upon him whose favour is life, and whose glory is much more above that of any of the princes of this world, than the greatest of them is above the poorest worm? The queen of Sheba thought Solomon's servants happy in having the opportunity, by standing continually before him, to hear his wisdom; but in the other world it shall be a happiness to Solomon himself, and to the wisest and greatest persons that ever were in this world, to stand before this great king to admire his wisdom and to behold his glory. Not that I imagine the happiness of heaven to consist in a perpetual gazing upon God, and in an idle contemplation of the glories of that place. For as by that blessed sight we shall be infinitely transported, so the scripture tells us we shall be also transform'd into the image of the divine perfections; we "shall see God and we shall be like him," and what greater happiness can there be than to be like the happiest and most perfect being in the world? Besides,

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who can tell what employment God may have for us in the next life? We need not doubt but that he who is happiness it self, and hath promised to make us happy, can easily find out such employments and delights for us in the other world as will be proper and suitable to that state.

But then besides the improvement of our knowledge there shall be the most delightful exercise of love. When we come to heaven we shall enter into the society of the blessed angels and of "the spirits of just men made perfect," that is freed from all those passions and infirmities which do now render the conversation, even of the best men, sometimes troublesom to one another. We shall then meet with all those excellent persons, those brave minds, those innocent and charitable souls whom we have seen, and heard, and read of in this world. There we shall meet with many of our dear relations and intimate friends, and perhaps with many of our enemies, to whom we shall then be perfectly reconcil'd notwithstanding all the warm contests and peevish differences which we had with them in this world, even about matters of religion. For heaven is a state of perfect love and friendship, there will be nothing but kindness and good nature there, and all the prudent arts of endearment and wise ways of rendring conversation mutually pleasant to one another. And what greater happiness can be imagin'd than to converse freely with so many excellent persons, without any thing of folly or disguise, of jealousy or design upon one another? For then there will be none of those vices and passions, of covetousness and ambition, of envy and hatred, of wrath and peevishness,

which

which do now so much spoil the pleasure and disturb the quiet of mankind. All quarrels and contentions, schisms and divisions will then be effectually hinder'd, not by force but by love, not by compulsion but by that charity which never fails; and all those controversies in religion, which are now so hotly agitated, will then be finally determin'd, not as we endeavour to end them now by canons and decrees, but by a perfect knowledge and convincing light.

And when this blessed society is met together and thus united by love, they shall all join in gratitude to their great patrons and benefactors, "to him that sits upon the throne, and to the Lamb that was slain, to God even our father, and to our LORD JESUS CHRIST, who hath lov'd us and wash'd us from our sins in his own blood." And they shall sing everlasting songs of praise to God for all his works of wonder, for the effects of that infinite goodness, and admirable wisdom, and almighty power, which are clearly seen in the creation and government of the world and all the creatures in it; particularly for his favours to mankind, for the benefit of their beings, for the comfort of their lives, and for all his merciful providences towards them in this world: but above all for the redemption of their souls by the death of his son, for the free forgiveness of their sins, for the gracious assistance of his holy Spirit, and for conducting them safely through all the snares and dangers, the troubles and temptations of this world to the secure possession of that glory and happiness which then they shall be partakers of, and are bound to praise God for to all eternity. This, this shall be the employment of the blessed spirits above, and these

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are the chief ingredients of our happiness which the scripture mentions. And if there were no other, as there may be ten thousand more for any thing I can tell, yet generous and virtuous minds will easily understand how great a pleasure there is in the improvement of our knowledge, and the exercise of love, and in a grateful and perpetual acknowledgment of the greatest benefits that creatures are capable of receiving.

3. This happiness shall be eternal. And though this be but a circumstance and do not enter into the nature of our happiness, yet it is so material a one that all the felicities which heaven affords would be imperfect without it. It would strangely damp and allay all our joys to think that they should some time have an end. And the greater our happiness were, the greater trouble it would be to us to consider that it must have a period. It would make a man sorrowful indeed to think of leaving such vast possessions. Indeed if the happiness of heaven were such as the joys of this world are, it were fit they should be as short; for after a little enjoyment it would cloy us, and we should soon grow weary of it: but being so excellent, it would scarce be a happiness if it were not eternal. It would imbitter the pleasures of heaven, as great as they are, to see to an end of them, though it were at never so great a distance; to consider that all this vast treasure of happiness would one day be exhausted, and that after so many years were past we should be as poor and miserable again as we were once in this world. God hath so ordered things, that the vain and empty delights of this world should be temporary and transient, but that the

the great and substantial pleasures of the other world should be as lasting as they are excellent. For heaven as it is an exceeding, so it is an eternal weight of glory. And this is that which crowns the joy of heaven and banishes all fear and trouble from the minds of the blessed. And thus to be secured in the possession of our happiness is an unspeakable addition to it. For that which is eternal as it shall never determine, so it can never be diminished; for to be diminished and to decay is to draw nearer to an end, but that which shall never have an end can never come nearer to it.

O vast eternity! how dost thou swallow up our thoughts and entertain us at once with delight and amazement? This is the very top and highest pitch of our happiness, upon which we may stand secure and look down with scorn upon all things here below; and how small and inconsiderable do they appear to us, compared with the vast and endless enjoyments of our future state? But oh vain and foolish souls! that are so little concern'd for eternity; that for the trifles of time, and "the pleasures of sin which are but for a season," can find in our hearts to forfeit an everlasting felicity. Blessed God! why hast thou prepared such a happiness for those who neither consider it, nor seek after it? "Why is such a price put into the hands of fools, who have no heart to make use of it;" who fondly chuse to gratify their lusts rather than to save their souls, and sottishly prefer the temporary enjoyments of sin before a blessed immortality.

4. And lastly, this happiness is far above any thing that we can now conceive or imagine. It is so great that it cannot now enter into the heart of man. We cannot

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cannot from the experience of any of those pleasures and delights which we have been acquainted withal in this world, frame an equal idea and conception of it. So that when we come to heaven we shall be ready to say of it as the queen of Sheba did of Solomon's wisdom and prosperity, that "half of it hath not been told us;" that the felicities and glories of that state do far exceed all the fame which we have heard of them in this world. For who can say how great a good God is? and how happy he who is the fountain of happiness can make those souls that love him, and those whom he loves?

In this imperfect state we are not capable of a full representation of those glories. We cannot now see God and live. A full description of heaven and of the pleasures of that state would let in joys upon us too big for our narrow capacities, and too strong for weak mortality to bear. "We are now but children, and we speak as children, and understand and think as children" concerning these things; but in the other state we shall grow up to be men, and then we shall put away these childish thoughts; "now we know in part, but when that which is perfect is come, that which is imperfect shall be done away; now we see through a glass darkly (*ἐν αἰνίγματι*, in a riddle) but then we shall see face to face; now we know in part, but then we shall know even as also we are known," as the apostle discourseth excellently concerning this very matter.

No sooner shall we enter upon the joys of the other world, but our minds shall be raised to a strength and activity as much above that of the most knowing persons in this world, as the thoughts of the greatest philo-

philosopher and wisest man upon earth are above the thoughts of a child or a fool. No man's mind is now so well framed to understand any thing in this world, as our understandings shall then be fitted for the knowledge of God and of the things that belong to that state. In the mean time let us bless God that he hath revealed so much of this happiness to us as is necessary to excite and encourage us to seek after it.

The second thing to be considered concerning our future happiness, is the way and means whereby we may come to be made partakers of it. And that in short is by the constant and sincere endeavours of a holy life, in and through the mercies of God in our LORD JESUS CHRIST. CHRIST indeed is the author of our salvation, but obedience is the condition of it; so the apostle tells us, that CHRIST "is the author Heb. v. 1, " of eternal salvation to them that obey him." It is the grace of God in the gospel which brings or offers this salvation to us, but then it is by the "denying Tit. ii. 11, " of ungodliness and worldly lusts, and by living fo^{12.} " berly, and righteously, and godly in this present "world" that we are "to wait for the blessed hope." Our SAVIOUR promises this happiness to the pure in heart, "blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall "see God;" and elsewhere the scripture doth exclude all others from any share or portion in this blessedness; so the apostle assures us "that without holi- Heb. xiii, " nefs no man shall see the LORD." ^{14.}

And holiness is not only a condition but a necessary qualification for the happiness of the next life. This is the force of St. John's reasoning, "we shall be like "him, for we shall see him." To see God is to be happy, but unless we be like him we cannot see him.

The sight and presence of God himself would be no happiness to that man who is not like to God in the temper and disposition of his mind. And from hence the apostle infers in the next verse, "every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he is pure." So that if we live wicked lives, if we allow our selves in the practice of any known sin, we interrupt our hopes of heaven and render our selves unfit for eternal life. By this means we defeat all the designs of God's grace and mercy towards us, and salvation it self cannot save us if we make our selves incapable of that happiness which God offers. Heaven is in scripture called "an inheritance among them that are sanctified, and the inheritance of the saints in light;" so that it is not enough that this inheritance is promised to us, but we must be qualified and prepared for it, and "be made meet to be made partakers of it."

And this life is the time of our preparation for our future state. Our souls will continue for ever what we make them in this world. Such a temper and disposition of mind as a man carries with him out of this life he shall retain in the next. 'Tis true indeed, heaven perfects those holy and virtuous dispositions which are begun here; but the other world alters no man as to his main state, "he that is filthy will be filthy still, and he that is unrighteous will be unrighteous still." If we do not in a good degree mortify our lusts and passions here, death will not kill them for us, but we shall carry them with us into the other world. And if God should admit us so qualified into the place of happiness, yet we shall bring that along with us which would infallibly hinder us from being happy

py. Our sensual inclinations and desires would meet with nothing there that would be suitable to them, and we should be perpetually tormented with those appetites which we brought with us out of this world, because we should find nothing there to gratify them withal. For as the apostle says in another sense, "the kingdom of God is not meats and drinks, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." The happiness of heaven consists in such things as a wicked man hath no gust and relish for. So that if a covetous, or ambitious, or voluptuous man were in heaven, he would be just like the rich man in hell, tormented with a continual thirst, and burnt up in the flames of his own ardent desires; and would not be able, amidst all the plenty and treasures of that place, to find so much as one drop of suitable pleasure and delight to quench and allay that heat. So likewise our fierce and unruly passions; if we should carry them with us into the other world, how inconsistent would they be with happiness? They would not only make us miserable our selves, but be a trouble to all those with whom we should converse. If a man of an envious and malicious, of a peevish and passionate temper, were admitted into the mansions of the blessed, he would not only be unhappy himself, but would disturb the quiet of others, and raise storms even in those calm regions. Vain man! that dremeest of being happy without any disposition or preparation for it. To be happy, is to enjoy what we desire, and to live with those whom we love. But there is nothing in heaven suitable to the desires and appetites of a wicked man. All the joys of that place, and the delights of that state are purely spiritual, and

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are only to be relished by those who have "purified themselves as God is pure." But if thou be carnal and sensual, what are these things to thee? What happiness would it be to thee to see God, and to have him always in thy view who was never in all thy thoughts; to be tied to live for ever in his company who is of a quite contrary temper and disposition to thy self, whose presence thou darest, and whom whilst thou wast in this world thou couldst never endure to think upon? So that the pleasures of heaven it self could signify no good or happiness to that man who is not so disposed as to take pleasure in them. Heaven is too pure an air for corrupt souls to live and breathe in, and the whole employment and conversation of that place, as it would be unsuitable, so would it also be unacceptable to a sensual and vicious person.

From all this it appears how necessary it is for us to prepare our selves for this blessed state, by the constant and sincere endeavours of a holy life, and by mortifying every lust and inordinate passion in our souls. For till this be done we are not meet to be made partakers of the felicities of the other world. And thus I have done with the first thing implied in this phrase, "of having our conversation in heaven," viz. the serious thoughts and considerations of heaven; or the happiness of that state, and of the way and means whereby that happiness is to be attained.

II. The "having our conversation in heaven" does imply likewise the effect which those considerations ought to have upon our hearts and lives: As,

I. To

1. To convince us of the vanity of this world. God hath on purpose made this world troublesome and uneasy to us, that there might be no sufficient temptation to reasonable and considerate men to take them off from the care and thought of their future happiness; that God and heaven might have no rival here below; that there might be nothing in this world that might pretend to our affection or court us with any advantage in comparison of everlasting life and glory.

When we come to die, and eternity shall present itself to our serious and waking thoughts, then things will put on another face, and those things which we valued so much in this life will then appear to be nothing worth; but those things which we neglected, to be of infinite concernment to us, and worthy to have been the care and endeavour of our whole lives. And if we would consider these things in time, while the opportunities of life and health are before us, we might be convinced at a cheaper rate, and come to be satisfied of the vanity of this world before we despaired of the happiness of the other.

2. To make us very active and industrious to be as good, and to do as much good as we can in this life, that so we may be qualified and disposed for the happiness of the next. Men are usually very industrious for the things of this life, to be rich and great in the world; did we but value heaven half as much as it deserves we should take infinitely more pains for that. So often as we consider the glories that are above, how does it accuse our sloth and condemn our folly, that we are less concerned for our souls than most men are for their bodies, that we will not labour half so

much for an eternal inheritance as men ordinarily do for these corruptible things?

Let us remember that we are hasting apace to another world, and that our eternal happiness now lies at the stake. And how should it quicken our endeavours to have such a reward set before us, to have crowns and scepters in our eyes? would we but often represent to our minds the glorious things of another world, what fervors should we feel in our hearts? we should be all life, and spirit, and wing; and should do God's will, almost with the same reason and delight, as the angels do "who continually behold the face of their father." The consideration of heaven and the firm persuasion of our future happiness should actuate all the powers of our souls, and be continually inspiring us with new vigour in the ways of holiness and virtue. How should this thought swell our resolutions and confirm our purposes of obedience, that if we have our "fruit unto holiness our end will be everlasting life?"

3. To mitigate and lighten the evils and afflictions of this life. It is no great matter how rough the way be, provided we be sure that it leads to happiness. The incomparably greater good of the next life will to a wise and considerate man weigh down all the evils of this. And the scripture tells us that there is no comparison between them. "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." The evils of this life afflict men more or less according as the soul is fortified with considerations proper to support us under them. When we consider that we have but a little while to be here, that

that we are upon our journey travelling towards our heavenly country where we shall meet will all the delights we can desire, it ought not to trouble us much to endure storms and foul ways, and to want many of those accommodations we might expect at home. This is the common fate of travellers, and we must take things as we find them, and not look to have every thing just to our mind. These difficulties and inconveniencies will shortly be over, and after a few days will be quite forgotten, and be to us as if they had never been. And when we are safely landed in our own country, with what pleasure shall we look back upon those rough and boisterous seas which we have escaped? The more troubles we have past through, the kinder usage we shall find when we come to our father's house. So the apostle tells us, that "our light affliction which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." When we come to heaven our happiness shall then be as real as our miseries were here upon earth, and far greater and more lasting. And what great matter is it though we suffer a while in this world, provided we escape the endless unsufferable torments of the next; though we have not our good things in this life, if infinitely greater be reserved for us, and we shall receive them with interest in the other?

Several of the evils and calamities of this life would be insufferable indeed, if there were nothing better to be hoped for hereafter. If this were true, Christians would not only be of all men but of all creatures the most miserable. But our religion hath abundantly assured us to the contrary. And the assurance of this was

was that which made the primitive Christians to embrace sufferings with so much cheerfulness, "to glory in tribulation, and to take joyfully the spoiling of their goods, knowing that in heaven they had a better and more enduring substance." The seven brethren in the history of the Maccabees upon this persuasion would "not accept deliverance, that they might obtain a better resurrection." The storm of stones which was poured upon St. Stephen was no more to him than a common shower when "he saw the heavens opened, and Jesus (in whose cause he suffered) standing on the right hand of God."

4. To make us sincere in all our professions, words and actions. Did men firmly believe the rewards of another world their religion would not be only in shew and pretence, but in life and reality, no man would put on a form of godliness that were destitute of the power of it; we should do nothing for the opinion of others, but all with regard to God and our own consciences; and be as curious of our thoughts, and most retired actions, as if we were in an open theatre and in the presence of the greatest assembly. For in the next life men shall not be rewarded for what they seemed to be, but for what they really were in this world. Therefore whatever we think, or speak, or do, we should always remember that the day of revelation is coming, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, when all disguises shall be laid aside, and every ones mask shall be taken off, and all our actions and designs shall be brought upon the publick stage and exposed to the view of men and angels. "There is nothing now hidden which shall not then be revealed, nor secret which shall not be made known."

5. To

5. To arm us against the fears of death. Death is terrible to nature, and the terror of it is infinitely increased by the fearful apprehensions of what may follow it. But the comfortable hopes of a blessed immortality do strangely relieve the fainting spirits of dying men, and are able to reconcile us to death, and in a great measure to take away the terror of it. I know that the thoughts of death are dismal even to good men, and we have never more need of comfort and encouragement than when we are conflicting with this last enemy, and there is no such comfortable consideration to a dying man as the hopes of a happy eternity. He that looks upon death only as a passage to glory, may welcome the messengers of it as bringing him the best and most joyful news that ever came to him in his whole life, and no man can stay behind in this world with half the comfort that this man leaves it.

And now I have done with the two things implied in this phrase, of "having our conversation in heaven," viz. the serious thoughts and considerations of heaven, and the effect of these thoughts and considerations upon our hearts and lives.

I crave your patience but a little longer, till I make some reflection upon what hath been delivered concerning the happiness of good men after this life. I have told you that it is incomparably beyond any happiness of this world, that it is great in it self, and eternal in it's duration, and far above any thing that we can now conceive or imagine. And now after all this, I am very sensible how much all that I have said comes short of the greatness and dignity of the thing. So that I could almost begin again and make a new

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attempt upon this subject. And indeed who would not be loth to be taken off from so delightful an argument? Methinks 'tis good for us to be here, and to let our minds dwell upon these considerations. We are unworthy of heaven, and unfit to partake of so great a glory, if we cannot take pleasure in the contemplation of those things now, the possession whereof shall be our happiness for ever.

With what joy then should we think of those "great and glorious things which God hath prepared for them that love him, of that inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, which fadeth not away, reserved for us in the heavens?" How should we welcome the thoughts of that happy hour, when we shall make our escape out of these prisons, when we shall pass out "of this howling wilderness into the promised land," when we shall be removed from all the troubles and temptations of a wicked and ill-natured world; when we shall be past all storms, and secured from all farther danger of shipwreck, and shall be safely landed in the regions of bliss and immortality?

O blessed time! "when all tears shall be wiped from our eyes, and death and sorrow shall be no more; when mortality shall be swallowed up of life," and we shall enter upon the possession of all that happiness and glory which God hath promised, and our faith hath believed, and our hopes have raised us to the expectation of; when we shall be eased of all our pains, and resolved of all our doubts, and be purged from all our sins, and be freed from all our fears, and be happy beyond all our hopes, and have all this happiness secured to us beyond the power of time and change; when we shall know God and o-

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ther things without study, and love him and one another without measure, and serve and praise him without weariness, and obey his will without the least reluctancy; and shall still be more and more delighted in the knowing, and loving, and praising, and obeying of GOD to all eternity.

How should these thoughts affect our hearts, and what a mighty influence ought they to have upon our lives? The great disadvantage of the arguments fetched from another world is this; that those things are at a great distance from us, and not sensible to us; and therefore are not apt to affect us so strongly, and to work so powerfully upon us. Now to make amends for this disadvantage we should often revive these considerations upon our minds, and inculcate upon our selves the reality and certainty of these things together with the infinite weight and importance of them. We should reason thus with our selves; if good men shall be so unspeakably happy, and consequently wicked men so extremely miserable in another world: if these things be true and will one day be found to be so, why should they not be to me as if they were already present? Why should not I be as much afraid to commit any sin as if hell were naked before me, and I saw the astonishing miseries of the damned? And why should I not be as careful to serve God and keep his commandments, as if heaven were open to my view, and I saw Jesus standing at the right hand of God with crowns of glory in his hand ready to be set upon the heads of all those who continue faithful to him?

The lively apprehensions of the nearness of death and eternity are apt to make men's thoughts more

quick and piercing, and according as we think our selves prepared for our future state to transport us with joy, or to amaze us with horror. For the soul that is fully satisfied of his future bliss is already entred into heaven, has begun to take possession of glory, and has (as it were) his blessed SAVIOUR in his arms, and may say with old Simeon, "LORD, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." But the thoughts of death must needs be very terrible to that man who is doubtful or despairing of his future condition. It would daunt the stoutest man that ever breathed, to look upon death when he can see nothing but hell beyond it. When the apparition at Endor told Saul, "to-morrow thou and thy sons shall be with me," these words struck him to the heart, so that "he fell down to the ground, and there was no more strength left in him." It is as certain that we shall die as if an express messenger should come to every one of us from the other world and tell us so. Why should we not then always live as those that must die, and as those that hope to be happy after death? To have these apprehensions vigorous and lively upon our minds, this is "to have our conversation in heaven, from whence also we look for our SAVIOUR, the LORD JESUS CHRIST, who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working of that mighty power whereby he is able even to subdue all things to himself."

S E R M O N IX.

Of the end of judgments, and the reason of their continuance.

I S A. ix. 12, 13.

For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still: for the people turneth not unto him that smiteth them, neither do they seek the LORD of hosts.

IN the former part of the 12th verse, the prophet threatens that Israel should be brought into great distress and be set upon by enemies on every side, the Syrians before and the Philistines behind, and that they should devour Israel with open mouth: and though this was like to be a very sore and dreadful judgment, yet he foretels that this would not stay God's hand nor satisfy his anger, because he foresaw that they would still grow worse and continue impenitent. "For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still: for the people turneth not unto him that smiteth them, neither do they seek the LORD of hosts." S E R M.
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In which words there are these two things very useful at all times, but at this time especially most proper and seasonable for our consideration.

1. The design and intention of GOD in sending judgments upon a people; and that is to reclaim them

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from their sins, implied in these words, "for the people turneth not to him that smiteth them;" which intimate to us that this is the end which God aims at in his judgments, to take us off from our sins and to bring us to himself.

2. The reason of the continuance of God's judgments, because the people were not reclaimed by them. And this is fully exprest in the text, that therefore "God's anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still, because the people turneth not unto him that smiteth them," &c.

Of these two I crave leave to speak, as plainly and briefly as I can,

1. The design and intention of God in sending judgments upon a people; and that is to reclaim them from their sins. This indeed is the intention of all God's dispensations towards us in this world. The end of all his mercies and benefits is to take us off from sin, and to oblige and win us to our duty: So the apostle tells us Rom. ii. 4. that the design of God's goodness and long suffering and forbearance towards us, is, to lead us to repentance.

And this is the way wherein God delights to deal with us. The way of judgment and severity is that which he is more averse from, a course which he unwillingly takes with us and not without some difficulty and reluctance. "He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men:" and were it not that we are such perverse creatures as not to be wrought upon by kindness, so wild as not to be tamed by gentle usage, God would not handle us in any other way. It is our obstinacy and intractableness to the methods of his goodness which constraineth, and

and almost forceth him against his inclination, to take the rod into his hand and to chastise us with it. He would draw us with "the cords of love and the bands of a man," (as he expresseth himself in the prophet) but we will not follow him: and therefore we provoke him to turn those cords into whips, and to change the gentle methods of his kindness into ways of harshness and severity.

And yet when he comes to take this course with us, he still like a kind and tender-hearted Father aims at our benefit and advantage. He designs kindness to the sons of men by all those judgments, which do not kill them and cut them off from the opportunity and possibility of improving them. If he sends evils upon us, it is that thereby he may do us some greater good: if he afflicts us, it is not because it is pleasant to him to deal harshly with us, but because it is profitable and necessary for us to be so dealt with: and if at any time he embitter our lives by miseries and sufferings, it is because he is loth to see us perish in pleasant ways, and chuseth rather to be somewhat severe towards us than suffer us to be utterly undone.

This Moses declares to have been the great end of all the severe providences of God towards the people of Israel in their long wandring in the Wilderness, and all the difficulties and hardships they were there exercised withal for the space of forty years, Deut. viii. 15, 16. "Who led thee through that great and terrible wilderness, wherein were fiery serpents and scorpions," &c. "that he might humble thee, and that he might prove thee, to do thee good at thy latter end."

So that the afflicting providences of God are not only apt in their own nature to do us good, but which is a more express argument of the divine goodness God intends and aims at this end by them: he does not send Judgments upon this theatre of the world for his sport and pastime, nor set on one part of his creation to bait another for his own diversion: he does not, like some of the cruel Roman emperors take pleasure to exercise men with dangers and to see them play bloody prizes before him.

Nay, he does nothing that is severe out of humour and passion; as our earthly parents many times do. Indeed he is angry with us for our sins, but yet so as still to pity our persons: and when his providence makes use of any sharp and cutting instruments, it is with this merciful design, to let out our corruption: if he cast us into the furnace of affliction, it is that he may refine and purify us from our dross.

So that though the judgments of God be evils in themselves, yet considering the intentions of God in them they are no real objections against his goodness, but rather arguments for it; as will appear if we consider these three things.

1. That the judgments of God are proper for the cure of a far greater evil of another kind.
2. They are proper for the prevention of far greater evils of the same kind.
3. They are not only proper to these ends, but in many cases very necessary.

First, "the judgments of God are very proper for the cure of a far greater evil of another kind;" I mean the evil of sin. We take wrong measures of things, when we judge those to be the greatest evils which afflict our

our bodies, wound our reputation, and impoverish our estates. For those certainly are far the greatest which affect our noblest part; which vitiate our understandings, and deprave our wills, and wound and defile our souls. What corrupt humours are to the body, that sin is to the souls of men, their disease and their death.

Now it is very agreeable with the goodness and mercy of the divine providence, to administer to us whatever is proper for the cure of so great an evil. If we make ourselves sick, that is our own folly, and no fault of the physician; but we are beholden to him if he recover us, though it be by very bitter and unpleasing means. All temporal judgments which are short of death, are properly medicinal; and if we will but suffer them to have their kindly operation upon us, they will work a cure; and how grievous and distastful soever they may be for the present, they will prove mercies and blessings in the issue. Upon this account David reckons afflictions among the happy blessings of his life, Psalm. cxix. 71. "It is good for me (says he) "that I have been afflicted;" and he gives the reason of it in the same Psalm, ver. 67. "before I was afflicted I went astray, "but now I have learnt thy precepts."

So that though all afflictions are evils in themselves yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our disease and tend to our cure. They are a sensible argument and conviction to us of the evil and danger of sin. We are commonly such fools as Solomon speaks of, who make a mock of sin; and like children will be playing with the edge of it till it cut and wound us: we are not sufficiently sensible how great

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an evil it is till we come to feel the dismal effects and consequences of it. And therefore to rectify our apprehensions concerning it God makes us to suffer by it. Thus Elihu describes to us the happy effect of afflictions upon sinners, Job xxxvi. 8, 9, 10. "If they be bound in fetters and held in cords of affliction, then God sheweth them their work and their transgression that they have exceeded. He openeth also their ear to discipline and commandeth that they return from their iniquity." God doth but invite and intreat us by his mercies, but his judgments have a more powerful and commanding voice. "When he holds men in cords of affliction, then he openeth their ear to discipline." In prosperity we are many times incapable of council and instruction; but when we are under God's correcting hand then we are fit to be spoken withal.

Secondly, the judgments of God are likewise proper for the preventing of far greater evils of the same kind; I mean farther punishments. In sending of temporal judgments upon sinners, God usually proceeds with them by degrees: first he lets fly several single shots at them, and if upon these they will take warning and come in, they may prevent the broad-sides and volleys of his wrath.

But the great advantage of all this is, that temporal judgments may prove to us the opportunities of preventing the miserable and unspeakable torments of a long eternity. For all judgments which are not final, leaving men a space for repentance, have in them the mercy of a reprieve, which by a serious and timely return to God may be improved into a pardon.

Besides, that adversity and afflictions do usually dis-

pose men, and put them into a fit temper for repentance; they fix our minds and make us serious, and are apt to awaken us to consideration, and suggest to us such thoughts and meditations as these: if temporal evils be so grievous, how insupportable then will be the extreme and endless torments of the next life? If in this day of God's grace and patience we sometimes meet with such severity, what may we not look for in the day of vengeance? If these drops of God's wrath, which now and then fall upon sinners in this world, fill them with so much anguish and affliction, how deplorably miserable will those wretches be upon whom the storms of his fury shall fall? Who would venture to continue in sin, when the greatest miseries and calamities which we feel in this life are but a small and inconsiderable earnest of those woful wages, which sinners shall receive in the day of recompence?

Thirdly, the judgments of God are not only proper to these ends, but in many cases very necessary. Our condition many times is such as to require this severe way of proceeding, because no other course that God hath taken, or can take with us, will probably do us good. God does not delight in the miseries and calamities of his creatures, but we put him upon these extremities, or rather his own goodness and wisdom together do prompt and direct him to these harsh and rigorous ways. May be we have brought our selves into that dangerous state, and the malignity of our distemper is such that it is not to be removed without violent physick, and that cannot be administred to us without making us deadly sick.

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So that the judgments of God, which are many times abroad in the earth, are nothing else but the wise methods which the great physician of the world uses for the cure of mankind; they are the rods of his school and the discipline of his providence, that "the inhabitants of the world may learn righteousness;" They are a merciful invention of heaven to do men that good which many times nothing else will, and to work that blessed effect upon us, which neither the wise counsels and admonitions of God's word, nor his milder and gentler dealings with us can usually attain.

Thus we find in the parable, Luke xv. that the providence of God makes use of hunger and extreme necessity to bring home the prodigal; and by him our SAVIOUR represents to us the temper of most sinners: For till we have spent that stock of mercies which God hath given us, till we come to be pinched with want and are ready to perish, we are not apt to entertain thoughts of returning to our father.

It may be there are some sinners which are more tractable and easy to be reduced to goodness, that are not so headstrong and obstinate in their way but that they may be reclaimed by milder and softer means: but there are likewise a great many senseless and outrageous sinners, who are madly and furiously bent upon their own ruin: Now to treat these fairly, with the allurements of kindness and the gentle arts of persuasion, would be to no purpose: The only way that is left of dealing with them, is rigour and severity. When sinners are thus besides themselves, something that looks like cruelty is perhaps the greatest mercy that can be shown to them; nothing so proper

proper for such persons as a dark room, and a spare diet, and severe usage; "a rod for the back of fools," as the wise-man speaks.

Thus I have done with the first thing I propounded to speak to, namely, the merciful design and intention of God in sending judgments upon a people, which is to bring them to repentance, and by repentance to prevent their ruin. I proceed to the

II. The Reason of the continuance of God's judgments, because the people were not reclaimed by them; therefore "his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still," because "the people turneth not to him that smiteth them, neither do they seek the LORD of hosts.

And how can it be expected it should be otherwise, when incorrigibleness under the judgments of God is a provocation of so high a nature, a sign of a most depraved and incorrigible temper, and an argument of the greatest obstinacy in evil? Upon this account we find that the holy spirit of God in scripture brands Ahaz as a singular and remarkable sort of sinner, (2 Chron. xxviii. 22.) because "in the time of his distress he sinned yet more against the LORD." The longer Pharaoh and the Egyptians resisted the judgments of God the more still they were hardened, and the more they were plagued: Levit. xxvi. 22. after God had there threatened his people with several sore judgments for their sins, he tells them, that if they "will not be reformed by all these things" he will "punish them seven times more," and after that "seven times more for their sins:" and if in such a case the just God will punish seven times more, we may safely conclude that sins after judgments are seven times greater.

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So likewise Deut. xxviii. after a long and dreadful catalogue of curses there denounced against the people of Israel in case of their disobedience, God at last threatens them with a foreign enemy that should "distress them in their gates;" and if they would not be reclaimed by all this he tells them, that he hath still more and greater judgments for them in store, v. 58, and 59. "if thou wilt not observe to do all the words of this law, that thou mayest fear this great and glorious name, THE LORD THY GOD, then the LORD will make thy plagues wonderful." If we be of so strange and monstrous a disposition as to grow worse under judgments, God will deal with us after an unusual and prodigious manner, he will make our plagues wonderful.

This incorrigible temper the prophets of old every where make the great aggravation of the sin of Israel, Isa. i. 4, 5. "ah sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity;" and after a great many other expressions to set forth what heinous sinners they were, he sums up all in this, that they were so far from being reformed by the several judgments of God which had been inflicted upon them, that they were the worse for correction; "why should they be stricken any more? they will revolt more and more." So likewise, Hos. vii. 9, 10, Ephraim, though brought very low, is represented as of the same refractory temper, "strangers have devoured his strength, &c. but they do not return to the LORD, nor seek him for all this." I will mention but one text more (and methinks it bears but too near a resemblance with our own condition, both in respect of the judgments which have been upon us, and our carriage under them)

them) Amos iv. where GOD upbraids his people several times with this as the great aggravation of their sins. That they continued impenitent under all those terrible judgments of GOD which had been upon them; "I have sent among you (says he) famine," and then "pestilence," and then the "sword," and last of all a terrible "fire" which had almost utterly consumed them, vers. 11. "I have overthrown some of you as I overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, and ye were as a firebrand pluckt out of the burning; yet have ye not returned unto me." And because all these judgments had not been effectual to reclaim them, he tells them that he was resolved to go on in punishing; and therefore he bids them to expect it and prepare themselves for it, vers. 12. "therefore thus will I do unto thee, O Israel; and because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Israel." When GOD hath begun to punish a people and they are not amended by it, the honour of his justice is concerned to proceed, and not to give over. By every sin that we commit we offend GOD, but if he smite us, and we stand out against him, then do we contend with him and strive for mastery. And when the sinner is upon these stubborn and insolent terms, then prepare to meet thy GOD; a bitter sarcasm, as if man could be a match for GOD, and a poor weak creature in any wise able to encounter him to whom power belongs. There's a severe expression concerning GOD's dealing with such perverse and obstinate sinners, Psal. xviii. 26. "with the froward thou wilt shew thy self froward," or, as the words may more properly and conveniently be rendred, "with the froward thou wilt wrestle."

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God will not be out-braved by the sins of men, and therefore if we continue impenitent we have all the reason in the world to expect that God should go on to punish.

But to come nearer to our selves and to consider our own case, which is in truth so very bad that we may almost be afraid to consider it. The wise and good God, like a prudent and indulgent father, hath used all the arts of his providence towards this nation to reclaim us. He hath invited us to him by many blessings, but we would not come; so (to borrow an apt illustration from a great * divine of our own) we have forced him to deal with us as Absalom did with Joab; he sent one civil message to him after another, but he would not come; at last he sets on fire his corn-field to try whether that would bring him: this course God hath taken with us, we would not be persuaded by messages of kindness (by his many blessings and favours) to return to him, and therefore hath he sent amongst us the terrible messengers of his wrath. First we were engaged in a foreign war, and though God was pleased to give us some considerable success in it, yet it seems our provocations were so great that he was resolved to punish us. He was loth to let us fall into the hands of men, and therefore he took the work into his own hand, and punished us himself, by sending a pestilence amongst us, the sorest and most destructive that hath befallen this nation for many ages. But we did not upon this, return to him, and therefore his fierce anger kindled a fearful fire amongst us, which hath laid the honour of our nation, one of the greatest and richest cities in

* Bishop Sanderson.

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the world in the dust; and that by so sudden and irresistible, so dismal and amazing a devastation, as in all the circumstances of it is scarce to be parallel'd in any history.

I doubt not but most of us were mightily affected with this judgment whilst it was upon us. So astonishing a calamity could not but make us open our eyes a little, and awaken us to consideration; even the rich man in the gospel, though he had all his lifetime been immersed in sensuality, yet could not but "lift up his eyes when he was in flames."

And surely God expects that such judgments as these should not only rouse us a little for the present, but that they should have a permanent operation and effect upon us, and work a thorough and lasting reformation amongst us; but yet I am afraid that this dreadful fire hath had no other influence upon us but what it uses to have upon metals, which are only melted by it for the present, but when the fire is removed they suddenly cool and return to their former hardness.

One would have thought that the sense of such a calamity as this should have remained longer upon us. Methinks God seemed to say to us after this judgment as he did once to Jerusalem, Zeph. iii. 7. "surely thou wilt fear me, thou wilt receive instruction;" but we (like them) have been but the more forward to provoke him, " (they rose early and corrupted their doings)" we have after all this, "hardened our hearts from his fear and refused to return." And therefore God is now come to one of his last judgments, "our enemy distresseth us in our gates." God hath begun to "let us fall into the hands of men,"
and

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and by giving our enemies a sudden and fatal advantage upon us hath smitten us with a breach great as the sea.

These were terrible calamities indeed to come so thick and so swiftly upon us, "like desolation, and "as a whirlwind." Such a quick succession of judgments, treading almost upon one another's heels, does but too plainly declare that God is highly incensed against us. For surely these are not the wounds of a friend, but the terrible assaults of an enemy. They do not look like the displeasure of a father, but the severity of a judge, not like visitation, but like vengeance.

And besides these more visible judgments upon the nation, we are by a secret curse of God insensibly decayed in our riches and strength. We are, I know not how, strangely impoverished in the midst of plenty, and almost undone by victories. And which adds to our misery, few among us seem to be sufficiently sensible of it, or to take any notice by what silent steps and imperceptible degrees (like gray hairs and the infirmities of old age) poverty and weakness are stealing in upon us: so that we may fitly apply to our selves what the prophet says of Ephraim. Hos. vii. 9. "strangers have devoured his strength, and "he knoweth it not; yea gray hairs are here and "there upon him, and yet he knoweth it not."

And our condition, as we are a church, is not much better. How is this famous protestant church of ours, which was once the admiration of her friends and the envy of her enemies, sunk and declined in her glory, and reduced into a very narrow compass? So that she is left like the daughter of Sion, (Isa. i. 8.)

" as

“ as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden
“ of cucumbers, as a besieged city :” straitned and
hemmed in on all parts, by the impudence of atheism,
the insolencies of popery, and the turbulency of fac-
tion ; all which do every day visibly and apace gain
ground upon her, and distress her on every side ; just
as the condition of the Jewish church is described be-
fore my text, “ the Syrians before, and the Philis-
“ tines behind, both ready to devour Israel with o-
“ pen mouth.”

And surely it is not for nothing that God hath
brought us thus low, that he hath sent all these judg-
ments upon us, and that he doth still threaten us with
more : the reason is plain, because we are still impe-
nitent ; “ the people turneth not to him that smit-
“ eth them.” There hath been almost an universal
degeneracy amongst us, and there is still, I fear, a
general impenitency, “ the people turneth not,” &c.
Notwithstanding all those dismal calamities which
our eyes have seen, wickedness doth still prevail in
the nation and overflows it like a mighty deluge, so
as to overspread all ranks and orders of men : and not
only so, but is grown impudent and appears with a
whore’s forehead ; all kind of modesty seems to have
forsaken the sinners of this age.

And is this repentance ? to live in filthy and abo-
minable lusts, to tear the name of God by horrid
oaths and imprecations ; to be atheistical and pro-
phane, and by an unexampled boldness to turn the
word of God it self, and the gravest and most serious
matters of religion into raillery ? This is not “ to turn
“ to him that smiteth us,” but to turn upon him and
smite him again. And yet such crying and clamo-

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rous sins as these are almost come to be the garb and fashion of the nation, and to be accounted the wit and gallantry of the age.

And “shall not God visit for these things?” “shall not his soul be avenged on such a nation as this?” Yes, he hath visited; and it is for these things that the wrath of God hath been so manifestly revealed from heaven against us. For this cause “miser and destruction have been in our way, and the way of peace have we not known,” because there hath been “no fear of God before our eyes.” Hence it is that “God’s anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still, because the people turneth not to him, that smiteth them, neither do they seek the LORD of hosts.”

But do not we seek God? Do we not every day acknowledge our sins to him, and pray that he would “have mercy upon us miserable offenders, and grant that we may hereafter live godly, righteous and sober lives?” Do not we “seek the LORD of hosts,” when we continually beg of him to save and “deliver us from the hand of our enemies?” Indeed we do thus seek him, but we should first turn to him; otherwise if we hope our prayers will prevail with God to do us good we do but trust in lying words. If we go on in our sins our very prayers will become sin, and increase our guilt: For “the prayer of the wicked (that is, of one that is resolved to continue so) “is an abomination to the LORD.” Can we think it reasonable for men to address themselves to God after this manner? “LORD, though we have no mind to turn to thee, yet we pray thee turn away thine anger from us; though we are resolved

“ not

“ not to forsake our sins, yet we make no doubt
“ but thy mercy will forgive them ; Give peace in
“ our time, O Lord, that we may pursue our lusts
“ securely and without disturbance : deliver us we
“ pray thee from the hands of our enemies, that we
“ may sin against thee without fear all the days of
“ our lives.” Would it not be horrible impudence
and impiety to put up any such petitions to God ?
and yet this, I fear, is the most genuine interpretation
of our prayers and lives compared together.

And if this be our case, what can we expect ?
God may give us peace with our enemies, but then
he will find out some other way to punish us : For
if we still persist in our atheism and prophaneness,
in our contempt of God and of his holy worship, in
our scorn and derision of religion, in our abominable
lusts and horrid impieties, what can we look for but
that God should “ be angry with us until he have
“ consumed us and there be no escaping ?” Nothing
can be a sadder presage of our ruin, than not to be re-
formed by those dreadful judgments of God which
have been upon us. This was that which brought
final destruction upon the Egyptians in the Red Sea,
that they had held out so obstinately against so many
judgments, and had been hardened under ten plagues.
To be impenitent after such severe corrections, is to
poison our selves with that which is intended for
our physick, and by a miraculous kind of obstina-
cy to turn the rods of God into serpents.

And now perhaps some will be apt to say, that
these are things fit for men of our profession, because
it is our trade and we live by it. Indeed they are so,
things very fit to be said, and withal very fit for

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every one to consider, who professeth himself a Christian, and who owns the belief of a God, and a providence, and another world. And if they be so, where is the fault? Is it, that there is a peculiar profession of men whose proper work it is to tell men of their faults, and to persuade them to reform? No, there is no harm in that neither. Is it then that they live by their profession, and yet would be believed? Yes, there lies the force of the objection. To which I shall only at present return this answer, that men do not argue thus in other cases, when yet the reason seems to be the very same. In matters that concern their bodies and estates, the physician and the lawyer are believed, though it is verily thought that they live by their professions as well as we; why then should men deal so partially and unequally only with their souls? Were we not moved by better principles, and swayed by the arguments and considerations of another world, we might, for ought we know, with every whit as much advantage to our selves, suffer men to be quiet and to sleep on securely in their sins; if we did not believe our selves in these matters, what should hinder but that we might with as much gravity and confidence cry peace, peace, when there is no peace; and flatter men with as much art and with as good a grace, as any of those can do who “live delicately and wear soft clothing?”

But “we believe” the threatnings of God, and “therefore do we speak: we know the terrors of “the LORD,” and therefore we endeavour “to persuade men.” And oh! that we could persuade them to “break off their sins by righteousness, and to “turn every one from the evil of his way, and from
“ the

“ the violence that is in his hands: and then who
“ can tell but God may turn and repent, and turn
“ away from his fierce anger that we perish not ?

“ The good God make us all wise to know in this
“ our day the things that belong to our peace, be-
“ fore they be hid from our eyes ; and grant that we
“ may all turn to him that hath smitten us, by repen-
“ tance and real reformation of our lives ; that God
“ may be pleased to turn away his anger from us,
“ and to stretch out his hand for our deliverance ;
“ which we humbly beg of him for the sake of
“ CHRIST. To whom with the Father, &c.”

S E R M O N X.

Of the deceitfulness and danger of sin.

H E B. iii. 13.

*Exhort one another daily, while it is called to day, lest
any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin.*

AMong the many considerations which the word of God and our own reason offer to us to discourage us from sin this is none of the least considerable, that he that once engages in a vicious course is in danger to proceed in it, being insensibly trained on from one degree of wickedness to another : so that the farther he advances, his retreat grows more difficult, because he is still pushed on with

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with a greater violence. All error, as well of practice as of judgment, is endless; and when a man is once out of the way, the farther he shall go on the harder he will find it to return into the right way. Therefore there is great reason why men should be so often cautioned against the beginnings of sin; or if they have been so unhappy as to be engaged in a bad course, why they should be warned to break it off presently and without delay, lest by degrees they be hardened in their wickedness, till their case grow desperate and past remedy. And to this purpose is the apostle's advice here in the text; "exhort one another daily, while it is called to day, lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin."

From which words I shall

1. Endeavour to represent to you the growing danger of sin, and by what steps and degrees bad habits do insensibly gain upon men and harden them in an evil course.

2. I shall from this consideration take occasion to shew what great reason and need there is to warn men of this danger, and to endeavour to rescue them out of it. And then

3. I shall apply my self to the duty here in the text, of exhorting men with all earnestness and importunity to resist the beginnings of sin; or if they be already entred upon a wicked course, to make haste out of this dangerous state; "lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin;

I. First, I shall endeavour to represent to you the growing danger of sin, and by what steps and degrees bad habits do insensibly gain upon men and harden them in an evil course. All the actions of men which

are

are not natural, but proceed from deliberation and choice, have something of difficulty in them when we begin to practise them, because at first we are rude and unexercised in that way: but after we have practised them awhile they become more easy: and when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them: and when they please us we do them frequently, and think we cannot repeat them too often; and by frequency of acts a thing grows into a habit; and a confirmed habit is a second kind of nature; and so far as any thing is natural so far it is necessary, and we can hardly do otherwise; nay, we do it many times when we do not think of it. For by virtue of a habit a man's mind or body becomes pliable and inclined to such kind of actions as it is accustomed to, and does as it were stand bent and charged such a way; so that being touched and awakened by the least occasion, it breaks forth into such or such actions. And this is the natural progress of all habits indifferently considered, whether they be good or bad.

But vicious habits have a greater advantage, and are of a quicker growth. For the corrupt nature of man is a rank soil to which vice takes easily, and wherein it thrives apace. The mind of man hath need to be prepared for piety and virtue; it must be cultivated to that end, and ordered with great care and pains: but vices are weeds that grow wild and spring up of themselves. They are in some sort natural to the soil, and therefore they need not to be planted and watered, it is sufficient if they be neglected and let alone. So that vice having this advantage from our nature, it is no wonder if occasion and temptation easily draw it forth.

But



But that we may take a more distinct account of the progress of sin and by what steps vice gains upon men, I shall mark out to you some of the chief and more observable gradations of it.

Juven.

1. Men begin with lesser sins. No man is perfectly wicked on the sudden. *Sunt quedam vitiorum elementa*; "there are certain rudiments of vice," in which men are first entered, and then they proceed by degrees to greater and fouler crimes. For vice hath it's infancy and tender age, and it's several states of growth. Men are not so totally degenerate but at first they are ashamed when they venture upon a known sin, though it be but small in comparison. Hence it is that at first men are very solicitous to palliate and hide their faults by excuses, but after they have frequently committed them, and they grow too visible to be concealed, then they will attempt to defend and maintain them; and from thence they come by degrees to take pleasure in them, and in those that do the same things.

2. After men have been some time initiated in these lesser sins, by the commission of these they are prepared and disposed for greater; such as lay waste the conscience, and offer more violence to the light and reason of their minds. By degrees a sinner may grow to be so hardy as to attempt those crimes which at first he could not have had the thought of committing without horror. Like Hazael, who when he was told by the prophet Elisha what barbarous cruelties he should one day be guilty of towards the people of Israel when he should come to be king of Syria, he abominated the very thought and mention of them; "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing?"

"thing?" and yet for all this we know he did it afterwards. 'Tis true indeed when a sinner is first tempted to the commission of a more gross and notorious sin, his conscience is apt to boggle and start at it, he doth it with great difficulty and regret; the terrors of his own mind and the fears of damnation are very troublesome to him; but this trouble wears off by degrees, and that which was at first difficult does by frequent practice and long custom become tolerable.

3. When a man hath proceeded thus far he begins to put off shame, one of the greatest restraints from sin which God hath laid upon human nature. And when this curb once falls off, there is then but little left to restrain and hold us in. At first setting out upon a vicious course men are a little nice and delicate, like young travellers, who at first are offended at every speck of dirt that lights upon them; but after they have been accustomed to it, and have travelled a good while in foul ways, it ceaseth to be troublesome to them to be dashed and bespattered.

4. After this, it is possible, men may come to approve their vices. For if men's judgments do not command their wills and restrain their lusts, it is great odds in process of time the vicious inclinations of their wills will put a false bias upon their judgments; and then it is no wonder if men come to boast of their sins and to glory in their vices, when they are half persuaded that they are generous and commendable qualities. Thus much is certain in experience, that some men have gotten so perfect a habit of some sins as not to know and take notice many times when they commit them. As in the case of swearing, which some men have so accustomed themselves to that

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without any consideration they do of course put an oath or two into every sentence that comes from them. And it hath been observed of some persons that they have told an untruth so often, and averred it with so much confidence, till at last, forgetting that it was a lie at first, they themselves have in process of time believed it to be true.

5. From this pitch of wickedness men commonly proceed to draw in others and to make profelytes to their vices. Now this signifies not only a great approbation of sin but even a fondness for it, when men are not content to sin upon their own single accounts, but they must turn zealous agents and factors for the devil; become teachers of sin and ministers of unrighteousness, and are factiously concerned to propagate together with their atheistical principles their lewd practices, and to draw followers and disciples after them.

And when they are arrived to this height it is natural for them to hate reproof, and to resist the means of their recovery; to quarrel against all the remedies that shall be offered to them, and to count those their greatest enemies who have so much courage and kindness as to deal plainly with them, and to tell them the truth. And then all the wise counsels of God's word, and the most gentle and prudent admonitions in the world, when they are tendered to such persons, serve only to provoke their scorn or their passion. And surely that man is in a sad case that is so disposed, that in all probability he will turn the most effectual means of his amendment into the occasion of new and greater sins.

But

But that which renders the condition of such persons much more sad and deplorable is, that all this while God is withdrawing his grace from them. For every degree of sin causeth the holy spirit of God with all his blessed motions and assistances to retire farther from them: and not only so, but the devil (that evil spirit which the scripture tells us, "works effectually in the children of disobedience") does, according as men improve in wickedness, get a greater and a more established dominion over them. For as they who are reclaimed from an evil course are said in scripture to be "rescued out of the snare of the devil," and to be "turned from the power of Satan unto God;" so on the other hand, the farther men advance in the ways of sin, so much the farther they depart from God, from under the influence of his grace, and the care of his protection and providence; and they give the devil (who is not apt to neglect his advantages upon them) greater opportunities every day to gain the firmer possession of them.

And thus by passing from one degree of sin to another, the sinner becomes hardened in his wickedness and does insensibly slide into that in which without a miraculous grace of God he is like for ever to continue. For the mind of man, after it hath been long accustomed to evil, and is once grown old in vice, is almost as hard to be rectified as it is to recover a body bowed down with age to it's first straightness. The scripture speaks of some that "commit sin with greediness, and that drink up iniquity as the ox drinketh up water," with a mighty appetite and thirst, as if they were not able to refrain from it. And

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to express to us the miserable condition of such persons it representeth them as perfect slaves to their vices, that have sold themselves to do wickedness and 'are led captive by Satan at his pleasure.' And when men have brought themselves to this pass, they are almost under a fatal necessity of sinning on. I do not believe that God hath absolutely predestinated any man to ruin, but by a long course of wilful sin men may in a sort predestinate themselves to it, and chuse wickedness so long till it almost becomes necessary, and till they have brought themselves under all imaginable disadvantage of contributing any thing towards their own recovery; being bound in the chains of their own wickedness and held in the cords of their sins: Nay, like Sampson, not only bound by those lusts which they have embraced, but likewise robbed of all their strength whereby they should break loose from those bonds. God grant that none of us may ever have the woful experience of it: But I am horribly afraid it is too true, that a sinner may arrive to that confirmed state of impiety as almost totally to lose his liberty to do better: he may attain to that perfection in vice, as to continue to be a bad man upon the same account that the Historian extravagantly says Cato was virtuous, *Quia aliter esse non potuit*; because he could not be otherwise. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots?" It is the scripture comparison, to set forth to us how hard a thing it is for a man to be brought to goodness that hath been long accustomed to do evil. He that is thus deeply engaged and entangled in a bad course will scarce ever have the heart and resolution to break loose from it, unless he be forced

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ced violently out of it by some severe affliction, by a sharp sickness, or by a terrible calamity, or by the present apprehensions of death and the terrors of a future judgment. Nor will these be effectual neither to change such a person without an extraordinary degree of God's grace; which considering the greatness and the continuance of his provocations, he hath very little reason to expect or hope God should ever bestow upon him. Wretched man! that hast brought thy self into this miserable state, out of which there is but just a possibility left of thy being rescued; that hast neglected thy disease so long till it is almost too late to apply remedies; that hast provoked God so far and sinned to such a prodigious height, that thou hast reason almost to despair both of his grace and assistance for thy repentance, and of his mercy for thy pardon. I speak not this to discourage even the greatest of sinners from repentance. Though their case be extremely difficult, yet it is not quite desperate. For "those things which seem impossible with men, are possible with God." But I speak it on purpose to stop sinners in their course and to discourage men from going on in sin till they be hardened through the deceitfulness of it, and have brought themselves by insensible degrees into that dangerous and difficult state which I have all this while been representing to you. I come now to the

II. Second thing I propounded, which was from this consideration to shew what great reason and need there is to warn men of this danger, and to endeavour to rescue them out of it. The apostle directs this precept to all Christians. "Exhort one another daily,

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“daily, lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin.” That is, lest you be hardened by degrees and finally ruined. And surely every man is concerned to do what in him lies to rescue his brother from so imminent a danger; it is every one’s place and duty to endeavour to save those whom he sees ready to perish, much more does it concern those who are peculiarly set apart for this work, I mean the ministers of God’s holy word, whose proper office and business it is to “exhort and warn every man day and night,” who are “set as watchmen to the house of Israel,” and whose blood in case any of them miscarry through our neglect shall be required at our hands. So that if we believe the threatnings of God which we declare to others, if we have any apprehension of the dreadful misery of another world, if we have any sense of our own duty and safety, if we have any pity for perishing souls, we cannot but be very importunate with sinners to look about them, and to consider their danger, and to bethink themselves seriously of the miserable event and issue of a wicked life: we cannot but be earnest with them to “break off their sins, and to give glory to God by repentance, before darkness come and their feet stumble upon the dark mountains.” When we are convinced more fully than we can desire that “misery and destruction are in their ways,” when we plainly see the evil day hastening towards them apace and “destruction coming upon them like a whirlwind;” heaven above threatening them, and “hell beneath moving her self to meet them at their coming,” can we possibly do less than to warn such persons “to flee from the wrath which is to come,”

and out of a sad apprehension of the danger that hangs over them, to caution them against it, and endeavour with all our might to rescue them from the misery which is ready to swallow them up? Indeed one would be apt to think it a very vain thing to dissuade men from being miserable, to use great vehemency of argument to hinder a man from leaping into a pit, or from running into the fire; to take great pains to argue a sick man into a desire of health, and to make a prisoner contented to have his shackles knocked off, and to be set at liberty: one would think all this were perfectly needless: but yet we see in experience sin is a thing of so stupifying a nature as to make men insensible of their danger, although it be so near, and so terrible. It is not so with men in other cases: When we labour of any bodily distemper, it is much to find a man that is patient of his disease; but when our souls are mortally sick, that we should be contented with our condition, and fond of our disease, that we should fight with our physician, and spurn at our remedy; this surely is the height of distraction, for men to be thus absolutely bent upon their own ruin, and to resolve to make away themselves for ever. And we who are the messengers of God to men must be born of the rocks, and have hearts harder than the nether millstone, if we can patiently look on and endure to see men perish without using our utmost endeavour to save them. Therefore I shall in the

III. Third and last place apply my self to this work of exhortation, the duty commanded here in the text. And here I shall address my self to two sorts of persons:

1. To

Of the deceitfulness and danger of sin.

1. To persuade those who are yet innocent of great crimes to resist the beginnings of sin, lest it gain upon them by degrees.

2. To press and urge those that are already entred upon a wicked course, that they would make haste out of this dangerous state; lest at last "they be " hardened through the deceitfulness of sin."

1. To persuade those who are yet in some measure innocent to resist the beginnings of sin, lest it gain upon them by degrees. Vice may easily be discouraged at first. It is like a slight disease, which is easy to be cured, but dangerous to be neglected. The first approaches of sin and temptation are usually very modest, but if they be not discountenanced they will soon grow upon us and make bolder attempts. Every inclination to sin, every compliance with temptation is a going down the hill: while we keep our standing we may command our selves, but if we once put our selves into violent motion downward we cannot stop when we please.

Omne in precipiti vitium stetit —

"all vice stands upon a precipice," and to engage in any sinful course is to run down the hill. And if we once let loose the propensions of our nature we cannot gather in the reins and govern them as we please: If we give way to presumptuous sins they will quickly get dominion over us. It is much easier not to begin a bad course than to put a stop to our selves after we have begun it. *Stulta res est nequitie modus*, it is a fond thing for a man to think to set bounds to himself in any thing that is bad, to resolve to sin in number, weight and measure, with great temperance and

Seneca.

and measure, with great temperance and discretion, and government of himself: that he will commit this sin and then give over, entertain but this one temptation, and after that he will shut the door and admit of no more. Our corrupt hearts when they are once in motion, they are like the raging sea, to which we can set no bounds, nor say to it "hither-
" to shalt thou go and no further." Sin is very cunning and deceitful, and does strangely gain upon men when they once give way to it. It is of a very bewitching nature, and hath strange arts of address and insinuation: the giving way to a small sin does marvellously prepare and dispose a man for a greater: by giving way to one little vice after another the strongest resolution may be broken. For though it be not to be snapt in sunder at once, yet by this means it is untwisted by degrees, and then it is easy to break it one thread after another. It is scarce imaginable of what force one sinful action is to produce more: for sin is very teeming and fruitful; and though there be no blessing annexed to it, yet it does strangely encrease and multiply. As there is a connexion of one virtue with another, so vices are linkt together, and one sin draws many after it. When the devil tempts a man to commit any wickedness, he does as it were lay a long train of sins, and if the first temptation take, they give fire to one another. Let us then resist the beginnings of sin, because then we have most power, and sin hath least. This is the first.

2. To perswade those who are already engaged in a wicked course, to make haste out of this dangerous state. And there is no other way to get out of it but by repentance, that is, by a real change and reformation

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tion of our lives; for herein the nature of true repentance does consist. And without this all the devices, which men use to get rid of the guilt of their sins, are vain and to no purpose. 'Tis not to be done by a formal confession and absolution, nor by a long pilgrimage, nor by one of those little tickets from Rome which they call indulgences. A wise man would much sooner persuade himself that God will not at all punish the sins of men, than that he would forgive them so easily, and receive great offenders to favour upon such slight terms. Let us not deceive ourselves, there is one plain way to heaven, by sincere repentance and a holy life, and there is no getting thither by tricks. And without this change of our lives all our sorrow and fasting and humiliation for sin, which at this season we make profession of, will signify nothing. There is an excellent passage of the son of Sirach to this purpose, Eccles. xxxiv. 25, 26. "He that washeth himself after the touching of a dead body, if he touch it again what availeth his washing? So is it with a man that fasteth for his sins, and goeth again and doth the same things, who will hear his prayer, or what doth his humbling profit him?" There is this plain difference between trouble for sin and repentance; sorrow only respects sins past, but repentance is chiefly preventive of sins for the future: and God therefore requires that we should be troubled for our sins, that we may resolve to leave them.

And to oblige us to a vigorous and speedy resolution in this matter, let us consider that we have engaged too far already in a bad course; and that every day our retreat will grow more dangerous and difficult;

cult; that by our delays we make work for a sadder and longer repentance than that which we do now so studiously decline: let us consider likewise, that our life is concerned in the case; that "except we repent" and turn, we shall die:" and that the evil day may overtake us while we are deliberating whether we should avoid it or not; that vice is so far from being mortified by age, that by every day's continuance in it we increase the power of it; and so much strength as we add to our disease we certainly take from our selves; and this is a double weakning of us, when we do not only lose our own strength, but the enemy gets it and employs it against us. The deceitfulness of sin appears in nothing more than in keeping men off from this necessary work, and persuading them to hazard all upon the unreasonable hopes of the mercy of God, and the uncertain resolution of a future repentance. I do not think there are any here but do either believe, or at least are vehemently afraid that there is another life after this; and that a wicked life, without repentance, must unavoidably make them miserable in another world; and that to cast off all to a death-bed repentance, puts things upon a mighty hazard. And they have a great deal of reason to think so: for alas, how unfit are most men at such a time for so great and serious a work as repentance is, when they are unfit for the smallest matters? and how hard is it for any man, then to be assured of the truth and reality of his repentance, when there is no sufficient opportunity to make trial of the sincerity of it? I deny not the possibility of the thing; but it is much to be feared that the repentance of a dying sinner is usually but like the sorrow of a malefactor,

when he is ready to be turned off; he is not troubled that he hath offended the law, but he is troubled that he must die. For when death is ready to seize upon the sinner, and he feels himself dropping into destruction, no wonder if then the man's stomach come down, and he be contented to be saved; and seeing he must stay no longer in this world, be desirous to go to heaven rather than hell; and in order to that, be ready to give some testimonies of his repentance: no wonder if when the rack is before him this extort confession from him, and if in hopes of a pardon he make many large promises of amendment, and freely declare his resolution of a new and better life. But then it is the hardest thing in the world to judge whether any thing of all this that is done under so great a fear and force be real. For a sick man as he hath lost an appetite to the most pleasant meats and drinks, so likewise his sinful pleasures and fleshly lusts are at the same time nauseous to him, and for the very same reason: for sickness having altered the temper of his body, he hath not at that time any gust or relish for these things. And now he is resolved against sin, just as a man that hath no stomach is resolved against meat. But if the fit were over, and death would but raise his siege and remove his quarters a little farther from him, it is to be feared that his former appetite would soon return to him, and that he would sin with the same eagerness he did before. Besides, how can we expect that God should accept of our repentance at such a time, when we are conscious to our selves that we did resolve to put off our repentance till we could sin no longer? Can we think it fit for any man to say thus to God

in a dying hour; " LORD, now the world leaves
" me, I come to thee. I pray thee give me eternal
" life, who could never afford to give thee one good
" day of my life: grant that I may live with thee
" and enjoy thee for ever, who could never endure
" to think upon thee. I must confess that I could
" never be persuaded to leave my sins out of love to
" thee, but now I repent of them for fear of thee:
" I am conscious to my self that I would never do
" any thing for thy sake, but yet I hope thy good-
" ness is such that thou wilt forgive all the ungod-
" liness and unrighteousness of my life, and accept
" of this forced submission which I now make to thee.
" I pray thee do not at last frustrate and disappoint
" me in this design which I have laid, of sinning
" while I live and getting to heaven when I die."
Surely no man can think it fit to say thus to God;
and yet I am afraid this is the true interpretation of
many a man's repentance who hath deferred it till he
comes to die. I do not speak this to discourage
repentance, even at that time. It is always the
best thing we can do. But I would by all means
discourage men from putting off so necessary a work
till then. It is true indeed when it is come to
this, and a sinner finds himself going out of the
world, if he have been so foolish and so cruel to him-
self as to put things upon this last hazard, repentance
is now the only thing that is left for him to do; this
is his last remedy and the only refuge he has to fly
to: and this is that which the minister in this case
ought by all means to put the man upon; and ear-
nestly to persuade him to. But when we speak to
men in other circumstances, that are well and in health,

we dare not for all the world encourage them to venture their souls upon such an uncertainty. For to speak the best of it, it is a very dangerous remedy, especially when men have designedly contrived to rob God of the service of their best days, and to put him off with a few unprofitable sighs and tears at the hour of death. I desire to have as large apprehensions of the mercy of God as any man, but withal, I am very sure that he is the hardest to be imposed upon of any one in the world. And no man that hath any worthy apprehensions of the deity can imagine him to be so easy, as to forgive men upon the least word and intimation of their minds, and to have such a fondness for offenders as would reflect upon the prudence of any magistrate and governor upon earth. God grant that I may sincerely endeavour to live a holy and virtuous life, and may have the comfort of that when I come to die: and that I may never be so unwise as to venture all my hopes of a blessed eternity upon a death-bed repentance.

I will conclude all with those excellent sayings of the son of Sirach (Ecclesi. v. 6, 7. xvi. 11, 12. xviii. 21, 22. "Say not, God's mercy is great, and he
"will be pacified for the multitude of my sins. For
"mercy and wrath is with him; he is mighty to forgive, and to pour out displeasure: and as his mercy is great, so are his corrections also. Therefore
"make no tarrying to turn to the LORD, and put
"not off from day to day: for suddenly shall the
"wrath of the LORD come forth, and in thy security thou shalt be destroyed. Humble thy self before
"thou be sick, and in the time of sins shew repentance.
"Let nothing hinder thee to pay thy vows in due time,
"and defer not till death to be justified. S E R-

S E R M O N XI.

The hazard of being saved in the church
of Rome.

I C O R. iii. 15.

But he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire.

THE context is thus. “According to the
 “ grace of God which is given unto me, S E R M O N XI.
 “ as a wise master-builder, I have laid the
 “ foundation, and another buildeth thereon : but let
 “ every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon.
 “ For other foundation can no man lay, than that
 “ which is laid, JESUS CHRIST. Now if any man
 “ build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious
 “ stones, wood, hay, stubble, every man’s work shall
 “ be made manifest, for the day shall declare it; be-
 “ cause it shall be revealed by fire, and the fire shall
 “ try every man’s work of what sort it is. If any
 “ man’s work abide which he hath built thereupon,
 “ he shall receive a reward. If any man’s work shall
 “ be burnt, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall
 “ be saved; yet so as by fire.

In these words the apostle speaks of a sort of persons, who held indeed the foundation of Christianity, but built upon it such doctrines or practices as would not bear the trial; which he expresses to us by wood, hay and stubble, which are not proof against the fire.

Such

SERM. XI. Such a person, the apostle tells us, hath brought himself into a very dangerous state, though he would not deny the possibility of his salvation; "he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire."

That by fire here is not meant the fire of purgatory, as some pretend (who would be glad of any shadow of a text of scripture to countenance their own dreams) I shall neither trouble you nor my self to manifest; since the particle of similitude [*ως*] plainly shews that the apostle did not intend an escape out of the fire literally, but like to that which men make out of a house or town that is on fire. Especially since very learned persons of the church of Rome do acknowledge that purgatory cannot be concluded from this text, nay all that Estius contends for from this place is, that it cannot be concluded from hence that there is no purgatory; which we never pretended, but only that this text doth not prove it.

It is very well known that this is a proverbial phrase used not only in scripture, but in prophane authors, to signify a narrow escape out of a great danger. He shall be saved, yet so as by fire, *διὰ πυρός*, "out of the fire." Just as *δι' ὕδατος* is used 2 Pet. iii. 20. where the apostle speaking of the eight persons of Noah's family who escaped the flood, *διεσώθησαν δι' ὕδατος*, they escaped "out of the water." So here this phrase is to be rendred in the text, "he himself shall escape, yet so as out of the fire." The like expression you have, Amos iv. 11. "I have pluckt them as a firebrand out of the fire." And Jude 23. "Others save with fear, plucking them out of the fire." All which expressions signify the greatness of the danger and the difficulty of escaping it;

“ as one who when his house at midnight is set on
“ fire, and being suddenly waked leaps out of his
“ bed, and runs naked out of the doors, taking no-
“ thing that is within along with him, but imploy-
“ ing his whole care to save his body from the flames,”
as St. Chrysostom upon another occasion expresseth
it. And so the Roman orator (who, it is likely did Tully.
not think of purgatory) useth this phrase; *quo ex ju-
dicio, velut ex incendio, nudus effugit*; from which
judgment or sentence he escaped naked, as it were
out of a burning. And one of the Greek orators tells Aristides.
us, that “ to save a man out of the fire, was a com-
“ mon proverbial speech.

From the words thus explained, the observation
that naturally ariseth is this, “ that men may hold
“ all the fundamentals of Christian religion, and yet
“ may superadd other things whereby they may great-
“ ly endanger their salvation.” What those things
were which some among the Corinthians built upon
the foundation of Christianity, whereby they endan-
gered their salvation, we may probably conjecture
by what the apostle reproves in this epistle, as the to-
lerating of incestuous marriages, communicating in
idol feasts, &c. And especially by the doctrine of
the false apostles, who at that time did so much dis-
turb the peace of most Christian churches, and who
are so often and so severely reflected upon in this
epistle. And what their doctrine was, we have an
account Acts xv. viz. that they imposed upon the
gentile Christians circumcision, and the observation
of the Jewish law, teaching that “ unless they were
“ circumcised, and kept the law of Moses, they could
“ not be saved.” So that they did not only build
these

these doctrines upon Christianity, but they made them equal with the foundation, saying, that "unless men believed and practised such things they could not be saved.

In speaking to this observation, I shall reduce my discourse to these two heads.

1. I shall present to you some doctrines and practices which have been built upon the foundation of Christianity, to the great hazard and danger of mens salvation. And to be plain, I mean particularly the church of Rome.

2. I shall inquire, whether our granting a possibility of salvation (though with great hazard) to those in the communion of the Roman church, and their denying it to us, be a reasonable argument and encouragement to any man to betake himself to that church.

And there is the more reason to consider these things, when so many seducing spirits are so active and busy to pervert men from the truth; and when we see every day so many men and their religion so easily parted. For this reason these two considerations shall be the subject of the following discourse.

I. First. We will consider some doctrines and practices which the church of Rome hath built upon the foundation of Christianity, to the great hazard and danger of mens salvation. It is not denied by the most judicious protestants, but that the church of Rome do hold all the articles of the Christian faith which are necessary to salvation. But that which we charge upon them, as a just ground of our separation from them, is, the imposing of new doctrines and practices upon Christians as necessary to salvation, which

which were never taught by our SAVIOUR, or his apostles; and which are either directly contrary to the doctrine of Christianity, or too apparently destructive of a good life. And I begin,

1. With their doctrines. And because I have no mind to aggravate lesser matters, I will single out four or five points of doctrine, which they have added to the Christian religion, and which were neither taught by our SAVIOUR and his apostles, nor owned in the first ages of Christianity. And the

First which I shall mention, and which being once admitted makes way for as many errors as they please to bring in, is their doctrine of infallibility. And this they are very stiff and peremptory in, though they are not agreed among themselves where this infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the diffusive body of Christians. But they are sure they have it, though they know not where it is.

And is this no prejudice against it? Can any man think that this privilege was at first conferred upon the church of Rome, and that Christians in all ages did believe it, and had constant recourse to it for determining their differences, and yet that that very church which hath enjoyed and used it so long should now be at a loss where to find it? Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily, than that there should be such differences among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending all differences.

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege conferred upon the Roman church, nor do the apostles, in all their epistles, ever so much as

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give the least direction to Christians to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the many differences which even in those times happened among them. And it is strange they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our SAVIOUR had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies for this very end to decide the differences that should happen among Christians. It is strange that the ancient fathers in their disputes with hereticks should never appeal to this judge; nay, it is strange they should not constantly do it in all cases, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies. And this very consideration to a wise man is instead of a thousand arguments to satisfy him that in those times no such thing was believed in the world.

Now this doctrine of infallibility, if it be not true, is of so much the more pernicious consequence to Christianity, because the conceit of it does confirm them that think they have it in all their other errors; and gives them a pretence of assuming an authority to themselves to impose their own fancies and mistakes upon the whole Christian world.

2. Their doctrine about repentance, which consists in confessing their sins to the priest; which if it be but accompanied with any degree of contrition does upon absolution received from the priest put them into a state of salvation, though they have lived the most lewd and debauched lives that can be imagined; than which nothing can be more plainly destructive of a good life. For if this be true, all the hazard that the most wicked man runs of his salvation is only the danger of so sudden a death as gives him no

space for confession and absolution. A case that happens so rarely, that any man that is strongly addicted to his lusts will be content to venture his salvation upon this hazard; and all the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms.

3. The doctrine of purgatory; by which they mean an estate of temporary punishments after this life, from which men may be released and translated into heaven by the prayers of the living, and the sacrifice of the mass. That this doctrine was not known in the primitive church, nor can be proved from scripture, we have the free acknowledgment of as learned and eminent men as any of that church; which is to acknowledge that it is a superstructure upon the Christian religion. And though in one sense it be indeed a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of Christianity, considering the vast revenues which this doctrine (and that of indulgences, which depends upon it) brings into that church; yet I doubt not, but in the apostle's sense, it will be found to be hay and stubble. But how groundless soever it be, it is too gainful a doctrine to be easily parted withal.

4. The doctrine of transubstantiation. A hard word, but I would to God that were the worst of it; the thing is much more difficult. I have taken some pains to consider other religions that have been in the world, and I must freely declare, that I never yet in any of them met with any article or proposition, imposed upon the belief of men, half so unreasonable and hard to be believed as this is: and yet this in the
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Romish church is esteemed one of the most principal articles of the Christian faith; though there is no more certain foundation for it in scripture, than for our SAVIOUR'S being substantially changed into all those things which are said of him, as that he is a rock, a vine, a door, and a hundred other things.

But this is not all. This doctrine hath not only no certain foundation in scripture, but I have a far heavier charge against it, namely, that it undermines the very foundation of Christianity it self. And surely nothing ought to be admitted to be a part of the Christian doctrine which destroys the reason of our belief of the whole. And that this doctrine does so, will appear evidently, if we consider what was the main argument which the apostles used to convince the world of the truth of Christianity; and that was this; "that our blessed SAVIOUR, the author of this doctrine, wrought such and such miracles, and particularly that he rose again from the dead?" And this they proved because they were eye-witnesses of his miracles, and had seen him and conversed with him after he was risen from the dead. But what if their senses did deceive them in this matter? then it cannot be denied but that the main proof of Christianity falls to the ground.

Well! we will now suppose (as the church of Rome does) transubstantiation to have been one principal part of the Christian doctrine which the apostles preached. But if this doctrine be true, then all mens senses are deceived in a plain sensible matter, wherein it is as hard for them to be deceived as in any thing in the world: for two things can hardly be imagined more different, than a little bit of wafer and the whole body of a man.

So

So that the apostles persuading men to believe this doctrine persuaded them not to trust their senses, and yet the argument which they used to persuade them to this was built upon the direct contrary principle, that mens senses are to be trusted. For if they be not, then notwithstanding all the evidence the apostles offered for the resurrection of our SAVIOUR he might not be risen, and so the faith of Christians was vain. So that they represent the apostles as absurd as is possible, viz. going about to persuade men out of their senses by virtue of an argument, the whole strength whereof depends upon the certainty of sense.

And now the matter is brought to a fair issue; if the testimony of sense be to be relied upon, then transubstantiation is false; if it be not, then no man is sure that Christianity is true. For the utmost assurance that the apostles had of the truth of Christianity was the testimony of their own senses concerning our SAVIOUR's miracles, and this testimony every man hath against transubstantiation. From whence it plainly follows, that no man (no not the apostles themselves) had more reason to believe Christianity to be true, than every man hath to believe transubstantiation to be false. And we who did not see our SAVIOUR's miracles (as the apostles did) and have only a credible relation of them, but do see the sacrament, have less evidence of the truth of Christianity than of the falshood of transubstantiation.

But cannot God impose upon the senses of men, and represent things to them otherwise than they are? yes, undoubtedly. And if he hath revealed that he doth this, are we not to believe him? most certainly. But then we ought to be assured that he hath made
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such a revelation ; which assurance no man can have, the certainty of sense being taken away.

I shall press the business a little farther, supposing the scripture to be a divine revelation, and that these words (this is my body) if they be in scripture, must necessarily be taken in the strict and literal sense ; I ask now, what greater evidence any man has that these words (this is my body) are in the bible, than every man has that the bread is not changed in the sacrament ? Nay no man has so much ; for we have only the evidence of one sense that these words are in the bible, but that the bread is not changed we have the concurring testimony of several of our senses. In a word, if this be once admitted that the senses of all men are deceived in one of the most plain sensible matters that can be, there is no certain means left either to convey or prove a divine revelation to men ; nor is there any way to confute the grossest impostures in the world : for if the clear evidence of all men's senses be not sufficient for this purpose, let any man, if he can, find a better and more convincing argument.

5. I will instance but in one doctrine more ; and that shall be, their doctrine of deposing kings in case of heresy, and absolving their subjects from their allegiance to them. And this is not a meer speculative doctrine, but hath been put in practice many a time by the bishops of Rome, as every one knows that is versed in history. For the troubles and confusions which were occasioned by this very thing make up a good part of the history of several ages.

I hope no body expects that I should take the pains to shew that this was not the doctrine of our SAVIOUR.

and

and his apostles, nor of the primitive Christians. The papists are many of them so far from pretending this, that in some times and places, when it is not reasonable and for their purpose, we have much ado to persuade them that ever it was their doctrine. But if transubstantiation be their doctrine, this is; for they came both out of the same forge, I mean the council of Lateran under pope Innocent the third. And if (as they tell us) transubstantiation was then established, so was this. And indeed one would think they were twins and brought forth at the same time, they are so like one another, both of them so monstrously unreasonable.

II. I come now in the second place to consider some practices of the church of Rome, which I am afraid will prove as bad as her doctrines. I shall instance in these five.

I. Their celebrating of their divine service in an unknown tongue. And that not only contrary to the practice of the primitive church, and to the great end and design of religious worship, which is the edification of those who are concerned in it, (and it is hard to imagine how men can be edified by what they do not understand) but likewise in direct contradiction to St. Paul, who hath no less than a whole chapter wherein he confutes this practice as fully, and condemns it as plainly as any thing is condemned in the whole bible. And they that can have the face to maintain that this practice was not condemned by St. Paul, or that it was allowed and used in the first ages of Christianity, need not be ashamed to set up for the defence of any paradox in the world.

2. The communion in one kind. And that notwithstanding that even by their own acknowledgment our SAVIOUR instituted it in both kinds, and the primitive church administered it in both kinds. This I must acknowledge is no addition to Christianity, but a sacrilegious taking away of an essential part of the sacrament. For the cup is as essential a part of the institution as the bread; and they might as well, and by the same authority, take away the one as the other, and both as well as either.

3. Their worshipping of images. Which practice (notwithstanding all their distinctions about it, which are no other but what the heathens used in the same case) is as point blank against the second commandment, as a deliberate and malicious killing of a man is against the sixth. But if the case be so plain, a man would think that at least the teachers and guides of that church should be sensible of it. Why, they are so, and afraid the people should be so too, and therefore in their ordinary catechisms and manuals of devotion they leave out the second commandment, and divide the tenth into two to make up the number; lest if the common people should know it their consciences should start at the doing of a thing so directly contrary to the plain command of God.

4. The worshipping of the bread and wine in the eucharist, out of a false and groundless persuasion, that they are substantially changed into the body and blood of CHRIST. Which if it be not true (and it hath good fortune if it be, for certainly it is one of the most incredible things in the whole world) then by the confession of several of their own learned writers, they are guilty of gross idolatry.

5. The

5. The worship and invocation of saints and angels; and particularly of the virgin Mary, which hath now for some ages been a principal part of their religion. Now a man may justly wonder that so considerable a part of religion, as they make this to be should have no manner of foundation in the scripture. Does our SAVIOUR any where speak one word concerning the worshipping of her? Nay, does he not take all occasions to restrain all extravagant apprehensions and imaginations concerning honour due to her, as foreseeing the degeneracy of the church in this thing? When he was told that his mother and brethren were without; "who (says he) are my mother and my brethren? He that doth the will of my father, the same is my mother, and my sister, and brother." And when the woman brake forth into that rapture concerning the blessed mother of our LORD, "blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps that gave thee suck!" our SAVIOUR diverts to another thing, "yea rather, blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it." Does either our SAVIOUR or his apostles, in all their particular precepts and directions concerning prayer and the manner of it, and by whom we are to address our selves to God, give the least intimation of praying to the virgin Mary, or making use of her mediation? And can any man believe, that if this had been the practice of the church from the beginning, our SAVIOUR and his apostles would have been so silent about so considerable a part of religion; insomuch that in all the epistles of the apostles I do not remember that her name is so much as once mentioned? And yet the worship of her is at this day in the church of Rome,

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and hath been so for several ages, a main part of their publick worship, yea and of their private devotions too; in which it is usual with them to say ten ave-
maries for one pater noster; that is, for one prayer they make to almighty God, they make ten addres-
ses to the blessed virgin; for that is the proportion observed in their rosaries. He that considers this, and had never seen the bible, would have been apt to think that there had been more said concerning her in scripture, than either concerning God, or our blessed SAVIOUR; and that the new testament were full from one end to the other of precepts and exhortations to the worshipping of her; and yet when all is done, I challenge any man to shew me so much as one sentence in the whole bible that sounds that way. And there is as little in the Christian writers of the first three hundred years. The truth is, this practice began to creep in among some superstitious people about the middle of the fourth century: and I remember particularly, that Epiphanius who lived about that time calls it the heresy of the women.

And thus I have given you some instances of several doctrines and practices, which the church of Rome have built upon the foundation of Christianity. Much more might have been said of them, but from what hath been said any man may easily discern, how dangerous they are to the salvation of men.

I proceed now, in the second place,

II. To consider, whether our granting a possibility of salvation, though with great hazard, to those in the communion of the Roman church, and their denying it to us, be a sufficient argument and encouragement to any man to quit our church and go to theirs.

theirs. And there is the more need to consider this, because this is the great popular argument wherewith the emissaries and agents of that church are wont to assault our people. "Your church (say they) grants that a papist may be saved; ours denies that a protestant can be saved: therefore it is safest to be of our church, in which salvation by the acknowledgment of both sides is possible.

For answer to this I shall endeavour to shew, that this is so far from being a good argument that it is so intolerably weak and sophistical, that any considerate man ought to be ashamed to be caught by it. For either it is good of it self and sufficient to persuade a man to relinquish our church, and to pass over to theirs, without entring into the merits of the cause on either side, and without comparing the doctrines and practices of both the churches together, or it is not. If it be not sufficient of it self to persuade a man to leave our church, without comparing the doctrines on both sides, then it is to no purpose, and there is nothing got by it. For if upon examination and comparing of doctrines the one appear to be true and the other false, this alone is a sufficient inducement to any man to cleave to that church where the true doctrine is found; and then there is no need of this argument.

If it be said that this argument is good in it self without the examination of the doctrines of both churches; this seems a very strange thing for any man to affirm, "that it is reason enough to a man to be of any church, whatever her doctrines and practices be, if she do but damn those that differ from her, and if the church that differs from her do but allow

SERM. "allow a possibility of salvation in her communion."

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But they who use this argument, pretend that it is sufficient of it self; and therefore I shall apply my self to shew, as briefly and plainly as I can, the miserable weakness and insufficiency of it to satisfy any man's conscience or prudence to change his religion. And to this end I shall;

1. Shew the weakness of the principle upon which this argument relies.

2. Give some parallel instances by which it will clearly appear that it concludes false.

3. I shall take notice of some gross absurdities that follow from it.

4. Shew how unfit it is to work upon those to whom it is propounded. And

5. How improper it is to be urged by those that make use of it.

I. I shall shew the weakness of the principle upon which this argument relies; and that is this, "that whatever different parties in religion agree in, is safest to be chosen." The true consequence of which principle, if it be driven to the head, is to persuade men to forsake Christianity, and to make them take up in the principles of natural religion, for in these all religions do agree. For if this principle be true, and signify any thing, it is dangerous to imbrace any thing wherein the several parties in religion differ; because that only is safe and prudent to be chosen wherein all agree. So that this argument, if the foundation of it be good, will persuade further than those who make use of it desire it should do; for it will not only make men forsake the protestant religion, but popery too; and which is much more considerable, Christianity it self.

II. I will

II. I will give some parallel instances by which it will clearly be seen that this argument concludes false. The Donatists denied the baptism of the catholicks to be good, but the catholicks acknowledged the baptism of the Donatists to be valid. So that both sides were agreed that the baptism of the Donatists was good, therefore the safest way for St. Austin and other catholicks (according to this argument) was to be baptized again by the Donatists, because by the acknowledgment of both sides baptism among them was valid.

But to come nearer to the church of Rome. Several in that church hold "the personal infallibility of the pope and the lawfulness of deposing and killing kings for heresy" to be *de fide*, that is, necessary articles of faith, and consequently, that whoever does not believe them cannot be saved. But a great many papists, though they believe these things to be no matters of faith, yet they think those that hold them may be saved, and they are generally very favourable towards them. But now, according to this argument, they ought all to be of their opinion in these points, because both sides are agreed that they that hold them may be saved; but one side positively says that men cannot be saved if they do not hold them.

But my text furnishes me with as good an instance to this purpose as can be desired. St. Paul here in the text acknowledgeth the possibility of the salvation of those "who built hay and stubble upon the foundation of Christianity; that they might be saved," though with great difficulty, and as it were out of the fire. But now among those builders with hay and stubble there were those who denied the possibility of St.

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St. Paul's salvation, and of those who were of his mind. We are told of some who built the Jewish ceremonies and observances upon the foundation of Christianity, and said that unless men were circumcised and kept the law of Moses they could not be saved. So that by this argument St. Paul and his followers ought to have gone over to those judaizing Christians, because it was acknowledged on both sides that they might be saved. But these judaizing Christians were as uncharitable to St. Paul and other Christians as the church of Rome is now to us, for they said positively that they could not be saved. But can any man think that St. Paul would have been moved by this argument, to leave a safe and certain way of salvation for that which was only possible, and that with great difficulty and hazard? The argument you see is the very same, and yet it concludes the wrong way; which plainly shews that it is a contingent argument, and concludes uncertainly and by chance, and therefore no man ought to be moved by it.

III. I shall take notice of some gross absurdities that follow from it. I shall mention but these two.

1. According to this principle it is always safest to be on the uncharitable side. And yet uncharitableness is as bad an evidence, either of a true Christian, or a true church, as a man would wish. Charity is one of the most essential marks of Christianity, and what the apostle saith of particular Christians is as true of whole Churches, "that though they have all faith, yet if they have not charity they are nothing."

I grant that no charity teacheth men to see others damned, and not to tell them the danger of their condition.

dition. But it is to be considered that the damning of men is a very hard thing, and therefore whenever we do it the case must be wonderfully plain. And is it so in this matter? They of the church of Rome cannot deny but that we imbrace all the doctrines of our SAVIOUR, contained in the apostles creed and determined by the four first general councils: and yet they will not allow this and a good life to put us within a possibility of salvation, because we will not submit to all the innovations they would impose upon us. And yet I think there is scarce any doctrine or practice in difference between them and us, which some or other of their most learned writers have not acknowledged either not to be sufficiently contained in scripture, or not to have been held and practised by the primitive church; so that nothing can excuse their uncharitableness towards us. And they pay dear for the little advantage they get by this argument, for they do what in them lies to make themselves no Christians, that they may prove themselves the truer and more Christian church; a medium which we do not desire to make use of.

2. If this argument were good, then by this trick a man may bring over all the world to agree with him in an error which another does not account damnable, whatever it be, provided he do but damn all those that do not hold it; and there wants nothing but confidence and uncharitableness to do this. But is there any sense, that another man's boldness and want of charity should be an argument to move me to be of his opinion? I cannot illustrate this better, than by the difference between a skilful physician and a mountebank. A learned and a skilful physi-

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an is modest, and speaks justly of things: he says, that such a method of cure which he hath directed is safe, and withal, that that which the mountebank prescribes may possibly do the work, but there is great hazard and danger in it: but the mountebank, who never talks of any thing less than infallible cures, (and always the more mountebank the stronger pretence to infallibility) he is positive that that method which the physician prescribes will destroy the patient, but his receipt is infallible and never fails. Is there any reason in this case, that this man should carry it meerly by his confidence? And yet if this argument be good, the safest way is to reject the physician's advice and to stick to the mountebank's. For both sides are agreed, that there is a possibility of cure in the mountebank's method, but not in the physician's; and so the whole force of the argument lies in the confidence of an ignorant man.

IV. This argument is very unfit to work upon those to whom it is propounded: for either they believe we say true in this, or not. If they think we do not, they have no reason to be moved by what we say. If they think we do, why do they not take in all that we say in this matter? Namely, that though it be possible for some in the communion of the Roman church to be saved, yet it is very hazardous; and that they are in a safe condition already in our church. And why then should a bare possibility, accompanied with infinite and apparent hazard, be an argument to any man to run into that danger?

Lastly, this argument is very improper to be urged by those who make use of it. Half of the strength of it lies in this, that we protestants acknowledge that

it

it is possible a papist may be saved. But why should they lay any stress upon this? What matter is it what we hereticks say, who are so damnably mistaken in all others things? Methinks, if there were no other reason, yet because we say it, it should seem to them to be unlikely to be true. But I perceive when it serves for their purpose we have some little credit and authority among them.

By this time I hope every one is in some measure satisfied of the weakness of this argument, which is so transparent that no wise man can honestly use it, and he must have a very odd understanding that can be cheated by it. The truth is, it is a casual and contingent argument, and sometimes it concludes right, and oftener wrong; and therefore no prudent man can be moved by it, except only in one case, when all things are so equal on both sides that there is nothing else in the whole world to determine him, which surely can never happen in matters of religion, necessary to be believed. No man is so weak, as not to consider in the change of his religion the merits of the cause it self; as not to examine the doctrines and practices of the churches on both sides; as not to take notice of the confidence and charity of both parties, together with all other things which ought to move a conscientious and a prudent man: and if upon enquiry there appear to be a clear advantage on either side, then this argument is needless and comes too late, because the work is already done without it.

Besides, that the great hazard of salvation in the Roman church (which we declare upon account of the doctrines and practices which I have mentioned) ought to deter any man much more from that religion,

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on in it ought to encourage any man to the embracing of it ; never did any Christian church build so much hay and stubble upon the foundation of Christianity, and therefore “ those that are saved in it “ must be saved,” as it were “ out of the fire.” And though purgatory be not meant in the text, yet it is a doctrine very well suited to their manner of building ; for there is need of an *ignis purgatorius*, of a fire to try their work what it is, and to burn up their hay and stubble. And I have so much charity (and I desire always to have it) as to hope, that a great many among them who live piously, and have been almost inevitably detained in that church by the prejudice of education and an invincible ignorance, will upon a general repentance find mercy with God ; and “ though “ their works suffer loss and be burnt, yet themselves “ may escape, as out of the fire.” But as for those who had the opportunities of coming to the knowledge of the truth, if they continue in the errors of that church, or apostatize from the truth, I think their condition so far from being safe that there must be extraordinary favourable circumstances in their case to give a man hopes of their salvation.

I have now done with the two things I propounded to speak to. And I am sorry that the necessary defence of our religion, against the restless importunities and attempts of our adversaries upon all sorts of persons, hath engaged me to spend so much time in matters of dispute, which I had much rather have employed in another way. Many of you can be my witnesses that I have constantly made it my business, in this great presence and assembly to plead
against

against the impieties and wickedness of men, and have endeavoured by the best arguments I could think of to gain men over to a firm belief and serious practice of the main things of religion. And, I do assure you, I had much rather persuade any one to be a good man, than to be of any party or denomination of Christians whatsoever. For I doubt not but the belief of the ancient creed, provided we entertain nothing that is destructive of it, "together with a good life, will certainly save a man;" and without this no man can have reasonable hopes of salvation, no not in an infallible church, if there were any such to be found in the world.

I have been, according to my opportunities, not a negligent observer of the genius and humour of the several sects and professions in religion. And upon the whole matter, I do in my conscience believe the church of England to be the best constituted church this day in the world; and that, as to the main, the doctrine, and government, and worship of it, are excellently framed to make men soberly religious: securing men on the one hand, from the wild freaks of enthusiasm; and on the other, from the gross follies of superstition. And our church hath this peculiar advantage above several professions that we know in the world, that it acknowledgeth a due and just subordination to the civil authority, and hath always been untainted in it's loyalty.

And now shall every trifling consideration be sufficient to move a man to relinquish such a church? There is no greater disparagement to a man's understanding, no greater argument of a light and ungenerous mind, than rashly to change one's religion.

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Religion is our greatest concernment of all other, and it is not every little argument, no nor a great noise about infallibility, nothing but very plain and convincing evidence, that should sway a man in this case. But they are utterly inexcusable who make a change of such concernment upon the insinuations of one side only, without ever hearing what can be said for the church they were baptized and brought up in before they leave it. They that can yield thus easily to the impressions of every one that hath a design and interest to make profelytes may at this rate of discretion change their religion twice a day, and instead of morning and evening prayer, they may have a morning and evening religion.

Therefore for God's sake, and for our own souls sake, and for the sake of our reputation, let us consider and shew our selves men; let us not suffer our selves to be shaken and carried away with every wind. Let us not run our selves into danger when we may be safe. Let us stick to the foundation of religion, the articles of our common belief, and build upon them gold, and silver, and precious stones, I mean, the virtues and actions of a good life; and if we would do this, we should not be apt to set such a value upon hay and stubble. If we would sincerely endeavour to live holy and virtuous lives, we should not need to cast about for a religion which may furnish us with easy and indirect ways to get to heaven.

I will conclude all with the apostle's exhortation, "wherefore my beloved brethren be ye stedfast and unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the LORD."

Now

“ Now the God of peace which brought again
“ from the dead our LORD JESUS CHRIST, the great
“ shepherd of the sheep, by the blood of the everlast-
“ ing covenant, make you perfect in every good
“ work, to do his will ; working in you that which
“ is well pleasing in his sight, through JESUS CHRIST,
“ to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

S E R M O N XII.

Of the inward peace and pleasure which
attends religion.

PSAL. cxix. 163.

*Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing
shall offend them.*

IN these words there are two things contained, SERM.
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the description of a good man, and the reward
of his goodness.

1. The description of a good man, he is said to
be one that loves the law of God, that is, that loves
to meditate upon it, and to practise it.

2. The reward of his goodness; “ great peace have
“ they that love thy law. The word peace is many
times used in scripture in a very large sense, so as to
comprehend all kind of happiness: sometimes it sig-
nifies outward peace and quiet, in opposition to war
and

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and contention; and sometimes inward peace and contentment in opposition to inward trouble and anguish. I understand the text chiefly in this last sense, not wholly excluding either of the other.

My design at present from these words is, to commend religion to men from the consideration of that inward peace and pleasure which attends it. And surely nothing can be said more to the advantage of religion in the opinion of considerate men than this. For the aim of all philosophy, and the great search of wise men, hath been how to attain peace and tranquillity of mind. And if religion be able to give this, a greater commendation need not be given to religion.

But before I enter upon this argument I shall premise two things by way of caution:

First, that these kind of observations are not to be taken too strictly and rigorously, as if they never failed in any one instance. Aristotle observed long since, that moral and proverbial sayings are understood to be true generally and for the most part; and that is all the truth that is to be expected in them; as, when Solomon says, "train up a child in the way wherein he shall go, and when he is old he will not depart from it:" This is not to be taken as if no child that is piously educated did ever miscarry afterwards, but that the good education of children is the best way to make good men, and commonly approved to be so by experience. So here, when it is said that "great peace have they that love God's law;" the meaning is, that religion hath generally this effect, though in some cases, and as to some persons, it may be accidentally hindered.

Secondly,

Secondly, when I say that religion gives peace and tranquillity to our minds, this is chiefly to be understood of a religious state in which a man is well settled and confirmed, and not of our first entrance into it, for that is more or less troublesom according as we make it. If we begin a religious course betimes, before we have contracted any great guilt, and before the habits of sin be grown strong in us, the work goes on easily without any great conflict or resistance. But the case is otherwise when a man breaks off from a wicked life, and becomes religious from the direct contrary course in which he hath been long and deeply engaged. In this case no man is so unreasonable as to deny, that there is a great deal of sensible trouble and difficulty in the making of this change; but when it is once made, peace and comfort will spring up by degrees, and daily encrease as we grow more confirmed and established in a good course.

These two things being premised, I shall now endeavour to shew that religion gives a man the greatest pleasure and satisfaction of mind, and that there is no true peace, nor any comparable pleasure to be had in a contrary course. And that from these two heads. From testimony of scripture; and from the nature of religion which is apt to produce peace and tranquillity of mind.

I. First, from testimony of scripture. I shall select some of those texts which are more full and express to this purpose, Job xxii. 21. speaking of God, "acquaint thy self now with him and be at peace." To acquaint our selves with God is a phrase of the same importance with coming to God, and seeking of him, and many other like expressions in scripture

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which signify nothing else but to become religious, Psal. xxxvii. 38. "mark the perfect man, and behold " the upright, for the end of that man is peace:" or, as these words are rendred according to the LXX. in our old translation, " keep innocency, take heed " to the thing that is right, for that shall bring thee " peace at the last." Prov. iii. 17. Where Solomon speaking of wisdom, which with him is but another name for religion, says, " her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." Isa. xxxii. 17. " the work of righteousness shall be peace, and " the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance " for ever." Mat. xi. 28, 29. " come unto me all " ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will " give you rest." Now to come to CHRIST is to become his disciples, to believe and practise his doctrine; for so our SAVIOUR explains himself in the next words, " take my yoke upon you, and learn " of me, and ye shall find rest for your souls." Rom. ii. 10. " glory, and honour and peace to every man " that worketh good."

And on the contrary the scripture represents the condition of a sinner to be full of trouble and disquiet. David though he was a very good man, yet when he had grievously offended God the anguish of his mind was such, as even to disorder and distemper his body, Psal. xxxviii. 2, 3, 4. " thine arrows stick fast in " me, and thy hand presseth me sore; there is no " soundness in my flesh because of thine anger, neither is there any rest in my bones because of my " sin; for mine iniquities are gone over mine head, " and as an heavy burthen they are too heavy for " me." Isa. lvii. 20, 21. " the wicked are like the troubled

"troubled sea when it cannot rest, whose waters cast
"up mire and dirt; there is no peace, saith my God,
"to the wicked." And Isa. lix. 7, 8. "misery and
"destruction are in their paths, and the way of peace
"they know not; they have made themselves crook-
"ed paths, whosoever goeth therein shall not know
"peace." Rom. ii. 9. "tribulation and anguish" upon
"every soul of man that doth evil."

You see how full and express the scripture is in this
matter. I come now in the

II. Second place, to give you a more particular
account of this from the nature of religion, which is
apt to produce peace and tranquillity of mind. And
that I shall do in these three particulars.

1. Religion is apt to remove the chief causes of
inward trouble and disquiet.

2. It furnishes us with all the true causes of peace
and tranquillity of mind.

3. The reflection upon a religious course of life
and all the actions of it, doth afterwards yield great
pleasure and satisfaction.

First, religion is apt to remove the chief causes of
inward trouble and disquiet. The chief causes of in-
ward trouble and discontent are these two, doubting
and anxiety of mind, and guilt of conscience. Now
religion is apt to free us from both these.

1. From doubting and anxiety of mind. Irreligi-
on and atheism makes a man full of doubts and jea-
lousies whether he be in the right, and whether at
last things will not prove quite otherwise than he
hath rashly determined. For though a man endea-
vour never so much to settle himself in the principles
of infidelity, and to persuade his mind that there is

no God, and consequently that there are no rewards to be hoped for, nor punishments to be feared in another life; yet he can never attain to a steady and unshaken persuasion of these things: and however he may please himself with witty reasons against the common belief of mankind, and smart repartees to their arguments, and bold and pleasant raillery about these matters; yet I dare say, no man ever sat down in a clear and full satisfaction concerning them. For when he hath done all that he can to reason himself out of religion, his conscience ever and anon recoils upon him, and his natural thoughts and apprehensions rise up against his reasonings, and all his wit and subtilty is confuted and born down by a secret and strong suspicion, which he can by no means get out of his mind, that things may be otherwise.

And the reason hereof is plain, because all this is an endeavour against nature and those vigorous instincts which God hath planted in the minds of men to the contrary. For whenever our minds are free and not violently hurried away by passion, nor blinded by prejudice, they do of themselves return to their first and most natural apprehension of things. And this is the reason why when the atheist falls into any great calamity, and is awakened to an impartial consideration of things by the apprehension of death and judgment, and despairs of enjoying any longer those pleasures for the sake of which he hath all this while rebelled against religion, his courage presently sinks, and all his arguments fail him, and his case is now too serious to admit of jesting, and at the bottom of his soul he doubts of all that which he asserted with so much confidence and set so good a face upon before,
and

and can find no ease to his mind but in retreating from his former principles, nor no hopes of consolation for himself but in acknowledging that God whom he hath denied, and imploring his mercy whom he hath affronted.

This is always the case of these persons when they come to extremity, not to mention the infinite checks and rebukes which their own minds give them upon other occasions; so that 'tis very seldom that these men have any tolerable enjoyment of themselves, but are forced to run away from themselves into company, and to stupify themselves by intemperance, that they may not feel the fearful twitches and gripings of their own minds.

Whereas he who entertains the principles of religion, and therein follows his own natural apprehensions and the general voice of mankind, and is not conscious to himself that he knowingly and wilfully lives contrary to these principles, hath no anxiety in his mind about these things; being verily persuaded they are true, and that he hath all the reason in the world to think so; and if they should prove otherwise (which he hath no other cause to suspect) yet he hath this satisfaction, that he hath taken the wisest course and hath consulted his own present peace and future security infinitely better than the atheist hath done, in case he should prove to be mistaken. For it is a fatal mistake to think there is no God, if there be one; but a mistake on the other hand hath no future bad consequences depending upon it, nor indeed any great present inconvenience, religion only restraining a man from doing some things, from most of which it is good he should be restrained however; so that

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at the worst the religious man is only mistaken; but the atheist is miserable if he be mistaken; miserable beyond all imagination, and past all remedy.

2. Another, and indeed a principal cause of trouble and discontent to the minds of men is guilt. Now guilt is a consciousness to our selves that we have done amiss, and the very thought that we have done amiss is apt to lie very cross in our minds and to cause great anguish and confusion. Besides that Guilt is always attended with fear, which naturally springs up in the mind of man from a secret apprehension of the mischief and inconvenience that his sin will bring upon him, and of the vengeance that hangs over him from God, and will overtake him either in this world, or in the other.

And though the sinner, while he is in full health and prosperity, may make a shift to divert and shake off these fears; yet they frequently return upon him, and upon every little noise of danger, upon the apprehension of any calamity that comes near him, his guilty mind is presently jealous that it is making towards him and is particularly levelled against him. For he is sensible that there is a just power above him to whose indignation he is continually liable, and therefore he is always in fear of him, and how long soever he may have escaped punishment in this world he cannot but dread the vengeance of the other; and these thoughts are a continual disturbance to his mind and in the midst of laughter make his heart heavy, and the longer he continues in a wicked course the more he multiplies the grounds and causes of his fears.

But now religion frees a man from all this torment, either by preventing the cause of it, or directing to the

cure ;

cure ; either by preserving us from guilt, or clearing us of it in case we have contracted it. It preserves us from guilt by keeping us innocent ; and in case we have offended, it clears us of it by leading us to repentance and the amendment of our lives ; which is the only way to recover the favour of God and the peace of our own consciences, and to secure us against all apprehension of danger from the divine justice ; though not absolutely from all fear of punishment in this world, yet from that which is the greatest danger of all, the condemnation and torment of the world to come. And by this means a man's mind is settled in perfect peace, religion freeing him from those tormenting fears of the divine displeasure, which he can upon no other terms rid himself of ; whereas the sinner is always sowing the seeds of trouble in his own mind, and laying the foundation of continual discontent to himself.

Secondly, as religion removes the chief grounds of trouble and disquiet, so it ministers to us all the true causes of peace and tranquillity of mind. Whoever lives according to the rules of religion lays these three great foundations of peace and comfort to himself.

1. He is satisfied that in being religious he doth that which is most reasonable.
2. That he secures himself against the greatest mischiefs and dangers by making God his friend.
3. That upon the whole matter he does in all respects most effectually consult and promote his own interest and happiness.

1. He is satisfied that he does that which is most reasonable. And it is no small pleasure to be justified to our selves, to be satisfied that we are what we ought

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ought to be, and do what in reason we ought to do; that which best becomes us, and which according to the primitive intention of our being is most natural; for whatever is natural is pleasant. Now the practice of piety towards God, and of every other grace and virtue which religion teaches us, are things reasonable in themselves, and what God when he made us intended we should do. And a man is then pleased with himself and his own actions, when he doth what he is convinced he ought to do; and is then offended with himself, when he goes against the light of his own mind by neglecting his duty or doing contrary to it; for then his conscience checks him, and there is something within him that is uneasy and puts him into disorder. As when a man eats or drinks any thing that is unwholesome it offends his stomach, and puts his body into an unnatural and a restless state.

For every thing is then at rest and peace when it is in that state in which nature intended it to be, and being violently forced out of it, it is never quiet till it recover again. Now religion and the practice of it's virtues is the natural state of the soul, the condition to which God designed it. As God made man a reasonable creature, so all the acts of religion are reasonable and suitable to our nature: and our souls are then in health when we are what the laws of religion require us to be, and do what they command us to do. And as we find an unexpressible ease and pleasure when our body is in it's perfect state of health, and on the contrary every distemper causeth pain and uneasiness; so is it with the soul. When religion governs all our inclinations and actions, and the temper of our minds and the course of our lives is conformable

formable to the precepts of it, all is at peace. But when we are otherwise, and live in any vicious practice, how can there be peace; so long as we act unreasonably, and do those things whereby we necessarily create trouble and disturbance to our selves? How can we hope to be at ease so long as we are in a sick and diseased condition? Till the corruption that is in us be wrought out, our spirits will be in a perpetual tumult and fermentation; and it is as impossible for us to enjoy the peace and serenity of our minds as it is for a sick man to be at ease: the man may use what arts of diversion he will, and change from one place and posture to another: but still he is restless, because there is that within him which gives him pain and disturbance, "there is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." Such men may dissemble their condition, and put on the face and appearance of pleasantness and contentment; but God, who sees all the secrets of mens hearts, knows it is far otherwise with them, "there is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked."

2. Another ground of peace which the religious man hath is, that he hath made God his friend. Now friendship is peace and pleasure both; it is mutual love, and that is a double pleasure; and it is hard to say which is the greatest, the pleasure of loving God, or of knowing that he loves us. Now whoever sincerely endeavours to please God may rest perfectly assured that God hath no displeasure against him; for "the righteous LORD loveth righteousness, and his countenance shall behold the upright;" that is, he will be favourable to such persons. As "he hates the workers of iniquity, so he takes pleasure in them"

“ them that fear him, in such as keep his covenant,
“ and remember his commandments to do them.

And being assured of his favour, we are secured against the greatest dangers and the greatest fears; and may say with David, “ return then unto thy
“ rest, O my soul, for the LORD hath dealt bounti-
“ fully with thee: the LORD is my light and my sal-
“ vation, whom shall I fear? the LORD is the strength
“ of my life, of whom shall I be afraid?” What can reasonably trouble or discontent that man who hath made his peace with God and is restored to his favour, who is the best and most powerful friend, and can be the worst and most dangerous enemy in the whole world?

3. By being religious we do most effectually consult our own interest and happiness. A great part of religion consists in moderating our appetites and passions, and this naturally tends to the composure of our minds. He that lives piously and virtuously acts according to reason, and in so doing maintains the present peace of his own mind; and not only so, but he lays the foundation of his future happiness to all eternity. For religion gives a man the hopes of eternal life: and all pleasure does not consist in present enjoyment; there is a mighty pleasure also, in the firm belief and expectation of a future good; and if it be a great and lasting good, it will support a man under a great many present evils. If religion be certainly the way to avoid the greatest evils, and to bring us to happiness at last, we may contentedly bear a great many afflictions for its sake. For though all suffering be grievous, yet it is pleasant to escape great dangers, and to come to the possession of a mighty good, though it be with great difficulty and

inconvenience

inconvenience to our selves. And when we come to heaven (if ever we be so happy as to get thither) it will be a new and a greater pleasure to us to remember the pains and troubles whereby we were saved and made happy.

So that all these put together are a firm foundation of peace and comfort to a good man. There is a great satisfaction in the very doing of our duty and acting reasonably, though there may happen to be some present trouble and inconvenience in it. But when we do not only satisfy our selves in so doing, but likewise please him whose favour is better than life, and whose frowns are more terrible than death; when in doing our duty we directly promote our own happiness, and in serving God do most effectually serve our own interest, what can be imagined to minister more peace and pleasure to the mind of man?

This is the second thing. Religion furnishes us with all the true causes of peace and tranquillity of mind.

Thirdly, the reflection upon a religious and virtuous course of life doth afterwards yield a mighty pleasure and satisfaction. And what can commend religion more to us, than that the remembrance of any pious and virtuous action gives us so much contentment and delight? So that whatever difficulty and reluctancy we may find in the doing of it, to be sure there is peace and satisfaction in the looking back upon it. No man ever reflected upon himself with regret for having done his duty to God or man; for having lived soberly, or righteously, or godly in this present world. Nay, on the contrary, the conscience of any duty faithfully discharged, the memory

of any good we have done, does refresh the soul with a strange kind of pleasure and joy, " our rejoicing is " this (saith St. Paul) the testimony of our consciences, that in all simplicity and godly sincerity we " have had our conversation in the world.

But on the other side, the course of a vicious life, all acts of impiety to God, of malice and injustice to men, of intemperance and excess in reference to our selves, do certainly leave a sting behind them. And whatever pleasure there may be in the present act of them, the memory of them is so tormenting, that men are glad to use all the arts of diversion to fence off the thoughts of them. One of the greatest troubles in the world to a bad man is to look into himself, and to remember how he hath lived. I appeal to the consciences of men whether this be not true.

And is not here now a mighty difference between these two courses of life; that when we do any thing that is good, if there be any trouble in it it is soon over, but the pleasure of it is perpetual: when we do a wicked action the pleasure of it is short and transient, but the trouble and sting of it remains for ever? The reflection upon the good we have done gives a lasting satisfaction to our minds, but the remembrance of any evil committed by us leaves a perpetual discontent.

And, which is yet more considerable, a religious and virtuous course of life does then yield most peace and comfort when we most stand in need of it; in times of affliction, and at the hour of death. When a man falls into any great calamity there is no comfort in the world like to that of a good conscience; this makes all calm and serene within when there is

nothing

nothing but clouds and darkness about him. So David observes of the good man, Psa. ciii. 4. "unto the upright there ariseth light in darkness." All the pious and virtuous actions that we do are so many seeds of peace and comfort, sown in our consciences, which will spring up and flourish most in times of outward trouble and distress, "light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart." And at the hour of death; "the righteous hath hopes in his death," saith Solomon. And what a seasonable refreshment is it to the mind of man when the pangs of death are ready to take hold of him, and he is just stepping into the other world, to be able to look back with satisfaction upon a religious and well-spent life? Then, if ever, the comforts of a good man do overflow, and a kind of heaven springs up in his mind, and he rejoiceth in the hopes of the glory of God. And that is a true and solid comfort indeed, which will stand by us in the day of adversity, and stick close to us when we have most need of it.

"But with the ungodly it is not so;" his guilt lies in wait for him, especially against such times; and is never more fierce and raging than in the day of distress; so that according as his troubles without are multiplied, so are his stings within. And surely affliction is then grievous indeed, when it falls upon a galled and uneasy mind. Were it not for this, outward afflictions might be tolerable; the "spirit of a man might bear his infirmities, but a wounded spirit who can bear?" But especially at the hour of death. How does the guilt of his wicked life then stare him in the face? What storms and tempests are raised in his soul? which make it like the troubled

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bled sea when it cannot rest. When eternity, that fearful and amazing sight, presents it's self to his mind; and he feels himself sinking into the regions of darkness, and is every moment in a fearful expectation of meeting with the just reward of his deeds; with what regret does he then remember the sins of his life? and how full of rage and indignation is he against himself for having neglected to know, when he had so many opportunities of knowing them, the things that belong to his peace; and which, because he hath neglected them, are now and likely to be for ever hid from his eyes?

And if this be the true case of the righteous and wicked man I need not multiply words, but may leave it to any man's thoughts in which of these conditions he would be. And surely the difference between them is so very plain, that there can be no difficulty in the choice.

But now though this discourse be very true, yet for the full clearing of this matter, it will be but fair to consider what may be said on the other side; and the rather, because there are several objections which seem to be countenanced from experience, which is enough to overthrow the most plausible speculation. As,

1. That wicked men seem to have a great deal of pleasure and contentment in their vices.

2. That religion imposeth many harsh and grievous things, which seem to be inconsistent with that pleasure and satisfaction I have spoken of.

3. That those who are religious are many times very disconsolate and full of trouble.

To the first, I deny not that wicked men have some pleasure in their vices; but when all things are

rightly

rightly computed, and just abatements made, it will amount to very little. For it is the lowest and meanest kind of pleasure, it is chiefly the pleasure of our bodies and our senses, of our worst part; the pleasure of the beast, and not of the man; that which least becomes us, and which we were least of all made for. Those sensual pleasures which are lawful are much inferior to the least satisfaction of the mind, and when they are unlawful they are always inconsistent with it. And what is a man profited, if to gain a little sensual pleasure he lose the peace of his soul? Can we find in our hearts to call that pleasure which robs us of a far greater and higher satisfaction than it brings? The delights of sense are so far from being the chief pleasure which God designed us, that on the contrary he intended we should take our chief pleasure in the restraining and moderating of our sensual appetites and desires, and in keeping them within the bounds of reason and religion.

And then, it is not a lasting pleasure. Those fits of mirth which wicked men have, how soon are they over? Like a sudden blaze which after a little flash and noise is presently gone. It is the comparison of a very great and experienced man in these matters; "like the crackling of thorns under a pot (saith Solomon) so is the laughter of the fool," that is, the mirth of the wicked man; it may be loud, but it lasts not.

But, which is most considerable of all, the pleasures of sin bear no proportion to that long and black train of miseries and inconveniencies which they draw after them. Many times poverty and reproach, pains and diseases upon our bodies, "indignation and wrath, tribulation

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“tribulation and anguish upon every soul of man that doth evil.” So that if these pleasures were greater than they are, a man had better be without them than purchase them at such dear rates.

To the second. That religion imposeth many harsh and grievous things, which seem to be inconsistent with that pleasure and satisfaction I have spoken of: as, the bearing of persecution, repentance and mortification, fasting and abstinence, and many other rigours and severities. As to persecution; this discourse doth not pretend that religion exempts men from outward troubles, but that, when they happen, it supports men under them better than any thing else. As for repentance and mortification; this chiefly concerns our first entrance into religion after a wicked life, which I acknowledged in the beginning of this discourse to be very grievous; but this does not hinder but that though religion may be troublesome at first to some persons whose former sins and crimes have made it so, it may be pleasant afterwards when we are accustomed to it. And whatever the trouble of repentance be, it is unavoidable, unless we resolve to be miserable; for “except we repent we must perish.” Now there is always a rational satisfaction in submitting to a less inconvenience to remedy and prevent a greater. As for fasting and abstinence, which is many times very helpful and subservient to the ends of religion, there is no such extraordinary trouble in it, if it be discreetly managed, as is worth the speaking of. And as for other rigours and severities which some pretend religion does impose, I have only this to say, that if men will play the fool, and make religion more troublesome than God hath made it, I cannot

cannot help that : and, that this is a false representation of religion which some in the world have made, as if it did chiefly consist not in pleasing God, but in displeasing and tormenting our selves. This is not to paint religion like her self, but rather like one of the furies, with nothing but whips and snakes about her.

To the third, That those who are religious are many times very disconsolate and full of trouble. This, I confess, is a great objection indeed, if religion were the cause of this trouble; but there are other plain causes of it, to which religion rightly understood is not accessory. As, false and mistaken principles in religion; the imperfection of our religion and obedience to God; and a melancholy temper and disposition. False and mistaken principles in religion. As this for one; that God ~~does~~ sincerely desire the salvation of men, but hath from all eternity effectually barr'd the greatest part of mankind from all possibility of attaining that happiness which he offers to them; and every one hath cause to fear that he may be in that number. This were a melancholy consideration indeed, if it were true; but there is no ground either from reason or scripture to entertain any such thought of God. Our destruction is of our selves; and no man shall be ruined by any decree of God who does not ruin himself by his own fault.

Or else, the imperfection of our religion and obedience to God. Some perhaps are very devout in serving God, but not so kind and charitable, so just and honest in their dealings with men. No wonder if such persons be disquieted; the natural consciences of men being not more apt to disquiet them for any thing, than for the neglect of those moral duties,

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which natural light teacheth them. Peace of conscience is the effect of an impartial and universal obedience to the laws of GOD; and I hope no man will blame religion for that which plainly proceeds from the want of religion.

Or lastly, a melancholy temper and disposition; which is not from religion, but from our nature and constitution; and therefore religion ought not to be charged with it.

And thus I have endeavoured, as briefly and plainly as I could, to represent to you what peace and pleasure, what comfort and satisfaction, religion rightly understood and sincerely practised is apt to bring to the minds of men. And I do not know by what sort of argument religion can be more effectually recommended to wise and considerate men. For in persuading men to be religious I do not go about to rob them of any true pleasure and contentment, but to direct them to the very best, nay indeed the only way of attaining and securing it.

I speak this in great pity and compassion to those who make it their great design to please themselves, but do grievously mistake the way to it. The direct way is that which I have set before you, a holy and virtuous life, "to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly and righteously and godly in this present world." "A good man (saith Solomon) is satisfied from himself:" he hath the pleasure of being wise, and acting reasonably; the pleasure of being justified to himself in what he doth, and of being acquitted by the sentence of his own mind. There is a great pleasure in being innocent, because that prevents guilt and trouble; it is pleasant to be virtuous

ous

ous and good, because that is to excel many others; and it is pleasant to grow better, because that is to excel our selves: nay it is pleasant even to mortify and subdue our lusts, because that is victory: it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, and to keep them in due order, within the bounds of reason and religion; because this is a kind of empire, this is to govern. It is naturally pleasant to rule and have power over others, but he is the great and the absolute prince who commands himself. This is "the kingdom of God within us," a dominion infinitely to be preferred before all "the kingdoms of this world, and the glory of them." It is the "kingdom of God" described by the apostle, which consists "in righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." In a word, the pleasure of being good and of doing good is the chief happiness of God himself.

But now the wicked man deprives himself of all this pleasure, and creates perpetual discontent to his own mind. O the torments of a guilty conscience! which the sinner feels more or less all his life long. But, alas! thou dost not yet know the worst of it, no not in this world. What wilt thou do when thou comest to die? What comfort wilt thou then be able to give thy self? or what comfort can any one else give thee, when thy conscience is miserably rent and torn by those waking furies which will then rage in thy breast, and thou knowest not which way to turn thy self for ease; then, perhaps at last, the priest is unwillingly sent for, to patch up thy conscience as well as he can, and to appease the cries of it; and to force himself out of very pity and good nature "to say peace, peace, when there is no peace." But

alas man! what can we do? what comfort can we give thee, when thine iniquities testify against thee to thy very face? How can there be peace, when thy lusts and debaucheries, thy impieties to God and thy injuries to men have been so many? How can there be peace, when thy whole life hath been a continued contempt and provocation of Almighty God, and a perpetual violence and affront to the light and reason of thy own mind?

Therefore whatever temptation there may be in sin at a distance, whatever pleasure in the act and commission of it, yet remember that it always goes off with trouble, and will be bitterness in the end. Those words of Solomon have a terrible sting in the conclusion of them, "rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

This one thought, which will very often unavoidably break into our minds (that "God will bring us into judgment") is enough to dash all our contentment, and to spoil all the pleasure of a sinful life. Never expect to be quiet in thine own mind, and to have the true enjoyment of thy self, till thou livest a virtuous and religious life.

And if this discourse be true (as I am confident I have every man's conscience on my side) I say, if this be true, let us venture to be wise and happy, that is, to be religious. Let us resolve to "break off our sins by repentance, to fear God and keep his commandments," as ever we desire to avoid the unspeakable torments of a guilty mind, and would not be perpetually uneasy to our selves, "Grant,

“Grant, we beseech thee, Almighty God, that we
“ may every one of us know and do in this our day
“ the things that belong to our peace, before they be
“ hid from our eyes. And the God of peace which
“ brought again from the dead our LORD JESUS
“ CHRIST, the great shepherd of the sheep, by the
“ blood of the everlasting covenant, make us perfect
“ in every good work, to do his will, working in
“ us always that which is well-pleasing in his sight,
“ through JESUS CHRIST our LORD, to whom be
“ glory for ever and ever. Amen.

S E R M O N XIII.

The nature and benefit of consideration.

P S A L. cxix. 59.

*I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy
testimonies.*

THE two great causes of the ruin of men
are infidelity, and want of consideration.
Some do not believe the principles of religion,
or at least have by arguing against them rendered
them so doubtful to themselves as to take away
the force and efficacy of them: but these are but a
very small part of mankind, in comparison of those
who perish for want of considering these things.
For most men take the principles of religion for
granted,

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granted, that there is a God, and a providence, and a state of rewards and punishments after this life, and never entertained any considerable doubt in their minds to the contrary: but for all this they never attended to the proper and natural consequences of these principles, nor applied them to their own case; they never seriously considered the notorious inconsistency of their lives with this belief, and what manner of persons they ought to be who are verily persuaded of the truth of these things.

For no man that is convinced that there is a God, and considers the necessary and immediate consequences of such a persuasion, can think it safe to affront him by a wicked life: no man that believes the infinite happiness and misery of another world, and considers withal that one of these shall certainly be his portion according as he demeans himself in this present life, can think it indifferent what course he takes. Men may thrust away these thoughts and keep them out of their minds for a long time, but no man that enters into the serious consideration of these matters can possibly think it a thing indifferent to him whether he be happy or miserable for ever.

So that a great part of the evils of mens lives would be cured, if they would but once lay them to heart; would they but seriously consider the consequences of a wicked life, they would see so plain reason and so urgent a necessity for the reforming of it, that they would not venture to continue any longer in it. This course David took here in the text, and he found the happy success of it; "I thought
"on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testi-
"monies.

In

In which words there are these two things considerable.

I. The course which David here took for the reforming of his life ; “ I thought on my ways.”

II. The success of this course. It produced actual and speedy reformation ; “ I thought on my ways, “ and turned my feet unto thy testimonies ; I made “ haste and delayed not to keep thy commandments.

These are the two heads of my following discourse, which when I have spoken to I shall endeavour to persuade my self and you to take the same course which David here did, and God grant that I may have the same effect.

I. We will consider the course which David here took for the reforming of his life ; “ I thought on my “ ways,” or, as the words are rendered in our old translation, “ I called my own ways to remembrance.” And this may either signify a general survey and examination of his life, respecting indifferently the good or bad actions of it : or else, which is more probable, it may specially refer to the sins and miscarriages of his life ; “ I thought on my ways,” that is, I called my sins to remembrance. Neither of these senses can be much amiss in order to the effect mentioned in the text, the reformation and amendment of our lives ; and therefore neither of them can reasonably be excluded, though I shall principally insist upon the latter.

1. This thinking on our ways may signify a general survey and examination of our lives, respecting indifferently our good and bad actions. For way is a metaphorical word, denoting the course of a man's life and actions. “ I thought on my ways,” that is,

I ex-

I examined my life, and called my self to a strict account for the actions of it ; I compared them with the law of God, the rule and measure of my duty, and considered how far I had obeyed that law, or offended against it ; how much evil I had been guilty of, and how little good I had done, in comparison of what I might and ought to have done : that by this means I might come to understand the true state and condition of my soul, and discerning how many and great my faults and defects were, I might amend whatever was amiss, and be more careful of my duty for the future.

And it must needs be a thing of excellent use for men to set apart some particular times for the examination of themselves, that they may know how accounts stand between God and them. Pythagoras (or whoever was the author of those golden verses which pass under his name) doth especially recommend this practice to his scholars, every night before they slept to call themselves to account for the actions of the day past ; enquiring wherein they had transgressed, what good they had done that day, or omitted to do. And this, no doubt, is an admirable means to improve men in virtue, a most effectual way to keep our consciences continually waking and tender, and to make us stand in awe of our selves, and afraid to sin, when we know before-hand that we must give so severe an account to our selves of every action.

And certainly it is a great piece of wisdom to make up our accounts as frequently as we can, that our repentance may in some measure keep pace with the errors and failings of our lives, and that we may not be oppressed and confounded by the insupportable

weight of the sins of a whole life falling upon us at once; and that perhaps at the very worst time, when we are sick and weak, and have neither understanding nor leisure to recollect our selves, and to call our sins distinctly to remembrance, much less to exercise any fit and proper acts of repentance for them. For there is nothing to be done in religion when our reason is once departed from us; then darkness hath overtaken us indeed, and "the night is come when no man can work." But though we were never so sensible and should do all we can at that time, yet after all this how it will go with us God alone knows. I am sure it is too much presumption for any man to be confident that one general and confused act of repentance will serve his turn for the sins of his whole life. Therefore there is great reason why we should often examine our selves, both in order to the amendment of our lives, and the ease of our consciences when we come to die.

2. This thinking of our ways may particularly and specially refer to the sins and miscarriages of our lives: "I thought on my ways," that is, I called my sins to remembrance; I took a particular account of the errors of my life, and laid them seriously to heart; I considered all the circumstances and consequences of them, and all other things belonging to them; and reasoning the matter thoroughly with my self, came to a peremptory and fixed resolution of breaking off this wicked course of life, and betaking my self to the obedience of God's laws. And the consideration of our ways taken in this sense (which seems to be the more probable meaning of the words) may reasonably imply in it these following particulars.

1. The taking of a particular account of our sins together with the several circumstances and aggravations of them.

2. A hearty trouble and sorrow for them; "I thought on my ways," that is, I laid them sadly to heart.

3. A serious consideration of the evil and unreasonableness of a sinful course.

4. A due sense of the fearful and fatal consequences of a wicked life.

5. A full conviction of the necessity of quitting this course.

6. An apprehension of the possibility of doing this.

1. The taking of a particular account of our sins, together with the several circumstances and aggravations of them. And to this end we may do well to reflect particularly upon the several stages and periods of our lives, and to recollect at least the principal miscarriages belonging to each of them. And the better to enable us hereto it will be useful to have before our eyes some abridgment or summary of the laws of God, containing the chief heads of our duties and sins, of virtues and vices; for this will help to bring many of our faults and neglects to our remembrance, which otherwise perhaps would have been forgotten by us. We should likewise consider the several relations wherein we have stood to others, and how far we have transgressed or failed of our duty in any of these respects.

And having thus far made up our sad account, we may in a great measure understand the number and greatness of our sins; abating for some particulars which are slipped out of our memory, and for sins of ignorance,

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ignorance, and daily infirmities which are innumerable. By all which we may see what vile wretches and grievous offenders we have been ; especially if we take into consideration the several heavy circumstances of our sins, which do above measure aggravate them ; the heinousness of many of them as to their nature, and the injurious consequences of them to the person, or estate, or reputation of our neighbour ; their having been committed against the clear knowledge of our duty, against the frequent checks and convictions of our consciences, telling us when we did them that we did amiss ; against so many motions and suggestions of God's holy Spirit, so many admonitions and reproofs from others ; and contrary to our own most serious vows and resolutions, renewed at several times, especially upon the receiving of the blessed sacrament, and in times of sickness and distress : and all this notwithstanding the plainest declarations of God's will to the contrary, notwithstanding the terrors of the LORD and the wrath of God revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men ; notwithstanding the cruel sufferings of the son of God for our sins, and the most merciful offers of pardon and reconciliation in his blood. Add to this the scandal of our wicked lives to our holy religion, the ill example of them to the corrupting and debauching of others, the affront of them to the divine authority, and the horrible ingratitude of them to the mercy and goodness and patience of God to which we have such infinite obligations. Thus we should set our sins in order before our eyes with the several aggravations of them

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2. A hearty trouble and sorrow for sin; "I thought on my ways," that is, I laid my sins sadly to heart. And surely whenever we remember the faults and follies of our lives, we cannot but be inwardly touched and sensibly grieved at the thoughts of them; we cannot but hang down our heads, and smite upon our breasts, and be in pain and heaviness at our very hearts. I know that the tempers of men are very different, and therefore I do not say that tears are absolutely necessary to repentance, but they do very well become it; and a thorough sense of sin will almost melt the most hard and obdurate disposition, and fetch water out of a very rock. To be sure the consideration of our ways should cause inward trouble and confusion in our minds. The least we can do when we have done amiss is to be sorry for it, to condemn our own folly, and to be full of indignation and displeasure against our selves for what we have done, and to resolve never to do the like again. And let us make sure that our trouble and sorrow for sin have this effect, to make us leave our sins; and then we shall need to be the less solicitous about the degrees and outward expressions of it.

3. A serious consideration of the evil and unreasonableness of a sinful course. That sin is the stain and blemish of our natures, the reproach of our reason and understanding, the disease and the deformity of our souls, the great enemy of our peace, the cause of all our fears and troubles: that whenever we do a wicked action we go contrary to the clearest dictates of our reason and conscience, to our plain and true interest, and to the strongest ties and obligations of duty and gratitude. And which renders it yet more

unreasonable,

unreasonable, sin is a voluntary evil which men will fully bring upon themselves. Other evils may be forced upon us, whether we will or no; a man may be poor or sick by misfortune, but no man is wicked and vicious but by his own choice. How do we betray our folly and weakness by suffering our selves to be hurried away by every foolish lust and passion to do things which we know to be prejudicial and hurtful to our selves? And so base and unworthy in themselves that we are ashamed to do them, not only in the presence of a wise man, but even of a child or a fool. So that if sin were followed with no other punishment besides the guilt of having done a shameful thing, a man would not by intemperance make himself a fool and a beast; one would not be false and unjust, treacherous or unthankful, if for no other reason, yet out of meer greatness and generosity of mind, out of respect to the dignity of his nature, and out of very reverence to his own reason and understanding. For let witty men say what they will in defence of their vices, there are so many natural acknowledgments of the evil and unreasonableness of sin that the matter is past all denial: men are generally galled and uneasy at the thoughts of an evil action, both before and after they have committed it; they are ashamed to be taken in a crime, and heartily vexed and provoked whenever they are upbraided with it; and it is very observable, that though the greater part of the world always was bad, and vice hath ever had more servants and followers to cry it up, yet never was there any age so degenerate, in which vice could get the better of virtue in point of general esteem and reputation: even they whose wills have

have been most enslaved to sin, could never yet so far bribe and corrupt their understandings as to make them give full approbation to it.

4. A due sense of the fearful and fatal consequences of a wicked life. And these are so sad and dreadful, and the danger of them so evident and so perpetually threatening us, that no temptation can be sufficient to excuse a man to himself and his own reason for venturing upon them. A principal point of wisdom is to look to the end of things; not only to consider the present pleasure and advantage of any thing, but also the ill consequences of it for the future, and to balance them one against the other.

Now sin in it's own nature tends to make men miserable. It certainly causes trouble and disquiet of mind: and to a considerate man, that knows how to value the ease and satisfaction of his own mind, there cannot be a greater argument against sin than to consider that the forsaking of it is the only way to find rest to our souls.

Besides this, every vice is naturally attended with some particular mischief and inconvenience, which makes it even in this life a punishment to it self; and commonly the providence of God and his just judgment upon sinners strikes in to heighten the mischievous consequences of a sinful course. This we have represented in the parable of the prodigal; his riotous course of life did naturally and of it self bring him to want, but the providence of God likewise concurred to render his condition more miserable, "at the same time there arose a mighty famine in the land;" so that he did not only want where-withal to supply himself, but was cut off from all

hopes

hopes of relief from the abundance and superfluity of others. Sin brings many miseries upon us, and God many times sends more and greater than sin brings ; and the further we go on in a sinful course, the more miseries and the greater difficulties we involve our selves in.

But all these are but light and inconsiderable in comparison of the dreadful miseries of another world ; to the danger whereof every man that lives a wicked life doth every moment expose himself : so that if we could conquer shame, and had stupidity enough to bear the infamy and reproach of our vices, and the upbraidings of our consciences for them, and the temporal mischiefs and inconveniencies of them ; though for the present gratifying of our lusts we could brook and dispense with all these, yet the consideration of the end and issue of a sinful course is an invincible objection against it and never to be answered ; though the violence of our sensual appetites and inclinations should be able to bear down all temporal considerations whatsoever, yet methinks the interest of our everlasting happiness should lie near our hearts ; the consideration of another world should mightily amaze and startle us ; the horrors of eternal darkness and the dismal thoughts of being miserable for ever should effectually discourage any man from a wicked life. And this danger continually threatens the sinner, and may, if God be not merciful to him, happen to surprize him the next moment. And can we make too much haste to fly from so great and apparent a danger ? When will we think of saving our selves, if not when (for ought we know) we are upon the very brink of ruin and just ready to drop into destruction ?

5. Upon

5. Upon this naturally follows a full conviction of the necessity of quitting this wicked course. And necessity is always a powerful and over-ruling argument, and doth rather compel than persuade: and after it is once evident leaves no place for further deliberation. And the greater the necessity is, it is still the more cogent argument. For whatever is necessary is so in order to some end, and the greater the end the greater is the necessity of the means without which that end cannot be obtained. Now the chief and last end of all reasonable creatures is happiness, and therefore whatever is necessary in order to that hath the highest degree of rational and moral necessity. We are not capable of happiness till we have left our sins, for "without holiness no man shall see the LORD."

But though men are convinced of this necessity, yet this doth not always enforce a present change; because men hope they may continue in their sins, and remedy all at last by repentance. But this is so great a hazard in all respects that there is no venturing upon it. And in matters of greatest concernment wise men will run no hazards if they can help it. David was so sensible of this danger, that he would not defer his repentance and the change of his life for one moment; "I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies: I made haste and delayed not to keep thy commandments." This day, this hour for ought we know may be the last opportunity of making our peace with God. Therefore we should make haste out of this dangerous state as Lot did out of Sodom, lest fire and brimstone overtake us. He that cannot promise himself
the

the next moment hath a great deal of reason to seize upon the present opportunity. While we are lingering in our sins, if God be not merciful to us we shall be consumed. Therefore "make haste," sinnet, and "escape for thy life, lest evil overtake thee."

6. Lastly, an apprehension of the possibility of making this change. God who designed us for happiness at first, and after we had made a forfeiture of it by sin, was pleased to restore us again to the capacity of it by the redemption of our blessed LORD and SAVIOUR, hath made nothing necessary to our happiness that is impossible for us to do, either of our selves, or by the assistance of that grace which he is ready to afford us if we heartily beg it of him. For that is possible to us which we may do by the assistance of another, if we may have that assistance for asking: and God hath promised to "give his holy spirit to them that ask him." So that notwithstanding the great corruption and weakness of our natures, since the grace of God which brings salvation hath appeared, it is not absolutely out of our power to leave our sins and turn to God: for that may truly be said to be in our power which God hath promised to enable us to do, if we be not wanting to our selves.

So that there is nothing on God's part to hinder this change. He hath solemnly declared that he sincerely desires it, and that he is ready to assist our good resolutions to this purpose. And most certainly when he tells us, that "he hath no pleasure in the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live; that he would have all men to be saved, and to come to the

SERM. "knowledge of the truth; that he would not that
XIII. "any should perish, but that all should come to re-
pentance;" he means plainly as he saith, and doth
not speak to us with any private reserve or nice distinction between his secret and revealed will, that is, he doth not decree one thing and declare the contrary. So far is it from this, that if a sinner entertain serious thoughts of returning to God, and do but once move towards him, how ready is he to receive him! This is in a very lively manner described to us in the parable of the prodigal son, who when he was returning home, and "was yet a great way off," what haste doth his father make to meet him? "he saw him, and had compassion, and ran." And if there be no impediment on God's part, why should there be any on ours? One would think all the doubt and difficulty should be on the other side, whether God would be pleased to shew mercy to such great offenders as we have been. But the business doth not stick there. And will we be miserable by our own choice, when the grace of God hath put it into our power to be happy? I have done with the first thing, the course which David here took for the reforming of his life; "I thought on my ways." I proceed to the

II. The success of this course. It produced actual and speedy reformation. "I turned my feet unto thy testimonies; I made haste, and delayed not to keep thy commandments." And if we consider the matter thoroughly, and have but patience to reason out the case with our selves, and to bring our thoughts and deliberations to some issue, the conclusion must naturally be the quitting of that evil and dangerous course in which we have lived. For sin
and

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and consideration cannot long dwell together. Did but men consider what sin is, they would have so many unanswerable objections against it, such strong fears and jealousies of the miserable issue and event of a wicked life, that they would not dare to continue any longer in it.

I do not say, that this change is perfectly made at once. A state of sin and holiness are not like two ways that are just parted by a line, so as a man may step out of the one full into the other; but they are like two ways that lead to two very distant places, and consequently are at a good distance from one another, and the farther any man hath travelled in the one the farther he is from the other; so that it requires time and pains to pass from the one to the other. It sometimes so happens, that some persons are by a mighty conviction and resolution, and by a very extraordinary and overpowering degree of God's grace, almost perfectly reclaimed from their sins at once, and all of a sudden "translated out of the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of his dear son." And thus it was with many of the first converts to Christianity; as their prejudices against the Christian religion were strong and violent, so the holy spirit of God was pleased to work mightily in them that believed. But in the usual and settled methods of God's grace evil habits are mastered and subdued by degrees, and with a great deal of conflict, and many times after they are routed they rally and make head again; and it is a great while before the contrary habits of grace and virtue are grown up to any considerable degree of strength and maturity, and before a man comes to that confirmed state of goodness that

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he may be said to have conquered and mortified his lusts. But yet this ought not to discourage us. For so soon as we have seriously begun this change, we are in a good way, and all our endeavours will have the acceptance of good beginnings, and God will be ready to help us; and if we pursue our advantages we shall every day gain ground, and the work will grow easier upon our hands; and we who moved at first with so much slowness and difficulty shall after a while be enabled to run the ways of God's commandments with pleasure and delight.

I have done with the two things I propounded to speak to from these words, the course here prescribed, and the success of it. And now to persuade men to take this course, I shall offer two or three arguments.

1. That consideration is the proper act of reasonable creatures. This argument God himself uses, to bring men to a consideration of their evil ways, Isa. xlv. 8. "remember, and shew your selves men; bring it again to mind, O ye transgressors." To consider our ways and to call our sins to remembrance, is to shew our selves men. 'Tis the great fault and infelicity of a great many, that they generally live without thinking, and are acted by their present inclinations and appetites without any consideration of the future consequences of things, and without fear of any thing but of a present and sensible danger; like brute creatures, who fear no evils but what are in view and just ready to fall upon them: whereas to a prudent and considerate man a good or evil in reversion is capable of as true an estimation, proportionably to the greatness and distance of it, as if it were really present. And what do we think God

has

has given us our reason and understandings for, but to foresee evils at a distance, and to prevent them; to provide for our future security and happiness, to look up "to God our maker, who hath taught us more than the beasts of the earth, and made us wiser than the fowls of heaven;" but to consider what we do, and what we ought to do, and what makes most for our future and lasting interest, and what against it? What can a beast do worse than to act without any consideration and design, than to pursue his present inclination without any apprehension of true danger? The most dull and stupid of all the brute creatures can hardly exercise less reason than this comes to. So that for a man not to consider his ways is to the very best intents and purposes to be without understanding, and like the beasts that perish.

2. This is the end of God's patience and long suffering towards us, to bring us to consideration. The great design of God's goodness is to "lead men to repentance. He winks at the sins of men, that they may repent." He bears long with us, and delays the punishment of our sins, and doth not execute judgment speedily, because he is loth to surprise men into destruction; because he would give them the liberty of second thoughts, time to reflect upon themselves, and to consider what they have done, and to reason themselves into repentance. "Consider this all ye that forget God," lest his patience turn into fury, and "he tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver you."

3. Consideration is that which we must all come to one time or other. Time will come when we shall consider and cannot help it, when we shall not be able

The nature and benefit of consideration.

able to divert our thoughts from those things which we are now so loth to think upon. Our consciences will take their opportunity to bring our ways to remembrance, when some great calamity or affliction is upon us. Thus it was with the prodigal when he was brought to the very last extremity and "was ready" to perish with hunger, then he came to himself. When we come to die, then we shall think of our ways with trouble and vexation enough; and how glad would we then be that we had time to consider them? And perhaps while we are wishing for more time eternity will swallow us up. To be sure in the other world, a great part of the misery of wicked men will consist in furious reflections upon themselves and the evil actions of their lives. 'Tis said of the rich voluptuous man in the parable, that "in hell" he lift up his eyes being in torment;" as if he had never considered and bethought himself till that time. But alas! it will then be too late to consider: for then consideration will do us no good; it will serve to no other purpose but to aggravate our misery, and to multiply our stings, and to give new life and rage to those vultures which will perpetually prey upon our hearts. But how much a wiser course would it be to consider these things in time, in order to our eternal peace and comfort; to think of them while we may redress them and avoid the dismal consequences of them, than when our case is desperate and past remedy?

And now what can I say more to persuade every one of us to a consideration of our own ways? We are generally apt to busy our selves in observing the errors and miscarriages of our neighbours, and are
forward

forward to mark and censure the faults and follies of other men; but how few descend into themselves, and turn their eyes inward, and say what have I done? 'Tis an excellent saying of Antoninus the great emperor and philosopher, "no man was ever unhappy for not prying into the actions and conditions of other men, but that man is necessarily unhappy who doth not observe himself and consider the state of his own soul."

This is our proper work; and now is a proper season for it, when we pretend to God and men to set apart a solemn time for the examination of our selves, and for a serious review of our lives in order to humiliation and repentance, to the reforming and amendment of what is amiss. And though we would venture to dissemble with men, yet let us not dissemble with God also; "for shall not he that pondereth the heart consider it; and he that keepeth the soul, shall he not know it; and shall not he render to every man according to his ways?"

I know it is a very unpleasant work which I am now putting you upon, and therefore no wonder that men are generally so backward to it; because it will of necessity give some present disturbance to their minds. They whose lives have been very vicious are so odious a sight, so horrid a spectacle to themselves, that they cannot endure to reflect upon their own ways; of all things in the world they hate consideration, and are ready to say to it as the evil spirit did in the gospel to our SAVIOUR, "What have I to do with thee? Art thou come to torment me before the time?" But let not this affright us from it; for whatever trouble it may cause at present, it is the only

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only way to prevent the anguish and the torments of eternity.

The things which I have offered to your consideration are of huge moment and importance. They do not concern your bodies and estates, but that which is more truly your selves, your immortal souls, the dearest and most durable part of our selves: and they do not concern us for a little while, but for ever. Let me therefore bespeak your most serious regard to them in the words of Moses to the people of Israel, after he had set the law of God before them, together with the blessings promised to obedience, and the terrible curse threatned to the transgression of it, Deut. xxxii. 46. "Set your hearts to the words which I testify to you this day, for it is not a vain thing, because it is your life." Your life, your eternal life and happiness depends upon it.

And besides a tender regard to your selves and your own interests, which methinks every man out of a natural desire of being happy and dread of being miserable should be forward enough to consider: be pleased likewise to lay to heart the influence of your example upon others. I speak now to a great many persons, the eminence of whose rank and quality renders their examples so powerful as to be able almost to give authority either to virtue or vice. People take their fashions from you, as to the habits of their minds as well as their bodies. So that upon you chiefly depends the ruin or reformation of manners, our hopes or despair of a better world. What way soever you go you are followed by troops. If you run any sinful or dangerous course, you cannot "pe-
"rish alone in your iniquity, but thousands will fall

"by your side, and ten thousands at your right
"hand:" and on the contrary, it is very much in
your power, and I hope in your wills and designs,
to be the sovereign restorers of piety and virtue to a
degenerate age. It is our part indeed to exhort men
to their duty, but it is you that would be the power-
ful and effectual preachers of righteousness. We may
endeavour to make men profelytes to virtue, but you
would infallibly draw disciples after you: we may
try to persuade, but you could certainly prevail, ei-
ther to make men good, or to restrain them from be-
ing so bad.

Therefore consider your ways, for the sake of o-
thers as well as your selves. Consider what you have
done, and then consider what is fit for you to do,
and if you do it not, what will be the end of these
things? And to help you froward in this work it is
not necessary that I should rip up the vices of the
age, and set mens sins in order before them. It is
much better that you your selves should call your
own ways to remembrance. We have every one a
faithful monitor and witness in our own breasts, who,
if we will but hearken to him, will deal impartially
with us, and privately tell us the errors of our lives.
To this monitor I refer you, and to the grace of God,
to make these admonitions effectual.

Let us then every one of us, in the fear of God,
"search and try our ways, and turn unto the LORD."
Let us "take to our selves words, and say" to God with
those true penitents in scripture, "I have sinned;
"what shall be done unto thee, O thou preserver
"of men? Behold, I am vile, what shall I answer
"thee? I will lay my hand upon my mouth, I will
"abhor

“ abhor my self, and repent in dust and ashes. “ For
 “ surely it is meet to be said unto GOD, I will not
 “ offend any more; that which I know not teach thou
 “ me, and if I have done any iniquity I will do no
 “ more. O that there were such an heart in us! O
 “ that we were wise, that we understood this, that
 “ we would consider our latter end!” and GOD of his
 infinite mercy inspire into every one of our hearts this
 holy and happy resolution, for the sake of our blef-
 sed SAVIOUR and redeemer, to whom with the fa-
 ther and the holy Ghost be all honour and glory now
 and for ever. Amen.

S E R M O N XIV.

The folly and danger of irresolution and
 delaying.

P S A L. cxix. 60.

I made haste, and delayed not to keep thy commandments.

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IN the words immediately going before you have
 the course which David took for the reforming
 of his life, and the success of that course; “ I
 “ thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy
 “ testimonies.” A serious reflection upon the past er-
 rors and miscarriages of his life produced the refor-
 mation of it. And you have a considerable circum-
 stance added in these words that I have now read
 to

to you, that this reformation was speedy and without delay, "I made haste, and delayed not to keep thy commandments." Upon due consideration of his former life, and a full conviction of the necessity of a change, he came to a resolution of a better life, and immediately put this resolution in execution; and to declare how presently and quickly he did it, he expresses it both affirmatively and negatively, after the manner of the Hebrews, who when they would say a thing with great certainty and emphasis, are wont to express it both ways, "I made haste, and delayed not;" that is, I did with all imaginable speed betake myself to a better course.

And this is the natural effect of consideration, and the true cause why men delay so necessary a work is, because they stifle their reason, and suffer themselves to be hurried into the embraces of present objects, and do not consider their latter end, and what will be the sad issue and event of a wicked life. For if men would take an impartial view of their lives, and but now and then reflect upon themselves, and lay to heart the miserable and fatal consequences of a sinful course, and think whither it will bring them at last, and that the end of these things will be death and misery: if the carnal and sensual person would but look about him, and consider how many have been ruined in the way that he is in, how many lie "slain and wounded in it, that it is the way to hell, and leads down to the chambers of death," this would certainly give a check to him, and stop him in his course.

For it is not to be imagined but that that man who hath duly considered what sin is, the shortness of it's

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pleasures, and the eternity of it's punishment, should resolve immediately to break off his sins and to live another kind of life. Would any man be intemperate and walk after the flesh, would any man be unjust and defraud or oppress his neighbour, be profane and live in the contempt of God and religion, or allow himself in any wicked course whatsoever, that considers and believes a judgment to come, and that because of these things the terrible vengeance of God will one day fall upon the children of disobedience? It is not credible that men who apply themselves seriously to the meditation of these matters should venture to continue in so imprudent and dangerous a course, or could by any temptation whatsoever be trained on one step farther in a way that does so certainly and visibly lead to ruin and destruction.

So that my work at this time shall be, to endeavour to convince men of the monstrous folly and unreasonableness of delaying the reformation and amendment of their lives; and to persuade us to resolve upon it, and having resolved, to set about it immediately and without delay; in imitation of the good man here in the text, "I made haste, and delayed not to keep thy commandments." And to this end, I shall

First, consider the reasons and excuses which men pretend for delaying this necessary work, and shew the unreasonableness of them.

Secondly, I shall add some farther considerations to engage us effectually to set about this work speedily and without delay.

I. We will consider a little the reasons and excuses which men pretend for delaying this necessary work; and not only shew the unreasonableness of them, but that

that they are each of them a strong reason and powerful argument to the contrary.

1. Many pretend that they are abundantly convinced of the great necessity of leaving their sins and betaking themselves to a better course, and they fully intend to do so; only they cannot at present bring themselves to it, but they hope hereafter to be in a better temper and disposition, and then they resolve by God's grace to set about this work in good earnest, and to go through with it.

I know not whether it be fit to call this a reason; I am sure it is the greatest cheat and delusion that any man can put upon himself. For this plainly shews that thou dost not intend to do this which thou art convinced is so necessary, but to put it off from day to day. For there is no greater evidence that a man doth not really intend to do a thing, than when notwithstanding he ought upon all accounts, and may in all respects better do it at present than hereafter, yet he still puts it off. Whatever thou pretendest, this is a meer shift to get rid of a present trouble. It is like giving good words, and making fair promises to a clamorous and importunate creditor, and appointing him to come another day, when the man knows in his conscience that he intends not to pay him, and that he shall be less able to discharge the debt then, than he is at present. Whatever reasons thou hast against reforming thy life now, will still remain and be in as full force hereafter, nay probably stronger than they are at present. Thou art unwilling now, and so thou wilt be hereafter, and in all likelihood much more unwilling. So that this reason will every day improve upon thy hands, and have so much the

more

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more strength by how much the longer thou continuest in thy sins. Thou hast no reason in the world against the present time but only that it is present; why when hereafter comes to be present the reason will be just the same. So that thy present unwillingness is so far from being a just reason against it, that it is a good reason the other way; because thou art unwilling now, and like to be so, nay more so hereafter; if thou intendest to do it at all thou shouldest set about it immediately, and without delay.

2. Another reason which men pretend for the delaying of this work, is the great difficulty and unpleasantness of it. And it cannot be denied but that there will be some bitterness and uneasiness in it, proportionably to the growth of evil habits, and the strength of our lusts, and our greater or less progress and continuance in a sinful course: so that we must make account of a sharp conflict, of some pain and trouble in the making of this change, that it will cost us some pangs and throws before we be born again. For when nature hath been long bent another way, it is not to be expected that it should be reduced and brought back to it's first straightness without pain and violence.

But then it is to be considered, that how difficult and painful soever this work be it is necessary, and that should overrule all other considerations whatsoever; that if we will not be at this pains and trouble, we must one time or other endure far greater than those which we now seek to avoid; that it is not so difficult as we imagine, but our fears of it are greater than the trouble will prove; if we were but once resolved upon the work, and seriously engaged in it,

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the greatest part of the trouble were over ; it is like the fear of children to go into the cold water, a faint trial increaseth their fear and apprehension of it ; but so soon as they have plunged into it the trouble is over, and then they wonder why they were so much afraid. The main difficulty and unpleasantness is in our first entrance into religion ; it presently grows tolerable, and soon after easy, and after that by degrees so pleasant and delightful, that the man would not for all the world return to his former evil state and condition of life.

We should consider likewise what is the true cause of all this trouble and difficulty ; it is our long continuance in a sinful course that hath made us so loth to leave it ; it is the custom of sinning that renders it so troublesome and uneasy to men to do otherwise : it is the greatness of our guilt, heightened and enflamed by many and repeated provocations, that doth so gall our consciences, and fill our souls with so much terror : it is because we have gone so far in an evil way that our retreat is become so difficult, and because we have delayed this work so long that we are now so unwilling to go about it ; and consequently, the longer we delay it the trouble and difficulty of a change will increase daily upon us. And all these considerations are so far from being a good reason for more delays, that they are a strong argument to the contrary : because the work is difficult now, therefore do not make it more so ; and because your delays have increased the difficulty of it, and will do more and more, therefore delay no longer.

3. Another pretended encouragement to these delays is the great mercy and patience of God. He com-

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commonly bears longer with sinners, and therefore there is no such absolute and urgent necessity of a speedy repentance and reformation of our lives. Men have not the face to give this for a reason, but yet for all that it lies at the bottom of many mens hearts: So Solomon tells us, Ecclef. viii. 11. "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."

But it is not always thus. There are few of us but have seen several instances of God's severity to sinners, and have known several persons surpris'd by a sudden hand of God, and cut off in the very act of sin without having the least respite given them, without time or liberty so much as to ask God forgiveness, and to consider either what they had done, or whether they were going. And this may be the case of any sinner, and is so much the more likely to be thy case because thou dost so boldly presume upon the mercy and patience of God.

But if it were always thus, and thou wert sure to be spared yet a while longer; what can be more unreasonable and disingenuous than to resolve to be evil because God is good, and because he suffers so long to sin so much the longer, and because he affords thee a space of repentance therefore to delay it and put it off to the last? The proper design of God's goodness is to lead men to repentance, and he never intended his patience for an encouragement to men to continue in their sins, but for an opportunity and an argument to break them off by repentance.

These are the pretended reasons and encouragements to men to delay their repentance and the reformation

formation of their lives, and you see how groundless and unreasonable they are ; which was the first thing I propounded to speak to.

II. I shall add some farther considerations, to engage men effectually to set about this work speedily, and without delay. And because they are many I shall insist upon those which are most weighty and considerable, without being very curious and solicitous about the method and order of them : For provided they be but effectual to the end of persuation, it matters not how inartificially they are ranged and disposed.

1. Consider, that in matters of great and necessary concernment, and which must be done, there is no greater argument of a weak and impotent mind than irresolution ; to be undetermined where the case is so plain and the necessity so urgent ; to be always about doing that which we are convinced must be done.

Vituros agimus semper, nec vivimus unquam.

We are always intending to live a new life, but can never find a time to set about it. This is as if a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping from one day and night to another, till he have starved and destroyed himself. It seldom falls under any man's deliberation whether he should live or not, if he can chuse ; and if he cannot chuse, it is in vain to deliberate about it. It is much more absurd to deliberate whether we should live virtuously or religiously, soberly or righteously in the world, for that upon the matter is to consult whether a man should be happy or not : nature hath determined this for us,

and we need not reason about it; and consequently, we ought not to delay that which we are convinced is so necessary in order to it.

2. Consider that religion is a great and a long work, and asks so much time that there is none left for the delaying of it. To begin with repentance, which is commonly our first entrance into religion; this alone is a great work, and is not only the business of a sudden thought and resolution, but of execution and action: It is the abandoning of a sinful course, which we cannot leave till we have in some degree mastered our lusts; for so long as they are our masters, like Pharaoh, they will keep us in bondage and "not let us go to serve the LORD." The habits of sin and vice are not to be plucked up and cast off at once; as they have been long in contracting, so without a miracle it will require a competent time to subdue them and get the victory over them; for they are conquered just by the same degrees that the habits of grace and virtue grow up and get strength in us.

So that there are several duties to be done in religion, and often to be repeated; many graces and virtues are to be long practised and exercised before the contrary vices will be subdued, and before we arrive to a confirmed and settled state of goodness; such a state as can only give us a clear and comfortable evidence of the sincerity of our resolution and repentance, and of our good condition towards God. We have many lusts to mortify, many passions to govern and bring into order; much good to do, to make what amends and reparation we can for the much evil we have done: we have many things to learn; and many to unlearn, to which we shall be strongly

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prompted by the corrupt inclinations of our nature, and the remaining power of ill habits and customs: and perhaps we may have satisfaction and restitution to make for the many injuries we have done to others, in their persons, or estates, or reputations: in a word, we have a body of sin to put off, which clings close to us and is hard to part with: we have to “ cleanse “ our selves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, and “ to perfect holiness in the fear of God ;” to encrease and improve our graces and virtues ; to “ add to our “ faith knowledge, and temperance, and patience, “ and brotherly kindness, and charity ; and to abound “ in all the fruits of righteousness, which are by JESUS CHRIST to the praise and glory of God :” we have to be useful to the world, and exemplary to others in a holy and virtuous conversation ; our “ light is so to shine before men, that others may see “ our good works, and glorify our father which is in “ heaven.

And do we think all this is to be done in an instant, and requires no time ? That we may delay and put off to the last, and yet do all this work well enough ? Do we think we can do all this in time of sickness and old age, when we are not fit to do any thing ; when “ the spirit of a man ” can hardly bear the infirmities of nature, much less a guilty conscience and a wounded spirit ? Do we think that when the day hath been idly spent and squandered away by us, that we shall be fit to work when the night and darkness comes ? When our understanding is weak, and our memory frail, and our will crooked, and by a long custom of sinning obstinately bent the wrong way, what can we then do in religion ? What rea-

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sonable or acceptable service can we then perform to God? When our candle is just sinking into the socket, how shall "our light so shine before men, that others may see our good works?"

Alas! the longest life is no more than sufficient for a man to reform himself in, to repent of the errors of his life, and to amend what is amiss: to put our souls into a good posture and preparation for another world, to train up our selves for eternity, and to make our selves "meet to be made partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light."

3. Consider what a desperate hazard we run by these delays. Every delay of repentance is a venturing the main chance. It is uncertain whether hereafter we shall have time for it, and if we have time whether we shall have a heart to it, and the assistance of God's grace to go thorough with it. God indeed hath been graciously pleased to promise pardon to repentance, but he hath no where promised life and leisure, the aids of his grace and holy spirit to those who put off their repentance: he hath no where promised acceptance to meer sorrow and trouble for sin, without "fruits meet for repentance, and amendment of life:" he hath no where promised to receive them to mercy and favour who only give him good words, and are at last contented to condescend so far to him as to promise to leave their sins when they can keep them no longer. Many have gone thus far in times of affliction and sickness, as to be awakened to a great sense of their sins, and to be mightily troubled for their wicked lives, and to make solemn promises and professions of becoming better; and yet upon their deliverance and recovery all hath vanished

vanished and come to nothing, and their "righteousness hath been as the morning cloud, and as the early dew which passeth away:" and why should any man, meerly upon account of a death-bed repentance, reckon himself in a better condition than those persons who have done as much and gone as far as he; and there is no other difference between them but this, that the repentance of the former was tried and proved insincere; but the death-bed-repentance never came to a trial; and yet for all that God knows whether it were sincere or not, and how it would have proved if the man had lived longer. Why should any man for offering up to God the meer refuse and dregs of his life, and the days "which himself hath no pleasure in," expect to receive the reward of eternal life and happiness at his hands?

But though we do not design to delay this work so long, yet ought we to consider that all delays in a matter of this consequence are extremely dangerous; because we put off a business of the greatest concernment to the future, and in so doing put it to the hazard whether ever it shall be done: for the future is as much out of our power to command, as it is to call back the time which is past. Indeed if we could arrest time and strike off the nimble wheels of his chariot, and like Joshua bid the sun stand still, and make opportunity tarry as long as we had occasion for it; this were something to excuse our delay, or at least to mitigate or abate the folly and unreasonableness of it: but this we cannot do. It is in our power, under the influence of God's grace and holy spirit, to amend our lives now, but it is not in our power to live till to morrow; and who will part
with

with an estate in hand, which he may presently enter upon the possession of, for an uncertain reversion? And yet thus we deal in the great and everlasting concerns of our souls; we trifle away the present opportunities of salvation, and vainly promise to our selves the future; we let go that which is in our power, and fondly dispose of that which is out of our power, and in the hands of God.

Lay hold then upon the present opportunities, and look upon every action thou doest, and every opportunity of doing any, as possibly thy last; for so it may prove, for any thing thou canst tell to the contrary. If a man's life lay at stake and he had but one throw for it, with what care and with what concernment would he manage that action? What thou art doing next may, for ought thou knowest, be for thy life and for all eternity. So much of thy life is most certainly past, and God knows thou hast yet done little or nothing towards the securing of thy future happiness: it is not certain how much or how little is remaining, therefore be sure to make the best use of that little which may be left, and wisely to manage the last stake.

4. Seeing the delay of repentance doth mainly rely upon the hopes and encouragement of a future repentance, let us consider a little how unreasonable these hopes are, and how absurd the encouragement is which men take from them. To sin in hopes that hereafter we shall repent, is to do a thing in hopes that we shall one day be mightily ashamed of it, that we shall one time or other be heartily grieved and troubled that we have done it: it is to do a thing in hopes that we shall afterwards condemn our selves for it,

it, and with a thousand times we had never done it; in hopes that we shall be full of horror at the thoughts of what we have done, and shall treasure up so much guilt in our consciences as will make us a terror to our selves, and be ready to drive us even to despair and distraction. And is this a reasonable hope? Is this a fitting encouragement for a wise man to give to himself, to any action? And yet this is plainly the true meaning of mens going on in their sins, in hopes that hereafter they shall repent of them.

5. If you be still resolved to delay this business and put it off at present, consider well with your selves how long you intend to delay it. I hope not to the last, not till sickness come and death make his approaches to you. This is next to madness, to venture all upon such an after-game. 'Tis just as if a man should be content to be shipwreckt, in hope, that he shall afterwards escape by a plank and get safe to shore. But I hope none are so unreasonable, yet I fear that many have a mind to put it off to old age, though they do not care to say so. Seneca exhortates excellently with this sort of men; " Who shall ensure
" thy life till that time? Who shall pass his word for
" thee, that the providence of God will suffer all
" things to happen and fall out just as thou hast de-
" signed and forecast them? Art thou not ashamed to
" reserve the reliques of thy life for thy self, and
" set apart only that time to be wise and virtuous in,
" which is good for nothing? How late is it then to
" begin to live well when thy life is almost at an end?
" What a stupid forgetfulness is it of our mortality,
" to put off good resolutions to the fiftieth or sixtieth
" year of our age, and resolve to begin to do bet-
" ter

“ter at that time of life to which very few persons
“have reached?”

But perhaps thou art not altogether so unreasonable, but desirest only to respite this work till the first heat of youth and lust be over, till the cooler and more considerate part of thy life come on; that perhaps thou thinkest may be the fittest and most convenient season. But still we reckon upon uncertainties, for perhaps that season may never be: however, to be sure it is much more in our power, by the assistance of God's grace, which is never wanting to the sincere endeavours of men, to conquer our lusts now, and to resist the most heady and violent temptations to vice, than either to secure the future time, or to recover that which is once past and gone.

Some seem yet more reasonable, and are content to come lower, and desire only to put it off for a very little while. But why for a little while? Why till to morrow? To morrow will be as this day, only with this difference, that thou wilt in all probability be more unwilling and indisposed then.

So that there is no future time which any man can reasonably pitch upon. All delay in this case is dangerous, and as senseless as the expectation of the idiot described by the poet, who being come to the river side and intending to pass over, stays till all the water in the river be gone by and hath left the channel a dry passage for him.

——— *at ille*

Labitur, & labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

But the river runs, and runs, and will run, and if he should stay a thousand years will never be the nearer being

being dry. So that if the man must go over, and there be necessity for it, (as there is for repentance) the only wise resolution to be taken in this case, is to wade or swim over as well as he can, because the matter will never be amended by tarrying.

6. Lastly, consider what an unspeakable happiness it is to have our minds settled in that condition; that we may without fear and amazement, nay with comfort and confidence expect death and judgment. Death is never far from any of us, and the general judgment of the world may be nearer than we are aware of; for "of that day and hour knoweth no man:" and these are two terrible things, and nothing can free us from the terror of them but a good conscience, and a good conscience is only to be had either by innocence, or by repentance and amendment of life. Happy man! who by this means is at peace with God, and with himself; and can think of death and judgment without dread and astonishment. For "the sting of death is sin;" and the terror of the great day only concerns those who have lived wickedly and impenitently, and would not be persuaded, neither by the mercies of God; nor by the fear of his judgments, to repent and turn to him: but if we have truly forsaken our sins, and do sincerely endeavour to live in obedience to the laws and commands of God, the more we think of death and judgment the greater matter of joy and comfort will these things be to us: for "blessed is that servant, whom his LORD when he comes shall find so doing." Let us therefore as soon as possibly we can put our selves into this posture and preparation according to that advice of our blessed SAVIOUR, Luke

xii. 35, 36. "Let your loins be girded about, and
" your lamps burning, and ye your selves like unto
" men that wait for their LORD."

And now I hope that enough hath been said to convince men of the great unreasonableness and folly of these delays; nay I believe that most men are convinced of it by their own thoughts, and that their consciences call them fools a thousand times for it: but O that I knew what to say that might prevail with men and effectually persuade them to do that which they are so abundantly convinced is so necessary.

And here I might address my self to the several ages of persons. You that are young, and have hitherto been in a good measure innocent, may prevent the devil, and by an early piety give God the first possession of your souls; and by this means never be put to the trouble of so great and solemn a repentance, having never been deeply engaged in a wicked life: you may do a glorious, I had almost said a meritorious thing, in cleaving stedfastly to God and resolving to serve him, when you are so importunately courted and so hotly assaulted by the devil and the world. However, you may not live to be old; therefore upon that consideration begin the work presently, and make use of the opportunity that is now in your hands.

You that are grown up to ripeness of years and are in the full vigour of your age, you are to be put in mind that the heat and inconsiderateness of youth is now past and gone, that reason and consideration are now in their perfection and strength, that this is the very age of prudence and discretion, of wisdom and wariness:

wariness: so that now is the proper time for you to be serious, and wisely to secure your future happiness.

As for those that are old, they methinks should need no body to admonish them, that it is now high time for them to begin a new life, and that the time past of their lives is too much to have spent in sin and folly. There is no trifling where men have a great work to do, and but little time to do it in. Your sun is certainly going down and near it's setting, therefore you should quicken your pace, considering that your journey is never the shorter because you have but little time to perform it in. Alas man! thou art just ready to die, and hast thou not yet begun to live? Are thy passions and lusts yet unsubdued, and have they had no other mortification than what age hath given them? 'Tis strange to see how in the very extremities of old age, many men are as if they had still a thousand years to live, and make no preparation for death, though it dogs them at the heels and is just come up to them and ready to give them the fatal stroke.

Therefore let us not put off this necessary work of reforming our selves, in what part and age of our lives soever we be. "To day, whilst it is called to day, lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin." Nay to day is with the latest to begin this work, had we been wise we would have begun it sooner. It is God's infinite mercy to us that it is not quite too late, that the day of God's patience is not quite expired, and the door shut against us. Therefore do not defer your repentance to the next solemn time, to the next occasion of receiving the blessed sacrament: do not say I will then

reform and become a new man, after that I will take leave of my lusts and sin no more. For let us make what haste we can we cannot possibly make too much.

— *properat vivere nemo satis.*

No man makes haste enough to be good, to “cease to do evil, and to learn to do well.” Be as quick as we will life will be too nimble for us, and go on faster than our work does, and death will go nigh to prevent us and surprize us unawares.

Do, do, sinner; abuse and neglect thy self yet a little while longer, till the time of regarding thy soul and working out thine own salvation be at an end, and all the opportunities of minding that great concernment be slipped out of thy hands, never to be recovered, never to be called back again; no, not by thy most earnest wishes and desires, by thy most fervent prayers and tears; and thou be brought into the condition of prophane Esau, who for once despising the blessing lost it for ever, “and found no place of repentance though he sought it carefully with tears.”

To conclude: art thou convinced that thy eternal happiness depends upon following the advice which hath now been given thee? Why then do but behave thy self in this case, as thou and all prudent men are wont to do in matters which thou canst not but acknowledge to be of far less concernment. If a man be travelling to such a place, so soon as he finds himself out of the way he presently stops and makes towards the right way, and hath no inclination to go wrong any farther: if a man be sick, he will be well presently, if he can, and not put it off

to the future: most men will gladly take the first opportunity that presents it self, of being rich or great, every man almost catches at the very first offers of a great place or a good purchase, and secures them presently if he can, lest the opportunity be gone and another snatch these things from him. Do thou thus so much more in matters so much greater. Return from the error of thy way, be wise, save thy self, as soon as possibly thou canst. When happiness presents it self to thee do not turn it off, and bid it come again to morrow. Perhaps thou mayest never be so fairly offered again, perhaps the day of salvation may not come again to morrow, nay perhaps to thee to morrow may never come. But if we were sure that happiness would come again, yet why should we put it off? Does any man know how to be safe and happy to day, and can he find in his heart to tarry till to morrow?

Now the God of all mercy and patience give every one of us the wisdom and grace to know and to do, "in this our day, the things that belong to our peace, before they be hid from our eyes;" for the sake of our blessed SAVIOUR and Redeemer, "to whom with the Father and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory now and for ever. Amen.

S E R M O N XV.

The distinguishing character of a good
and a bad man.

I J O H N iii. 10.

*In this the children of God are manifest, and the children
of the devil: whosoever doth not righteousness is not
of God.*

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IT is certainly a matter of the greatest consequence to us, both in order to our present peace and future happiness, truly to understand our spiritual state and condition, and whether we belong to God and be his children or not: and it is not so difficult as is commonly imagined to arrive at this knowledge, if we have a mind to it, and will but deal impartially with our selves; for the text gives us a plain mark and character whereby we may know it, “in this “the children of God are manifest, and the children “of the devil: whosoever doth not righteousness is “not of God.”

From which words I shall endeavour by God’s assistance to lay men open to themselves, and to represent to every one of us the truth of our condition; and then leave it to the grace of God, and every man’s serious consideration, to make the best use of it.

And it will conduce very much to the clearing of this matter to consider briefly the occasion of these words. And this will best appear by attending steadfastly to the main scope and design of this epistle. And I think that no man that reads it with attention can doubt but that it is particularly designed against the impious sect of the Gnostics who, as the fathers tell us, sprang from Simon Magus, and pretended to extraordinary knowledge and illumination, from whence they had the name of Gnosticks; but notwithstanding this glittering pretence they did allow themselves in all manner of impious and vicious practices, "turning the grace of God into lasciviousness," as St. Jude speaks of them. And that St. John aims particularly at this sort of men is very evident from the frequent and plain allusions throughout this epistle to those names and titles which this sect assumed to themselves, as chap. ii. ver. 4. "he that saith, I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him," And verse 9. "he that saith he is in the light, and hateth his brother, is in darkness even until now." Which passages, and many more in this epistle, do plainly refer to the pretences of this sect to more than ordinary knowledge and illumination in the mysteries of religion; notwithstanding they did so notoriously contradict these glorious pretences by the impiety of their lives, and particularly by their hatred and enmity to their fellow-Christians. For, as the ancient fathers tell us, they pretended that whatever they did they could not sin: and this our apostle intimates in the beginning of this epistle, "if we say that we have no sin we deceive our selves, and the truth

“truth is not in us.” And they held it lawful to renounce Christianity to avoid persecution; and not only so, but also to join with the heathen in persecuting the Christians; which seems to be the reason why the apostle so often taxeth them “for hatred to their brethren,” and calls them murderers.

Now to shew the inconsistency of these principles and practices with Christianity the apostle useth many arguments, amongst which he particularly insisteth upon this, that nothing is more essential to a disciple of CHRIST and a child of GOD (by which titles Christians were commonly known) than to abstain from the practice of all sin and wickedness; ver. 6. of this chap. “whosoever abideth in him sinneth not; whosoever sinneth hath not seen him, neither known him,” (whatever knowledge they might pretend to, it was evident they were destitute of the true knowledge of GOD and his son JESUS CHRIST) and verse 7. “little children, let no man deceive you; he that doth righteousness is righteous, even as he is righteous;” and verse 8. “he that committeth sin is of the devil;” and verse 9. “whosoever is born of GOD doth not commit sin;” let men pretend what they will, wickedness is a plain mark and character of one that belongs to the devil; as on the contrary righteousness is an evidence of a “child of GOD, in this the children of GOD are manifest, and the children of the devil, &c.

I shall briefly explain the words, and then consider the matter contained in them.

By the children of GOD, and the children of the devil, are meant good and bad men; it being usual in the phrase of scripture to call persons or things which

which partake of such a nature or quality the children of those who are eminently endued with that nature and disposition. Thus they who are of the faith of Abraham, and do the works of Abraham, are called Abraham's children: in like manner, those who in their disposition and actions imitate God are called the children of God; and on the contrary, those that addict themselves to sin and impiety are counted of another race and descent, they resemble the devil and belong to him as the chief and head of that faction.

By righteousness is here meant universal goodness and conformity to the law of God, in opposition to sin which is the transgression of that law.

By being manifest is meant that hereby good and bad men are really distinguished, so that everyone that will examine his condition by this mark may know of which number he is, and to what party he belongs.

I come now to the main argument contained in the words, which is to give us a certain character and mark of distinction between a good and bad man; *ἐν τούτῳ*, "by this the children of God are manifest, and the children of the devil: whosoever doth not righteousness is not of God."

In the management of the following discourse I shall proceed in this method.

First, we will consider the character and mark of difference between a good and bad man which is here laid down, "whosoever doth not righteousness is not of God."

Secondly, I shall endeavour to shew that by this mark every man may, with due care and diligence, come to the knowledge of his spiritual state and condition.

dition. "By this the children of God are manifest, and the children of the devil."

Thirdly, I shall enquire whence it comes to pass, that notwithstanding this so many persons are at so great uncertainty concerning their condition.

I. We will consider the character and mark of difference between a good and bad man which is here in the text, "whosoever doth not righteousness is not of God:" which implies likewise on the contrary, that "whosoever doth righteousness is of God." Now in the strictest sense of this phrase he only who lives in all the commandments of God blameless can be said to do righteousness; but in this sense "there is none that doth righteousness, no not one;" consequently none could be the children of God; but the text supposes some to be so, and therefore by doing righteousness the apostle must necessarily be understood to mean something that is short of perfect and unsinning obedience. So that the question is, what doing of righteousness is sufficient to denominate a man a child of God, and to put him into a state of grace and favour with him.

And I do not intend nicely to state this matter. 'Tis not perhaps possible to be done, nothing being more difficult than to determine the very utmost bounds and limits of things, and to tell exactly and just to a point where the line of difference between virtue and vice, between the state of a good and a bad man, is to be placed: and if it could be done, it would be of no great use; for I take it to be no part of my business to tell men how many faults they may have, and how little goodness, and yet be the children of God: but rather to acquaint them what degrees

degrees of holiness and goodness are necessary to give men a clear and comfortable evidence of their good estate towards God, and then to persuade them in order to their peace and assurance to endeavour after such degrees. Wherefore to state the business so far

as is necessary to give men a sufficient knowledge of their condition, I shall briefly consider who they are that in the apostle's sense may be said to be doers of righteousness, or not doers of it. And because the apostle lays down the rule negatively, I shall therefore

In the first place, enquire who they are that in the apostle's sense may be said not to do righteousness.

1. They that live in the general course of a wicked life, in the practice of great and known sins, as injustice, intemperance, filthy and sensual lusts, profane neglect and contempt of God and religion, so that by the whole course and tenor of their actions it is plain beyond all denial that "there is no fear of God before their eyes." Concerning these the case is so very evident that it seems too mild and gentle an expression to call them not doers of righteousness.

2. They who live in the habitual practice of any one known sin, or in the neglect of any considerable part of their known duty. For any vicious habit denominates a man, and puts him into an evil state.

3. They who are guilty of the single act of a very heinous and notorious crime; as a deliberate act of blasphemy, of murder, perjury, fraud or oppression, or of any other crime of the like enormity. For though ordinarily one single act of sin doth not denominate one a bad man, when the general course of the man's life is contrary; yet the single acts of some sorts of sins are so crying and heinous, and do

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so stare every man's conscience in the face, that they are justly esteemed to be of equal malignity with vicious habits of an inferior kind; because they do almost necessarily suppose a great depravation of mind, and a monstrous alienation from God and goodness in the person that deliberately commits them. And they who are guilty in any of these three degrees now mentioned are most certainly not doers of righteousness, and consequently it is manifest that they are not the children of God.

In the second place, I shall enquire who they are that in the apostle's sense may be said to do righteousness. In short, they who in the general course of their lives do keep the commandments of God. And thus the scripture generally expresseth this matter, by "keeping the commandments of God, and by having respect to all his commandments; by obedience to the gospel of CHRIST; by being holy in all manner of conversation; by abstaining from all kind of evil; by cleansing our selves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit; and by practising holiness in the fear of God:" to which I shall add the description which St. Luke gives us of the righteousness of Zacharias and Elizabeth, Luke i. 6. "They were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the LORD blameless." All which expressions do plainly signify the actual conformity of our lives and actions, in the general course and tenor of them, to the laws and commands of God. And this implies these two things; That "the tenor of our lives and actions be agreeable to these laws of God:" and that "these actions be done with a sincere and upright mind:"

out of regard to God and another world, and not for low and temporal ends.

And I chuse rather to describe a righteous man by the actual conformity of the general course of his actions to the law of God, than (as some have done) by a sincere desire or resolution of obedience. For a desire may be sincere for the time it lasts, and yet vanish before it comes to any real effect. And how innocently soever it was intended, it is certainly a great mistake in divinity, and of a very dangerous consequence to the souls of men, to affirm that a desire of grace is grace; and consequently by the same reason, that a desire of obedience is obedience. A sincere desire and resolution to be good is indeed a good beginning, and ought by all means to be cherished and encouraged; but yet it is far enough from being the thing desired, or from being accepted for it in the esteem of God: for God never accepts the desire for the deed, but where there is no possibility, no opportunity of doing the thing desired; but if there be, and the thing be not done, there is no reason to imagine that the desire in that case should be accepted as if the thing were done. For instance, if a man give alms according to his ability, and would give more if he were able, in this case the desire is accepted for the deed. And of this case it is and no other that the apostle speaks, 2 Cor. viii. 12. "If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not." That is, God interprets and accepts the charity of men according to the largeness of their hearts, and not according to the straitness of their fortunes: but it is a great mistake to draw a general conclusion from

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from this text, that in all cases God accepts the will for the deed. For though a man sincerely desire and resolve to reform his life (as I doubt not many men often do) but do it not when there is time and opportunity for it, these desires and resolutions are of no account with God; all this "righteousness is but as the morning cloud, and as the early dew which passeth away." Men are not apt to mistake so grossly in other matters. No man believes hunger to be meat, or thirst to be drink; and yet there is no doubt of the truth and sincerity of these natural desires. No man thinks that covetousness or a greedy desire to be rich is an estate, or that ambition or an insatiable desire of honour is really advancement: just so, and no otherwise, a desire to be good is righteousness. The apostle's caution a little before the text may fitly be applied to this purpose, "little children, let no man deceive you: he that doth righteousness is righteous, even as he is righteous." Not but that the best of men do sometimes fall through infirmity, and are betrayed by surprise, and born down by the violence of temptation; but if the general course of our actions be a doing of righteousness, the grace of the gospel, in and through the merits of our blessed SAVIOUR, doth accept of this imperfect but sincere obedience.

II. I shall endeavour to shew that by this mark every man may with due care and diligence, arrive at the certain knowledge of his spiritual state and condition. "By this the children of God are manifest; and the children of the devil: whosoever doth not righteousness is not of God." By which the apostle means that this is a real mark of difference betwixt

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good and bad men, and that whereby they very often manifest themselves to others; especially when the course of their lives is eminently pious and virtuous, or notoriously impious and wicked. But because it doth not so much concern us curiously to enquire into, much less severely to censure the state of other men, I shall only consider at present how far by this mark and character every man may make a certain judgment of his own good or bad condition.

1. By this character, as I have explained it, he that is a bad man may certainly know himself to be so, if he will but consider his condition, and do not wilfully deceive and delude himself. As for those who are vicious in the general course of their lives, or have been guilty of the act of some heinous or notorious sin not yet repented of; their case is so plain for the most part, even to themselves, that they can have no manner of doubt concerning it. Such men stand continually convicted and condemned by the sentence of their own minds: and whenever they reflect upon themselves (which they do as seldom as they can) they are a terror to themselves, and full of amazement and fearful expectation of judgment. Not but that even in so plain a case many men do use great endeavours to cheat themselves, and would be very glad to find out ways to reconcile a wicked life with the hopes of heaven, and to gain the favour, at least the forgiveness of God, without repentance and amendment of their lives. And to this end they are willing to confess their sins, and to undergo any penance that shall be imposed upon them, that only excepted which only can do them good, I mean, real reformation. And when the priest hath absolved them,

them, they would fain believe that God hath forgiven them too; however, they return to their former course, and being strongly addicted to their lusts, between stupidity and foolish hopes they at last come to this desperate resolution, to venture all upon the absolution of the priest, *Et valeat quantum valere possit*, let it have what effect it can; though I dare say that in their most serious thoughts they are horribly afraid it will do them no good.

And for those who are sinners of a lesser rate, and perhaps allow themselves only in one kind of vice, they likewise have reason to conclude themselves in a bad condition; especially if they consider that he who lives in the breach of any one commandment of God is guilty of all, because he contemns that authority which enacted the whole law. And 'tis easy for any man to discern the habit of any sin in himself; as when he frequently commits it, when he takes up no firm resolutions against it, when he useth no competent care to avoid the temptations to it, nor puts forth any vigorous endeavours to break off from it; or however, still continues in the practice of it. For the customary practice of any known sin is utterly inconsistent with sincere resolutions and endeavours against it, there being no greater evidence of the insincerity of resolutions and endeavours in any kind than still to go on to do contrary to them.

2. By this character likewise they that are sincerely good may generally be well assured of their good condition, and that they are the children of God. And there are but two things necessary to evidence this to them; that the general course and tenor of their actions be agreeable to the laws of God; and, that

that they be sincere and upright in those actions. And both these every man may sufficiently know concerning himself; for if the laws of God be plain, and lye open to every man's understanding, then it is as easy for every man to know when he obeys God and keeps his commandments, as when he obeys the commands of his father or his prince, and when he keeps the known laws of the land. And no sensible or considerate man ever had any doubt of this kind, for if a man can know any thing he can certainly tell when he keeps or breaks any known law; so that all doubts of this nature are frivolous and idle pretences to cover mens faults, and such as they would be ashamed to alledge in any other case.

And a good man may likewise know when he obeys God sincerely. Not but that men often deceive themselves with an opinion, or at least a groundless hope of their own sincerity; but if they will deal fairly with themselves, and use due care and diligence, there are very few cases (if any) wherein they may not know their own sincerity in any act of obedience to God: for what can a man know concerning himself if not the reality of his own intentions? If a man should in earnest tell me, that he doubted very much whether he had that friendship for me which he made profession of, and that he was afraid that his affection to me was not real and sincere, I confess I should doubt of it too; because I should certainly conclude that no man could know that matter so well as he himself.

And there is no doubt but whoever hath a hearty kindness for another, and a sincere desire to serve and please him, knows he has it. And accordingly

good and holy men in Scripture do every where with great confidence and assurance appeal to God concerning the integrity and sincerity of their hearts towards him. Job and David, Hezekiah and Nehemiah in the old testament ; and in the new St. Paul for himself and Timothy, make this solemn profession of their sincerity, 2 Cor. i. 12. " our rejoicing is this, " the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity we have our conversation in " the world." And I cannot call to mind so much as any one passage in scripture, from whence it can be collected that any good man ever doubted of his own sincerity. And to say the truth, it would not be modesty but impudence in any man to declare that he suspects himself of hypocrisy ; good men have always abhorred the thoughts of it. " Ye have heard " of the patience of Job," and yet he could not bear to have his integrity questioned. It was a brave and generous speech of his, " till I die, I will not remove " my integrity from me.

And yet it hath so happened that this is become a very common doubt among religious people, and they have been so unreasonably cherished in it as to have it made a considerable evidence of a man's sincerity to doubt of it himself. It is indeed said in scripture, Jer. xvii. 9. " that the heart is deceitful " above all things, and desperately wicked, who can " know it ?" which is true concerning our future intentions and actions : no man knowing how his mind may change hereafter. Little did Hazael think that ever he should do those things which the prophet foretold him. But though this be true in it self, yet 'tis not the meaning of that text. For the prophet

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In that chapter plainly makes use of this consideration of the falshood and deceitfulness of man's heart as an argument to take off the people of Israel from trusting in the arm of flesh, and in those promises which were made to them of foreign assistance from Egypt: because men may pretend fair and yet deceive those that rely upon them, for "the heart of man is deceitful and desperately wicked," and none but God knows whether mens inward intentions be answerable to their outward professions; "for he searcheth the heart and trieth the reins." And this I verily believe is all that the prophet here intends, that there is a great deal of fraud and deceit in the hearts of bad men, so that no man can rely upon their promises and professions; but God knows the hearts of all men. But now because God alone knows the hearts of all men and the sincerity of their intentions towards one another, doth it from hence follow that it is a thing either impossible or very difficult for any man to know the sincerity of his own present intentions and actions? To make any such conclusions were to "condemn the generation of God's children," those holy and excellent men in scripture, Job, and David, and Hezekiah, and St. Paul, who do frequently appeal to God concerning their own integrity. And surely when the apostle saith, "no man knows the things of a man, but the spirit of a man which is in him," he plainly supposes that every man is conscious to the motions and intentions of his own mind. I have insisted the longer upon this that I might from the very foundation destroy an imagination, which is not only untrue in it self, but has likewise been a very great

SERM. hindrance to the peace and comfort of many good
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III. Let us enquire whence it comes to pass that notwithstanding this so many persons are at so great uncertainty about their spiritual condition. For the clearing of this matter we will distinctly consider these three things. First, the grounds of the false hopes and confidence of men really bad concerning their good condition. Secondly, the causeless doubts and jealousies of men really good concerning their bad condition. And thirdly, the just causes of doubting in others. As for the troubles and fears of men who are notoriously bad and live in the practice of known vices, these do not fall under our consideration: if they be troubled about their condition, it is no more than what they ought to be; and if they be only doubtful of it, it is less than they ought to be. To persons in this condition there is only counsel to be given to leave their sins and become better, but no comfort to be administered to them till first they have followed that counsel: for till they reform, if they think themselves to be in a bad condition, they think just as they ought and as there is great reason, and no body should go about to persuade them otherwise.

First then, we will consider the grounds of the false hopes and confidence of men really bad concerning their good condition. I do not now mean the worst of men, but such as make some shew and appearance of goodness. It is very displeasing to men to fall under the hard opinion and censure of others, but the most grievous thing in the world for a man to be condemned by himself; and therefore it is no wonder

der that men use all manner of shifts to avoid so great an inconvenience as is the ill opinion of a man's self concerning himself and his own condition.

Some therefore rely upon the profession of the Christian faith, and their being baptized into it. But this is so far from being any exemption from a good life, that it is the greatest and most solemn obligation to it. Dost thou believe the doctrine of the gospel? thou of all men art inexcusable if thou allowest thy self in ungodliness and worldly lusts.

Others trust to their external devotion, they frequent the church and serve God constantly, they pray to him, and hear his word, and receive the blessed sacrament: but let us not deceive our selves, God is not mocked. All this is so far from making amends for the impiety of our lives, that on the contrary the impiety of our lives spoils all the acceptance of our devotions. "He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law (that is, from obeying it) even his prayer shall be an abomination."

Others who are sensible they are very bad depend very much upon their repentance, especially if they set solemn times apart for it. And there is no doubt but that a sincere repentance will put a man into a good condition: but then it is to be considered that no repentance is sincere but that which produceth a real change and reformation in our lives. For we have not repented to purpose if we return again to our sins. It is well thou art in some measure sensible of thy miscarriage, but thou art never safe till thou hast forsaken thy sins; thy estate and condition towards God is not changed, till thou hast really altered thy self and the course of thy life.

Others

The distinguishing character

Others satisfy themselves with the exercise of some particular graces and virtues, justice, and liberality, and charity. And is it not a thousand pities that thy life is not all of a piece, and that all the other parts of it are not answerable to these, that thou shouldest lose the reward of so much real goodness out of thy fondness to any one vice or lust, that when "thou art not far from the kingdom of God" for lack of one or two things more thou shouldest fall short of it? Hast thou never heard what the scripture saith, that "he who offends in one point is a transgressor of the whole law?" To make a man a good man all parts of goodness must concur, but any one way of wickedness is sufficient to denominate a man bad.

Lastly, Some who are very careful of their outward carriage and conversation, but yet are conscious to themselves of great secret faults and vices, when they can find no comfort from themselves and the testimony of their own consciences, are apt to comfort themselves in the good opinion which perhaps others have of them. But if we know our selves to be bad and "our own hearts do condemn us," it is not the good opinion of others concerning us which can either alter or better our condition. They may have reason for their charity, and yet thou none for thy confidence. Trust no body concerning thy self rather than thy self, because no body can know thee so well as thou mayest know thy self.

These, and such as these, are the hopes of the hypocrite, which Job elegantly compares to the spiders web, finely and artificially wrought but miserably thin and weak; so that we our selves may see through them, and if we lay the least stress upon them they will

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will break. They are but pleasant dreams and delusions, which whenever we are awakened to a serious consideration of our condition by the apprehensions of approaching death and judgment, will presently vanish and disappear; so the same holy man tells us, Job xxvii. 8. "What is the hope of the hypocrite, "when God taketh away his soul?"

Secondly, we will consider in the next place the causeless doubts and jealousies of men really good, concerning their bad condition. For as some are prone beyond all reason to delude themselves with vain hopes of their good condition, so others are apt as unreasonably to torment themselves with groundless fears and jealousies that their estate is bad. And of these doubts there are several occasions, the chief whereof I shall mention, by which we may judge of the rest that are of the like nature.

1. Some are afraid that they are reprobated from all eternity, and therefore they cannot be the children of God. This is so unreasonable, that if it were not a real cause of trouble to some persons it did not deserve to be considered. For no man that sincerely endeavours to please God and to keep his commandments hath from scripture the least ground to suspect any latent or secret decree of God against him that shall work his ruin. But whatever the decrees of God be concerning the eternal state of men, since they are secret to us they can certainly be no rule either of our duty or comfort. And no man hath reason to think himself rejected of God, either from eternity, or in time, that does not find the marks of reprobation in himself, I mean an evil heart and life. By this indeed a man may know that he is out

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out of God's favour for the present, but he hath no reason at all from hence to conclude that God hath from all eternity and for ever cast him off. That God calls him to repentance, and affords to him the space and means of it, is a much plainer sign that God is willing and ready to have mercy on him than any thing else is, or can be, that God hath utterly cast him off. And therefore for men to judge of their condition by the decrees of God which are hid from us, and not by his word which is "near us" and in our hearts," is as if a man wandering in the wide sea, in a dark night when the heaven is all clouded about, should yet resolve to steer his course by the stars which he cannot see, but only guess at, and neglect the compass, which is at hand and would afford him a much better and more certain direction. This therefore is to be rejected as a fond and groundless imagination, and which ought to trouble no body, because no body doth nor can know any thing concerning it. Moses hath long since very well determined this matter, Deut. xxix. 29. "Secret things belong unto the LORD our God, but these things which are revealed, belong unto us and our children for ever, that we may do all the words of this law."

2. Good men are conscious to themselves of many frailties and imperfections, and therefore they are afraid of their condition. But God considers the infirmities of our present state, and expects no other obedience from us in order to our acceptance with him, but what this state of imperfection is capable of: and provided the sincere endeavour and general course of our lives be to please him and keep his commandments, the terms of the gospel are so merciful, that our

our frailties shall not be imputed to us, so as to affect our main state, and to make us cease to be the children of God. And though we may be guilty of many errors and secret sins, which escape our notice and observation, yet it is not impossible for us to exercise such a repentance for these as will be available for their pardon. For we have to deal with a merciful God, who is pleased to accept of such an obedience and of such a repentance as we are capable of performing. Now there is a great difference between those sins which require a particular repentance before we can hope for the pardon of them, (as all great and deliberate and presumptuous sins do, which are never committed without our knowledge, and are so far from slipping out of our memory that they are continually flying in our faces, and we cannot forget them if we would) and sins of infirmity occasioned by surprise and violence of temptation, through ignorance or inadvertency: for a general repentance, such as we every day exercise in our devotions and prayers to God, may suffice for these. I speak not this to hinder any from a more particular repentance of all their known failings, the more particular the better; but to remove the groundless fears and jealousies of men about their main state and condition. And if any ask how I know that a general repentance will suffice for these kind of sins? I answer, because more than this in many cases is impossible; so that either we must rest satisfied that God will forgive them upon these terms, or conclude that they shall not be forgiven at all, which is contrary to the whole tenor of the scriptures: I say, in many cases, more than this is impossible, because sins of ignorance, and those

common errors and frailties of human life, which David calls secret sins, are not particularly known to us when they are committed, and consequently it is impossible that we should particularly repent of them. And therefore in this case there can be no doubt but that God doth accept of a general repentance, as he did from David when he made that humble confession and prayer to him, Psal. xix. 12. "Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret sins."

3. They are afraid their obedience is not sincere, because it proceeds many times from fear and not always out of pure love to God. For answer to this: It is plain from scripture that God propounds to men several motives and arguments to obedience, some proper to work upon their fear, as the threatnings of punishment; some upon their hope, as the promises of blessing and reward; others upon their love, as the mercies and forgiveness of God. From whence it is evident he intended they should all work upon us. And accordingly the scripture gives us instances in each kind. "Noah moved with fear obeyed God in preparing an ark. Moses had respect unto the recompence of reward: Mary Magdalen loved much." And as it is hard to say, so it is not necessary to determine, just how much influence and no more each of these hath upon us: it is very well if men be reclaimed from their sins and made good by the joint force of all the considerations which God offers to us. To be sure love is the noblest and most generous principle of obedience, but fear commonly takes the first and fastest hold of us, and in times of violent temptation is perhaps the best argument to keep, even the best of men, within the bounds of their duty. 4. A-

4. Another cause of doubting in good men is, from a sense of their imperfect performance of the duties of religion, and of the abatement of their affections towards God at some times. They have many wandering thoughts in prayer and other exercises of devotion, and they cannot for their lives keep their minds continually intent on what they are about. This we should strive against as much as we can, and that is the utmost we can do; but to cure this wholly is impossible, the infirmity of our nature and the frame of our minds will not admit of it: and therefore no man ought to question his sincerity, because he cannot do that which is impossible for men to do.

And then for the abatement of our affections to God and religion at some times, this naturally proceeds from the inconstancy of men's tempers, by reason of which it is not possible that the best of men should be able always to maintain and keep up the same degree of zeal and fervour towards God. But our comfort is, that God doth not measure mens sincerity by the tides of their affections, but by the constant bent of their resolutions and the general tenor of their lives and actions.

5. Another cause of these doubts is, that men expect more than ordinary and reasonable assurance of their good condition; some particular revelation from God, an extraordinary impression upon their minds to that purpose, which they think the scripture means by the testimony and seal and earnest of the spirit. God may give this when and to whom he pleases, but I do not find he hath any where promised it. And all that the scripture means by those phrases of the testimony, and seal and earnest of the spirit, is

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to my apprehension no more but this, that the holy Spirit, which God bestowed upon Christians in so powerful and sensible a manner, was a seal and earnest of their resurrection to eternal life, according to that plain text, Rom. viii. 11. "If the spirit of him that raised up JESUS from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up CHRIST from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies, by his spirit that dwelleth in you." But then, who they are that have the spirit of God, is only to be known by the real fruits and effects of it. If we be "led by the spirit, and walk in the spirit, and do not fulfil the lusts of the flesh, then the spirit of God dwelleth in us." But this is very far from an immediate and extraordinary revelation from the spirit of God to the minds of good men telling them in particular that they are the children of God. I know not what peculiar favour God may shew to some, but I know no such thing, nor ever yet met with any wise and good man that did affirm it of himself: and I fear that in most of those who pretend to it, it is either meer fancy or gross delusion.

6. As for the case of melancholy it is not a reasonable case, and therefore doth not fall under any certain rules and directions. They who are under the power of it are seldom fit to take that counsel which alone is fit to be given them, and that is, not to believe themselves concerning themselves, but to trust the judgment of others rather than their own apprehensions. In other cases every man knows himself best, but a melancholy man is most in the dark as to himself. This cause of trouble and doubting is very much to be pitied, but hard to be removed, unless by physick,

physick, or by time, or by chance. One may happen to say something that may hit the humour of a melancholy man, and satisfy him for the present; but reason must needs signify very little to those persons, the nature of whose distemper it is to turn every thing that can be said for their comfort into objections against themselves.

Thirdly, but besides those who mistake their condition either by presuming it to be better, or fearing it to be worse than it is, there are likewise others who upon good grounds are doubtful of their condition, and have reason to be afraid of it: those I mean, who have some beginnings of goodness which yet are very imperfect. They have good resolutions and do many things well, but they often fall, and are frequently pulled back by those evil inclinations and habits which are yet in a great measure unsubdued in them. These I cannot liken better than to the borderers between two countries, who live in the marches and confines of two powerful kingdoms, both which have a great influence upon them, so that it is hard to say whose subjects they are, and to which prince they belong: thus it is with many in religion, they have pious inclinations and have made some fair attempts towards goodness, they have begun to refrain from sin and to resist the occasions and temptations to it; but ever and anon they are mastered by their old lusts, and carried off from their best resolutions; and perhaps upon a little consideration they repent and recover themselves again, and after a while are again entangled and overcome.

Now the case of these persons is really doubtful both to themselves and others. And the proper direction

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rection to be given them in order to their peace and settlement, is by all means to encourage them to go on and fortify their good resolutions; to be more vigilant and watchful over themselves, to strive against sin and to resist it with all their might. And according to the success of their endeavours in this conflict, the evidence of their good condition will every day clear up and become more manifest; the more we grow in grace, and the seldomer we fall into sin, and the more even and constant our obedience to God is, so much the greater and fuller satisfaction we shall have of our good estate towards God: for "the path of the just is as the shining light, which shines more and more unto the perfect day:" And "the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."

I shall only make two or three inferences from what hath been discoursed upon this argument, and so conclude.

1. From hence we learn the great danger of sins of omission as well as commission; "whosoever doth not righteousness is not of God." The meer neglect of any of the great duties of religion, of piety towards God, and of kindness and charity to men, though we be free from the commission of great sins, is enough to cast us out of the favour of God and to shut us for ever out of his kingdom. "I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat; thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not; therefore depart ye cursed."

2. It is evident from what hath been said, that nothing can be vainer than for men to live in any course of sin and impiety, and yet to pretend to be the children

children of God, and to hope for eternal life. The children of God will do the works of God, and whoever hopes to enjoy him hereafter, will endeavour to be like him here; "every man that hath his hope in him, purifies himself even as he is pure."

3. You see what is the great mark and character of a man's good or bad condition; "whosoever doth righteousness is of God, and whosoever doth not righteousness is not of God." Here is a plain and sensible evidence by which every man, that will deal honestly with himself, may certainly know his own condition; and then according as he finds it to be, may take comfort in it, or make haste out of it. And we need not ascend into heaven, nor go down into the deep, to search out the secret counsels and decrees of God; there needs no anxious enquiry whether we be of the number of God's elect: if we daily mortify our lusts and grow in goodness, and take care to add to our faith and knowledge, temperance and patience and charity and all other Christian graces and virtues, we certainly take the best course in the world to "make our calling and election sure." And without this it is impossible that we should have any comfortable and well-grounded assurance of our good condition. This one mark of doing righteousness is that into which all other signs and characters, which are in scripture given of a good man, are finally resolved; and this answers all those various phrases which some men would make to be so many several and distinct marks of a child of God; as whether we have the true knowledge of God and divine illumination, for "hereby we know that we know him if we keep his commandments:" whether we sincerely

cerely love God, for "this is the love of God, that
 "we keep his commandments: and whether God
 loves us, for "the righteous LORD loveth righteous-
 "ness and his countenance will behold the upright:"
 whether we be regenerate and born of God, for
 "whosoever is born of God sinneth not:" whether
 we have "the spirit of God witnessing with our spi-
 "rits that we are the children of God," for "as ma-
 "ny as have the spirit of God are led by the spirit," and
 "by the spirit do mortify the deeds of the flesh:" whe-
 ther we belong to CHRIST, and have an interest in him
 or not, for "they that are CHRIST's have crucified the
 "flesh with the affections and lusts thereof:" in a
 word, whether the promise of heaven and eternal
 life belong to us, for "without holiness no man shall
 "see the LORD, but if we have our fruit unto ho-
 "liness, the end will be everlasting life." So that
 you see at last, the scripture brings all this to one
 mark, holiness and obedience to the laws of God,
 or a vicious and wicked life; "in this the children
 "of God are manifest, and the children of the devil;
 "whosoever doth not righteousness is not of God."

Let us then deal impartially with our selves, and
 bring our lives and actions to this trial, and never be
 at rest till the matter be brought to some issue, and
 we have made a deliberate judgment of our conditi-
 on, whether we be the children of God or not: and
 if upon a full and fair examination our consciences
 give us this testimony, that by the grace of God we
 have "denied ungodliness and worldly lusts," and
 have "lived soberly, and righteously, and godly in
 "this present world," we may take joy and comfort
 in it; for "if our heart condemn us not, then have

"we

“ we confidence towards GOD :” but if upon the search and trial of our ways our case appear clearly to be otherwise, or if we have just cause to doubt of it, let us not venture to continue one moment longer in so uncertain and dangerous a condition. And if we desire to know the way of peace the scripture hath set it plainly before us, “ wash ye, make ye clean, “ put away the evil of your doings from before mine “ eyes, cease to do evil, learn to do well :” “ come “ now and let us reason together, saith the LORD, “ though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white “ as snow :” “ let the wicked forsake his way, and “ the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him re- “ turn unto the LORD, and he will have mercy up- “ on him, and to our GOD, for he will abundantly “ pardon.” Though our case be very bad, yet it is not desperate ; “ this is a faithful saying, and worthy “ of all men to be embraced, that JESUS CHRIST “ came into the world to save sinners :” And he is still willing to save us, if we be but willing to leave our sins and to serve him in holiness and righteous- ness the remaining part of our lives. We may yet be “ turned from darkness to light, and from the “ power of Satan unto GOD :” we who have ventur- ed so long upon the brink of ruin, may yet by the infinite mercies of GOD, and by the power of his grace, be rescued from the base and miserable slave- ry of the devil and our lusts “ into the glorious liber- “ ty of the sons of GOD.”

And thus I have endeavoured, with all the plain- ness I could, to represent every man to himself, and to let him clearly see what his condition is towards GOD, and how the case of his soul and of his eternal

*Antonin.
lib. 10.

happiness stands. And I do verily believe that what I have said in this matter is the truth of God, to which we ought all gladly to yield and render up our selves. For "great is truth, and mighty above all things:" she is faithful and impartial in her counsels, and though she be not always welcome, yet 'tis always wise to hearken to her, for in great kindness and charity she lets men know their condition and the danger of it, that they may take care to prevent it: "with her is no accepting of persons, and in her judgment there is no unrighteousness." I will conclude all with that excellent advice of a * heathen philosopher, "make it no longer a matter of dispute what are the marks and signs of a good man, but immediately set about it, and endeavour to become such an one."

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Of the joy which is in heaven at the repentance of a sinner.

LUKE xv. 7.

I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance.

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AFTER many attempts made in vain to reclaim sinners from their evil ways and to bring them to the wisdom of the just, it is hard for us, who are the messengers of God to men, not to sit down in

in despondence, and at last quite to despair of doing good upon them. But when I consider the infinite patience of God with sinners, and how long his spirit strives with them, why should we, we who are sinners our selves, think much to bear with sinners, and patiently to contend with their obstinacy and perverseness? When I consider that our blessed SAVIOUR, the great preacher and pattern of righteousness, did not give over the worst of men nor despair of their recovery: this methinks should make us, who are ambassadors for CHRIST, unwearied in beseeching men in his stead to be reconciled to God.

And of this we have a famous instance in this chapter: the publicans and sinners, as they had done several times before, came to hear our SAVIOUR: he treated them very kindly, and conversed familiarly with them; at this the Pharisees were displeased and murmured, and this unreasonable murmuring of theirs gave occasion to the three parables in this chapter.

In which our SAVIOUR does at once answer the objection of the Pharisees, and give all possible encouragement to the repentance of these great sinners. He answers the Pharisees by letting them plainly see that he was about the best work in the world, the most acceptable to God, and matter of greatest joy to all the heavenly inhabitants. Instead of a severe reproof of their uncharitableness he offers that calmly to their consideration, which ought in all reason to convince them that he was no ways to blame for this familiar conversation of his with sinners, having no other design upon them but to reclaim them from their vices, and to make them fit company for the best of men; that he was a spiritual

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physician, and therefore his proper work and employment lay among his patients. And then instead of terrifying these sinners, who seemed to come with a good mind to be instructed by him, he gently insinuates the most winning arguments and the greatest encouragement to repentance; by shewing how ready God was, after all their sins and provocations, to receive them to his grace and favour, provided they did sincerely repent and betake themselves to a better course: And not only so, but that the repentance of a sinner is a great joy to the great King of the world, and to all that holy and heavenly host that attend upon him.

From which method of our SAVIOUR in treating so great sinners so gently, I cannot but make this observation, for my own use as well as for others; that it is good to give, even the greatest of sinners, all the encouragement we can to repentance; and though men have been never so bad, yet if they have but this one good quality left in them, that they are patient to be instructed, and content to hear good counsel, we should use them kindly and endeavour to recover them by the fairest means; not so much upbraiding them for their having been bad, as encouraging them to become better.

To this purpose our SAVIOUR uttered three parables; of "the recovery of a lost sheep;" of "finding a lost piece of money;" of "the return of a prodigal son to his father;" and though they all aim at the same scope and design, yet our SAVIOUR useth this variety, not only to convey the same thing to several capacities in a more acceptable manner, one similitude happening to hit one person and another
another,

another, but likewise to inculcate so weighty a matter the more upon his hearers, and to fix it more deeply in their minds.

The words which I have read are the moral or application of the first parable, concerning a man who had an hundred sheep, and having lost one leaves the ninety and nine to go to seek that which was lost; and having found it, with great joy brings it home. By which our SAVIOUR gives us to understand, what joy GOD and the blessed spirits above take in the conversion of a sinner. "I say unto you, "that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner "that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just "persons which need no repentance." Than which nothing could have been more proper, both to silence the uncharitable murmuring of the Pharisees against our SAVIOUR for conversing with publicans and sinners to so good an end, and likewise to encourage sinners to repent: For why should the Pharisees be displeased at that which was so great a pleasure to GOD and the holy angels: and what greater encouragement to repentance than this, that GOD is not only willing to receive the returning sinner, but that the news of his repentance is entertained in heaven with so much joy, that if it be possible for the blessed inhabitants of that place to have any thing added to their happiness, this will be a new accession to it?

There are three things in the words which require a very careful explication.

1. How we are to understand the joy that is in heaven at the conversion of a sinner?

2. Who are here meant by the just persons that need no repentance?

3. With

3. With what reason it is here said, that there is
 “ more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth,
 “ than over ninety and nine just persons who need
 “ no repentance.”

There is something of difficulty in each of these, which deserves our heedful and attentive consideration.

I. How we are to understand the joy that is in heaven at the repentance of a sinner? And this (as indeed this whole passage of our SAVIOUR’S) we are not to understand too strictly and rigorously, but as spoken in a great measure after the manner of men, and by way of accommodation to our capacity, so far as the persons here spoken of are capable of any addition to their joy and happiness.

As it refers to God, it seems very inconsistent with the happiness and perfection of the divine nature to suppose him really capable of joy, any more than of grief, or any other passion: because this would be to imagine some new accession to his pleasure and happiness, which being always infinite can never have any thing added to it. And therefore we are to understand this, as it relates to God, in the same manner as we do infinite other passages of scripture where human passions are ascribed to him, to be spoken by way of condescension and after the language and manner of the sons of men; and to signify only thus much to us, that the conversion of a sinner is a thing highly pleasing and acceptable to God.

As it refers to angels and other blessed spirits, I see no inconvenience why it may not be understood more strictly and literally; that they conceive a new joy at the news of a sinner’s repentance, and find a fresh

pleasure and delight springing up in their minds whenever they hear the joyful tidings of a sinner rescued from the slavery of the devil and the danger of eternal damnation; of a new member added to the kingdom of God, that shall be a companion and a sharer with them in that blessedness which they enjoy. There seems to me to be nothing in this repugnant to the nature and happiness of blessed spirits in another world. For it is certain, that there are degrees of happiness among the blessed; from whence it necessarily follows, that some of them may be happier than they are. And it is very probable, since the happiness of angels and good men is but finite, that those who are most happy do continually receive new additions to their blessedness; and that their felicity is never at a stand but perpetually growing and improving to all eternity; and that as their knowledge and love do encrease, so likewise the capacity and causes of their happiness are still more and more enlarged and augmented: So that it is reasonable enough to suppose that there is really joy, among the angels and spirits of just men made perfect, over every sinner that repenteth.

II. Who are here meant by the just persons who need no repentance? That our SAVIOUR in this expression gives some glance and reflection upon the Pharisees (who prided themselves in their own righteousness, and instead of confessing their sins to God stood upon their own justification, as if they needed no repentance) is very probable: because this parable was designed to answer their murmurings against him, for conversing with publicans and sinners, and by the by to give a check to those who were so conceited of their

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their own righteousness as if they had no need of repentance. And this is very suitable to what our SAVIOUR elsewhere says to them upon the like occasion, that "the whole have no need of the physician, but "the sick;" that "he came not to call the righteous, but the sinners to repentance." But yet though our SAVIOUR expresseth himself so as that the Pharisees might with reason enough apply it to themselves, that there was more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine of them, who were so conceited of their own righteousness that they thought they had no need of repentance (for indeed our SAVIOUR delivers himself so, as to leave room for such a severe application) yet I think there is but little doubt to be made but that he intended something farther; and that supposing the Pharisees were as just as they pretended, and were really righteous men, so as to stand in no need of such a repentance as great sinners do, yet our SAVIOUR affirms, "there "was more joy in heaven over one penitent sinner than over ninety and nine such just persons."

But are there any persons in the world so just, as absolutely to stand in need of no repentance? No, there was never any such person in the world, him only excepted who said this, our blessed SAVIOUR, "who had no sin, neither was guile found in his "mouth." And therefore this phrase of needing no repentance is to be understood in a qualified sense, and with some allowance; otherwise our blessed SAVIOUR had supposed a case which never was, of a great number of perfectly righteous men. And our SAVIOUR's meaning in this is sufficiently explained in the last parable of this chapter, concerning the prodigal

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prodigal son; where the prodigal son is the "sinner" "that repented;" and his elder brother, who had always observed and obeyed his father, he is the "just person" "who needed no repentance." So that by him our SAVIOUR plainly designs those, who being religiously educated and brought up in the fear of GOD, had never broke out into any extravagant and vicious course of life, and so in some sense had no need of repentance, that is, of changing the whole course of their lives, as the prodigal son had. Not but that the best of men are guilty of many faults and infirmities, which they have too much cause to repent of, as our SAVIOUR sufficiently intimates in that parable: For certainly it was no small infirmity in the elder brother to be so envious, and to take so heinously the joyful welcome and entertainment which his prodigal brother at his return found from his father: but yet this single fault and sudden surprise of passion, considering the constant duty which he had paid to his father throughout the course of his life, did not make him such a sinner as to need such a repentance as his brother did, which consisted in a perfect change of the whole course of his life. And of such just persons as these, and of such a repentance as this, it seems very plain that our SAVIOUR intended this discourse.

III. But the main difficulty of all is, with what reason it is here said that "there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance?" Is it not better not to offend, than to sin and repent? Is not innocence better than amendment, and the wisdom of prevention to be preferred before that of remedy? Is it worth the while to do amiss to make

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way for repentance? and is not this almost like “ sin-
ning that grace may abound?” And if repentance
be not better than righteousness, why is there more
joy in heaven over the penitent than over the right-
eous; nay over one penitent sinner, than over nine-
ty and nine just persons? Do not the blessed always
rejoice most in that which is really best? Here is the
difficulty, and it requires some care and considerati-
on clearly to remove it. In order to which be pleas-
ed to consider these three things, which I think to be
very material to the clearing of it.

1. That the same thing considered in several res-
pects, may in some respects have the advantage of an-
other thing, and for those reasons be preferred be-
fore it, and yet not have the advantage of it absolute-
ly and in all respects. Moral comparisons are not to
be exacted to a mathematical strictness and rigour.
To this purpose I have observed in a former dis-
course, that it was long since judiciously noted by
Aristotle, “ that moral and proverbial speeches are
“ not to be taken too strictly, as if they were univer-
“ sally true, and in all cases:” It is sufficient if they
be true for the most part, and in several respects
which are very considerable. And of this nature are
most of the proverbs of Solomon, and whosoever shall
go about to make out the truth of them in all cases,
does in my opinion take a very hard task upon him-
self. But which is nearer to my purpose, our SAVI-
OUR himself in the chapter before my text, and in
the moral application of a parable too, (namely that
of the unjust steward) useth a proverbial speech just in
the same manner; “ the children of this world are
“ in their generation wiser than the children of light:”
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which is only a wise observation that is generally true and in many respects, but not absolutely and universally. For some men have been as wise and diligent for the glory of God and interest of their souls, as ever any man was for this world, and for the advancement of his temporal interest. Of the like nature is this saying used by our SAVIOUR, probably taken (as our SAVIOUR did many other proverbial speeches) from the Jews, and applied to his own purpose. For there are several sayings of the Jewish masters much to this purpose: As, "great is the dignity of penitents; great is the virtue of them that repent, so that no creature may stand in their rank and order." And again, "the righteous may not stand in the same place with those that have repented." These I confess were very high sayings, but yet very well designed for the encouragement of repentance. And they are not without good reason, as will appear if we consider these two things.

First, that the greater the difficulty of virtue is, so much the greater is the praise and commendation of it: and not only we our selves take the more joy and comfort in it, but it is more admirable and delightful to others. Now it cannot be denied to be much more difficult to break off a vicious habit, than to go on in a good way which we have been trained up in, and always accustomed to. Those that have been well educated have great cause to thank God, and to acknowledge the care of their parents and teachers: for piety and goodness are almost infinitely easier to such persons, than to those who have wanted this advantage. It is happy for them they never tasted of unlawful pleasures; if they had, they would

possibly have drank as deep as others: it is well they were never entangled in a sinful course, nor enslaved to vicious habits, nor "hardened through the deceitfulness of sin;" if they had, they might possibly never have been recovered out of the snare of the devil. By the happiness of a good education, and the merciful providence of God, a great part of many mens virtue consists in their ignorance of vice, and their being kept out of the way of great and dangerous temptations; rather in the good customs they have been bred up to, than in the deliberate choice of their wills; and rather in the happy preventions of evil, than in their resolute constancy in that which is good. And God who knows what is in man, and sees to the bottom of every man's temper and inclination, knows how far this man would have fallen had he had the temptations of other men; and how irrecoverably perhaps he should have been plunged in an evil course, had he once entred upon it. So that repentance is a very great thing; and though it be the most just, and fit, and reasonable thing in the world; yet for all that it deserves great commendation, because it is for the most part so very hard and difficult. And therefore though, absolutely speaking, innocence is better than repentance, yet, as the circumstances may be, the virtue of some penitents may be greater than of many just and righteous persons.

Secondly, there is this consideration farther to commend repentance, that they who are reclaimed from a wicked course are many times more thoroughly and zealously good afterwards: their trouble and remorse for their sins does quicken and spur them on
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in the ways of virtue and goodness, and a lively sense of their past errors is apt to make them more careful and conscientious of their duty, more tender and fearful of offending God, and desirous, if it were possible, to redeem their former miscarriages by their good behaviour for the future. Their love to God is usually more vehement and burns with a brighter flame, "for to whomsoever much is forgiven they will love much." And they are commonly more zealous for the conversion of others, as being more sensible of the danger sinners are in and more apt to commiserate their case, remembering that it was once their own condition, and with what difficulty they were rescued from so great a danger. And for the most part great penitents are more free from pride and contempt of others, the consideration of what themselves once were being enough to keep them humble all their days. So that penitents are many times more thoroughly and perfectly good, and after their recovery do in several respects outstrip and excel those who were never engaged in a vicious course of life: as a broken bone that is well set is sometimes stronger than it was before.

2. It will conduce also very much to the extenuating of this difficulty, to consider that our SAVIOUR does not here compare repentance with absolute innocence and perfect righteousness, but with the imperfect obedience of good men, who are guilty of many sins and infirmities; but yet upon account of the general course and tenor of their lives are by the mercy and favour of the gospel esteemed just and righteous persons; and, for the merits and perfect obedience of our blessed SAVIOUR, so accepted by God. Now this

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this alters the case very much, and brings the penitent and this sort of righteous persons much nearer to one another : so that in comparing them together, the true penitent may in some cases, and in some respects, have the advantage of the righteous, and deserve upon some accounts to be preferred before him.

3. Which is principally to be considered for the full clearing of this difficulty ; this passage of our SAVIOUR is to be understood as spoken very much after the manner of men, and suitably to the nature of human passions, and the usual occasions of moving them. We are apt to be exceedingly affected with the obtaining of what we did not hope for, and much more with regaining of what we looked upon as lost and desperate. Whatever be the reason of it, such is the nature of man, that we are not so sensibly moved at the continuance of a good which we have long possessed, as at the recovery of it after it was lost and gone from us. And the reasons of a judicious value and esteem of a settled pleasure and contentment are one thing, and the causes of sudden joy and transport another. A continued course of goodness may in it self be more valuable, and yet repentance after a great fall and long wandrings may be much more moving and surprizing. For where things are constant and keep in the same tenor, they are not apt in their nature to give any new and sudden occasion of joy. And this is the reason given in the parable of the prodigal son ; where the father tells his eldest son, who was so offended at the joyful reception and welcome of his prodigal brother, that “ he had been “ always with him, and all that he had was his ; ” that is, he was sensible of his constant duty and obedience,

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dience, than which nothing could have been more acceptable; and that it had not, nor should not lose it's reward; but the return of his other son, after he had given over all hopes of him, and looked upon his case as desperate, this was a marvellous surprise and a happiness beyond expectation, which is the proper and natural cause of joy and gladness: and therefore he tells him, that upon such an occasion "it was meet
" that we should make merry and be glad, for this
" thy brother was dead, and is alive again; was lost,
" and is found." His elder son's continuance in his duty was the enjoyment of what he had always had, but the return of his prodigal son was the retrieving of what he had given up for lost, and a kind of resurrection from the dead. And thus our blessed SAVIOUR, to encourage the repentance of sinners, represents God after the manner of men; as if our heavenly Father did conceive such a joy upon the repentance of a sinner as earthly parents are wont to do upon the return of a wild and extravagant son to himself and his duty.

Having thus, as briefly and clearly as I could, explained the several difficulties in the text, I shall now deduce some inferences from it, and so conclude.

1. First, that the blessed spirits above have some knowledge of the affairs of men here below, because they are said to rejoice at the conversion of a sinner. This is spoken more particularly of the angels, as appears by comparing what is more generally said in the text, that "there is joy in heaven," with what is more particularly expressed in the 10th verse, that "there is joy in the presence of the angels" over one sinner that repenteth. Now whether the angels come

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to this knowledge by virtue of their ministry here below for the good of the elect, and so, in their continual intercourse between heaven and earth, bring to their fellow-servants in heaven the joyful news of the repentance of sinners upon earth ; or whether God be pleased from time to time to reveal it to them, as a thing extremely welcome and delightful to good spirits, and tending to the increase of their happiness, as it is not very material to enquire, so perhaps impossible for us to determine.

However, it cannot from hence be concluded that the angels or saints in heaven have such an universal knowledge of our condition and affairs, as to be a reasonable ground and warrant to us to pray to them yea or to desire them to pray for us ; no, though this were done without any solemn circumstances of invocation. For they may very well know some things concerning us wherein their own comfort and happiness is likewise concerned, and yet be ignorant of all the rest of our affairs. This one thing we are sure they know, because our SAVIOUR hath told us so ; but we are sure of no more. And there is neither equal reason for their knowledge of our other concernments, nor is there any revelation in scripture to that purpose.

2. Secondly, if God and the blessed spirits above rejoice at the conversion of a sinner, so should we too ; and not fret and murmur as the Pharisees here did. This is the temper of the devil, and of very bad men, to regret and envy the good and happiness of others. For it is reasonable to believe, that proportionable to the joy that is in heaven at the repentance of a sinner, is the grief and vexation of the devil

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vil and his instruments, of evil spirits and wicked men. And as the devil delights in destroying souls, and "goes about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour;" so no doubt he is in great rage and gnashes out of very discontent, when at any time he is frustrated of his hopes, and the prey which he thought himself sure of is snatched out of his jaws. And thus we see it is with bad men, they do persecute those that forsake them and their wicked ways, and refuse to go along with them to the same excess of riot.

And this is no where more visible than among those of the church of Rome. How full of wrath and indignation are they against those who, out of pure conviction of the errors and corruptions of their church, come over to ours? How do they persecute them with slanders and reproaches and with all the effects of hatred and malice? So that many times they can scarce refrain from doing them a real mischief, even where it is dangerous to themselves to attempt it: as if they envied them the grace of God and the opportunity of being saved.

I know it is too natural to those of all communions, to be eager and fierce against those that desert them: and yet supposing they had the truth certainly on their side (which they cannot all have) I see no great reason for this temper and carriage; for why should I cast away my patience and my charity, because another man hath made shipwreck of his faith? But I do not remember any where among mankind to have observed a more implacable malice, a more sincere and hearty ill-will, than they of the church of Rome do constantly express towards

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those that forsake them; nay, though they give never so modest and reasonable an account of their change, and behave themselves towards their old friends with all the kindness and compassion in the world; yet their hatred and indignation against them runs so high, that one may plainly see they would sooner forgive a man the greatest sins that human nature can be guilty of, and the breach of all the ten commandments, than this one crime of leaving their church, that is in truth of growing wiser and better.

3. Thirdly, the consideration of what hath been said should mightily inflame our zeal and quicken our industry and diligence for the conversion of sinners. For if the conversion of one soul be worth so much labour and pains, and matter of such joy to the blessed God and good spirits, what pains should not we take in so corrupt and degenerate an age as this of ours; where impenitent sinners do so much abound, and the just are almost failed from among the children of men?

Our blessed SAVIOUR indeed (according to the extraordinary decency of all his parables) puts the case very charitably, and lays the supposition quite on the other side: if there were but one sinner in the world, or but one of an hundred, yet we should very zealously intend, and with all our might, the reduction of this one lost sheep; and should never be at rest till this single wandering soul were found and saved. But God knows this is not our case, but quite otherwise; which should quicken our endeavours so much the more, and make us bestir ourselves to the utmost, having always in our minds that admirable saying of St. James, "he that converteth

" a sin-

"a sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul
"from death." He that knows the value of an im-
mortal soul, and how fearful a thing it is to perish
everlastingly, can think no pains too much to take
to save a soul from death.

4. Lastly, what an argument and encouragement
is here to repentance, even to the greatest of sinners?
They, I am sure, stand most in need of it: and
though they of all others have the least reason to look
for mercy, yet they shall not be refused; though
they be like the publicans and heathens among the
Jews, who were not only reputed but many times really
were the worst of men; though like the prodigal son,
here in the parable, they have run away from their
father and wasted their estate in lewd and riotous
courses; yet whenever they come to themselves and
are willing to return to their father, to acknowledge
their folly and repent of it, he is ready to receive
them; nay much more ready to receive them than
they can be to come to him: for when the prodigal
was but coming towards his father, and "was yet
"afar off, the father runs to meet him," and em-
braceth him with as much kindness as if he had never
offended him, and entertains him with more joy than
if he had always continued with him.

How does the great God condescend to encourage
our repentance; representing himself and all the blef-
sed company of heaven as transported with joy at the
conversion of a sinner, and almost setting a greater
value upon repentance than even upon innocence it-
self? and if our heavenly father, who hath been so
infinitely offended and so highly provoked by us be-
yond all patience, be so ready, so forward, so glad

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to receive us, and there be no hindrance, no difficulty, no discouragement on his part ; is it possible after all this that we can be such fools and such enemies to ourselves, as to be backward to our own happiness ! All of us, the best of us, have too much cause for repentance ; and I fear too many of us stand in need of that repentance intended by our SAVIOUR in the text, which consists in the change of our whole lives.

But I will not upbraid you with your faults ; having no design to provoke, but only to persuade men. I leave it to every one's conscience to tell him how great a sinner, how grievous an offender he hath been. God knows we take no pleasure in mentioning the sins of men, but only in their amendment ; and we would, if it were possible, even without minding them how bad they have been, persuade and encourage them to be better.

It is but a small consideration to tell you how much it would cheer and comfort our hearts, and quicken our zeal and industry for the salvation of our souls, to see some fruit of our labours ; that all our pains are not lost, and that all the good counsel that is from hence tendered to you is not like rain falling upon the rocks, and showers upon the sands.

But I have much greater considerations to offer to you ; that your repentance will at once rejoice the heart of God, and angels, and men : that it is a returning to a right mind, and the restoring of you to yourselves, to the ease and peace of your own consciences, and to a capacity of being everlastingly happy : that it is to take pity upon yourselves and your poor immortal souls ; and to take due care to

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prevent that which is to be dreaded above all things, the being miserable for ever: and last of all, that if thou wilt not repent now, the time will certainly come, and that perhaps in this life, when you shall see the greatest need of repentance, and perhaps with miserable Esau find no place for it, though you seek it carefully with tears; when you "shall cry, " LORD, LORD, and the door shall be shut against " you; and shall seek to enter, but shall not be able. To be sure in the other world you shall eternally repent to no purpose, and be continually lamenting your wretched condition without hopes of remedy; for there shall be weeping and wailing without effect, without intermission, and without end.

And what cause have we to thank God that this is not yet our case, that we are yet on this side the pit of destruction, and the gulf of despair? O the infinite patience and boundless goodness of God to sinners! with what clemency hath he spared us, and suffered our manners thus long? And with what kindness and concernment does he still call upon us to leave our sins and to return to him, as if in so doing we should make him happy and not our selves? With what earnest longings and desires doth he wait and wish for our repentance, saying, " O that there were " such an heart in them! O that they would hearken unto my voice! when shall it once be?" Thus God is represented in scripture as patiently attending and listening what effect his admonitions and counsels, his reproofs and threatnings will have upon sinners, Jer. viii. 6. " I hearkened and I heard, but they spake " not aright: no man repented him of his wickedness, saying, what have I done? Every one turned

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SERM. "ed to his course, as the horse rusheth into the
XVI. "battel."

And is not this our case? God hath long waited for our repentance; and once a year we solemnly pretend to set about it: but many of us hitherto, I fear, instead of returning to God have but more blindly and furiously run on in our course, like the horse that has no understanding; yea in this more brutish than the beast, that he rusheth into the battel without any consideration of death or danger, and destroys himself without a syllogism: but we sinners have reason, and yet are mad; the greatest part of evil doers are sufficiently sensible of the danger of their course, and convinced that eternal misery and ruin will be the end of it; and yet, I know not how, they make a shift upon one pretence or other to discourse and reason themselves into it.

But because the "word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than a two-edged sword," and comes with a greater weight and force upon the minds of men than any human persuasion whatsoever, I will conclude all with those short and serious counsels and exhortations of God to sinners by his holy prophets.

"Consider and shew your selves men, O ye transgressors: Be instructed, O Jerusalem, lest my soul depart from thee: seek the LORD while he may be found; call upon him while he is near: repent and turn your selves from all your transgressions, so iniquity shall not be your ruin."

S E R M O N XVII.

Of the sin against the holy Ghost.

M A T T H. xii. 31, 32.

Wherefore I say unto you, all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men.

And whosoever speaketh a word against the son of man, it shall be forgiven him: but whosoever speaketh against the holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come.

TH E occasion of these words of our blessed S E R M.
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SAVIOUR was the blasphemy of the Pharisees against that divine power by which he wrought his miracles, and particularly did cast out devils. Which works of his, though they were wrought by the spirit of God, yet they obstinately and maliciously imputed them to the power of the devil. Upon which our SAVIOUR takes occasion to declare the danger of the sin, which he calls blaspheming of the holy Ghost: and tells them that this was so great a sin above all other, that it is in a peculiar manner unpardonable. “Wherefore I say unto you, &c.”

For the explaining of these words, and the nature and unpardonableness of this sin, we will enquire into these four things:

First, what is the difference between speaking against the son of man, and speaking against the holy Ghost.

Secondly,

Of the sin against the holy Ghost.

Secondly, wherein the nature of this sin or blasphemy against the holy Ghost doth consist.

Thirdly, in what sense this sin is here said to be peculiarly unpardonable. And

Fourthly, upon what account it is so.

1. What is the difference between speaking against the son of man and speaking against the holy Ghost. The reason of this enquiry is, because the text plainly puts a great difference between them, though it be not obvious to discern where it lies. For our SAVIOUR tells us, that "whosoever speaks a word against the son of man it shall be forgiven him, but whosoever speaketh against the holy Ghost it shall never be forgiven him:" and yet this blasphemy of the Pharisees against the holy Ghost was speaking against the son of man. For to say he cast out devils by the power of the devil, though it was a blaspheming of the holy Ghost by whose power he wrought these miracles, yet it was likewise a blaspheming of CHRIST himself, and was in effect to say that he was no true prophet nor did come from God, but was a magician and impostor.

For the removing of this difficulty I shall not need to say as some learned men have done, that by the son of man is here to be understood any man, and that our SAVIOUR is not particularly designed by it. That seems very hard, when our SAVIOUR is so frequently in the gospel called the son of man. And especially when St. Luke reciting these words does immediately before give him this very title to put the matter out of all doubt, Luke xii. 8, 9, 10. "Also I say unto you, whosoever shall confess me before men, him shall the son of man also confess before the angels

“ of GOD: but he that denieth me before men shall
“ be denied before the angels of GOD.” Upon which
it follows, “ and whosoever shall speak a word against
“ the son of man it shall be forgiven him.” So that
in all reason the son of man is the very same person
that had this title given him in the foregoing words, viz.
our blessed SAVIOUR. So that I take it for granted,
that by speaking against the son of man is here meant
speaking against CHRIST: and by speaking against
him, as it is opposed to speaking against the holy
Ghost, is meant all those reproaches and contumelies
which they cast upon our SAVIOUR’s person, without
reflecting upon that divine power which he testified by
his miracles. As their reproaching him with the mean-
ness of his birth, “ Is not this the carpenter’s son?”
with the place of it (as they supposed) “ out of Gali-
“ lee ariseth no prophet:” their reflecting upon his life,
saying that he was “ a wine-bibber and a glutton, a
“ friend of publicans and sinners;” with many other
calumnies which they maliciously cast upon him.

But by speaking against the holy Ghost is meant
their blaspheming and reproaching that divine power
whereby he wrought his miracles; which though it
did at last likewise reflect upon our SAVIOUR’s per-
son, yet it was an immediate reflection upon the holy
Ghost, and a blaspheming of him; and therefore it
is called speaking against the holy Ghost, by way of
distinction or opposition to the other calumnies which
they used against our SAVIOUR; which were proper
blasphemies and reproaches of his person, but not of
the holy Ghost also, as this was. This seems to
me to be the true difference here intended by our
SAVIOUR between “ speaking against the son of man,

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“and speaking against the holy Ghost.” Let us in the
II. Second place, enquire wherein the nature of
this sin or blasphemy against the holy Ghost doth consist. And the true nature of this sin, though it be so plainly to be gathered from our SAVIOUR’S description of it, yet, I know not how, a great many learned men have made a hard shift to mistake it. Some have made it to be final impenitency, because that is unpardonable. But why that, rather than any thing else that is bad, should be called a blaspheming of the holy Ghost, it is hard to give a reason. Others have placed the nature of it in a “wilful and obstinate opposition of the truth:” which though it be a great sin, and included in the sin here spoken of, or a concomitant of it; yet there is great reason to believe that this is not all that is here meant by it. Others would have it to consist in a malicious opposition of the truth, “when men know and are convinced that it is the truth;” which is a great sin indeed, if ever any man were guilty of it; but it is a great question whether human nature be capable of it. A man may indeed have sufficient means of conviction, and yet not be convinced; but it is hardly imaginable that a man should oppose the truth when he is actually convinced that it is the truth. And to mention no more, others think it to consist in a renouncing of the truth for fear of suffering; which made Francis Spira to think that he had committed this sin.

But with all due respect to the judgment of others, I cannot think that any of these is the sin our SAVIOUR here describes. As I shall endeavour plainly to shew, by considering the occasion of our SAVIOUR’S mentioning of it, the persons upon whom our

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SAVIOUR chargeth this sin, and upon what account he chargeth them with it.

At the 22d ver. of this chapter there was brought to our SAVIOUR “one possessed with a devil, blind and dumb, and he healed him.” Upon this “the people were amazed, and said, is not this the son of David?” that is, the Messias. The Pharisees hearing this, with great bitterness and contempt said, “this fellow doth not cast out devils but by Beelzebub the prince of devils.” Upon this our SAVIOUR represents to them the unreasonableness of this calumny; and that upon these two considerations: 1st. That it was very unlikely that the devil should lend him this power to use it against himself. “Every kingdom divided against it self is brought to desolation: and every city or house divided against it self shall not stand. And if Satan cast out Satan, he is divided against himself, how shall then his kingdom stand? 2dly. Our SAVIOUR tells them, they might with as much reason attribute all miracles to the devil. There were those among themselves who cast out devils in the name of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob (as Origen, and Tertullian, and Justin Martyr tell us.) Of these our SAVIOUR speaks, and asks the Pharisees “by what power they cast them out?” But they acknowledged that these did it by the power of God, and there was no cause, but their malice, why they should not have acknowledged that he did it likewise by the same power, ver. 27. “If I by Beelzebub cast out devils, by whom do your children cast them out? therefore they shall be your judges;” that is, this may be sufficient to convince you of malice to me: “but

“ if I cast out devils by the spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you,” that is, the Messias is come ; because he wrought these and other miracles to prove that he was the Messias. And then it follows, “ wherefore I say unto you, all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men.”

So that the Pharisees are the persons charged with this sin or blasphemy against the holy Ghost. And their blasphemy was plainly this, that when he cast out devils by the spirit of God, they said he did it by the power of the devil ; they maliciously ascribed these works of the holy Ghost to the devil.

And that this is the ground why our SAVIOUR chargeth them with this sin against the holy Ghost is yet more plain from St. Mark, Mark iii. 28, 29, 30. “ verily I say unto you, all sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and blasphemies wherewithsoever they shall blaspheme : but he that blasphemeth against the holy Ghost, hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation ; because they said he hath an unclean spirit :” that is, because the Pharisees charged him to be a magician and to have a familiar spirit, by whose assistance he did those works ; when in truth he did them by the spirit of God ; therefore our SAVIOUR declares them guilty of this sin of blaspheming the holy Ghost, which should never be forgiven.

So that the nature of this sin did consist in a most malicious opposition to the utmost evidence that could be given to the truth of any religion. Our blessed SAVIOUR, to shew that he was sent by God, and

and came from him, wrought miracles, such as did plainly evidence a divine power and presence accompanying him. For in St. Luke he is said to do them "by the finger of God," Luke xi. 20. "by the finger of God," that is, to do such things as were undeniable evidences of the divine power and presence. And this is the utmost testimony that God ever gave to any person that was sent by him. And the Pharisees were eye-witnesses of those miracles which our SAVIOUR wrought, so that they could not deny them: yet such was their opposition to him and his doctrine, that though they saw these things done by him, and could not deny the reality of them, yet rather than they would own him to be the Messias and his doctrine to come from God, they most maliciously and unreasonably ascribed them to the power of the devil. And this was the blasphemy which they were guilty of against the holy Ghost. And herein lay the greatness of their sin, in resisting the evidence of those miracles which were so plainly wrought by the holy Ghost; and which, though themselves saw, yet they maliciously imputed them to the devil, rather than they would be convinced by them. And this is so very plain, that hardly any man, that considers our SAVIOUR's discourse upon this occasion, can otherwise determine the nature of this sin, especially if he do but attend to those remarkable words which I cited before (Mark iii. 29.) "but he that blasphemeth against the holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation; because they said, he hath an unclean spirit." I come now to the

III. Third thing I propounded, namely, in what sense this sin is here said to be peculiarly unpardonable: For this sin our SAVIOUR positively affirms to be in this different from all other sins, that it is capable of no pardon: "I say unto you, all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy against the holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men:" and to shew what he means by the not forgiving of it, he tells us, that eternal punishment shall follow it in the other world. "Whosoever speaketh a word against the son of man, it shall be forgiven him: but whosoever speaketh against the holy Ghost, it shall never be forgiven him, neither in this world, nor in the world to come." Which St. Mark expresseth more plainly, that it shall bring those who are guilty of it to eternal damnation, Mark iii. 29. "he that blasphemeth against the holy Ghost, hath never forgiveness, but is liable to eternal damnation." So that when our SAVIOUR says, "it shall never be forgiven, neither in this world, nor in the world to come," he does not intend to insinuate that some sins which are not forgiven in this world may be forgiven in the other; but in these words he either alludes to the opinion of the Jews concerning the effect of the highest excommunication, the sentence whereof they held not to be reversible, neither in this world nor the other; or else the reason of this expression may probably be to meet with a common and false opinion amongst the Jews, which was, that some sins which are not pardoned to men in this life may by sacrifices be expiated in the other; and therefore he says it shall never be forgiven, neither in this world

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world nor the other. And St. Mark more plainly, that those who are guilty of it "shall never have forgiveness," but "be liable to eternal damnation." So that our SAVIOUR's meaning seems plainly to be this, that this sin is altogether incapable of forgiveness. I know some have endeavoured to mollify this matter, but (I think) without sufficient reason. Grotius understands the words comparatively, that any sort of sin shall sooner be forgiven than this against the holy Ghost; and that our SAVIOUR only intended to express the greatness and heinousness of this sin above others, in which respect the pardon of it would be more difficult than of any other sin; but yet that the case of such a person is not absolutely desperate: but if our SAVIOUR had intended to say, that this sin was absolutely unpardonable, I would fain know how could he have expressed the matter in higher and fuller words? Dr. Hammond mollifies the words another way, that this sin shall never be pardoned, but upon a particular repentance for it: as if our SAVIOUR's meaning was, that a general repentance, which was sufficient for sins of ignorance, would not be sufficient in this case, but there must be a particular repentance for it, without which it would never be pardoned. But this is by no means agreeable to the scope of our SAVIOUR's discourse: because he plainly intends to difference this from all other sorts of sins, I say unto you, all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men. But according to this interpretation our SAVIOUR must mean, that all other sins would be forgiven upon a general repentance; which is not true, for there are many other sins besides sins of ignorance, there are

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wilful and heinous sins, such as wilful murder and adultery and blasphemy, (that only excepted which is against the holy Ghost) and the like gross sins, which all divines hold shall not be forgiven, but upon a particular repentance. So that this interpretation does not sufficiently difference this sin from all other sorts of sins, which, it is yet very plain, our SAVIOUR intended to do. It remains then that these words must in all reason be understood absolutely, that the persons that are guilty of this great sin shall never have it forgiven unto them. And it may be this will not seem so harsh, when we have considered in the

IV. Fourth place, how it comes to pass that this sin is above all others incapable of pardon: and that, upon these two accounts.

First, because by this sin men resist their last remedy, and oppose the best and utmost means of their conviction. What can GOD be imagined to do more to convince a man of a divine revelation, or of the truth of any doctrine or message that comes from him, than to work miracles to this purpose? And what greater assurance can men have that miracles are wrought, than to be eye-witnesses of them themselves? And if men will resist such evidence, what can GOD do more for their satisfaction? If, when men see plain miracles wrought, they will say that it is not the power of GOD that does them, but the power of the devil: and if, when men see the devils cast out, they will say that the devil conspires against himself; this is to outface the sun at noon-day, and there is no way left to convince such perverse persons of the truth of any divine revelation. So that there is no remedy but such persons must continue in their opposition

position to the truth. For this is such a sin as does in it's own nature shut out and prevent all remedy.

And he, that thus perversely and maliciously opposeth the truth, must, upon the same grounds, unavoidably continue in his opposition to it; because there is nothing left to be done for his conviction, more than is already done. If God should send a person immediately from heaven to him to convince him of his error, he can give him no greater testimony, that he comes from God, than miracles: and if when God enables that person to work these by the power of his spirit, this man will obstinately impute them to the power of the devil, he defeats all the imaginable means of his own conviction. So that it is no wonder if that sin be unpardonable, which resists the last and utmost means, which God hath ever yet thought fit to use to bring men to repentance and salvation. And if God were willing to reveal himself, and the way to pardon and salvation to such a one, he doth, by this very temper and disposition, render himself incapable of being satisfied and convinced concerning any divine revelation.

Secondly, because this sin is of that high nature, that God is therefore justly provoked to withdraw his grace from such persons; and, it is probable, resolved so to do; without which grace they will continue impenitent. There is no doubt but God, if he will, can work so powerfully upon the minds of men by his grace and spirit, as to convince the most obstinate: and supposing them to be convinced and repent, it cannot be denied but that they would be forgiven. And therefore when our SAVIOUR here says they shall not be forgiven, it is reasonable to suppose that he means, that when persons are come to that degree of

obstinacy and malice, God will (as justly he may) withdraw his grace from them: "his spirit will not strive with them" to overcome their obstinacy, but will leave them to the bias of their own perverse and malicious minds: which will still engage them in a farther opposition to the truth, and finally sink them into perdition. So that being deserted by God, and for want of the necessary help and aid of his grace (justly withdrawn from them) continuing finally impenitent, they become incapable of forgiveness both in this world and that which is to come. And there is nothing that can seem harsh or unreasonable in this, to those who grant (as I think all men do) that God may be so provoked by men as justly to withdraw his grace from them in this life, that grace which is necessary to their repentance. And surely if any provocation be likely to do it, this cannot be denied to be of all others the greatest, obstinately and maliciously to oppose the utmost evidence that God ever gave to the truth of any doctrine revealed by him. And of this the Pharisees, who are here charged with this sin against the holy Ghost, were notoriously guilty in resisting the clear evidence of our SAVIOUR'S miracles.

And thus I have done with the four things I propounded to enquire into from these words, namely, the difference between speaking against the son of man, and speaking against the holy Ghost; wherein the nature of this sin of blasphemy against the holy Ghost does consist; and in what sense this sin is said to be unpardonable; and upon what account it is so; namely, because men by this sin resist their last remedy, and oppose the best and utmost means of their

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conviction: and because it may reasonably be supposed, that upon provocation of this high nature, GOD may and is resolved to withdraw that grace from such persons which is necessary to their repentance, without which their sin remains for ever unpardonable.

All that now remains is to make this discourse some way or other useful to ourselves. And it may very well serve to these two purposes. First, to comfort some very good and pious persons, who are liable to despair out of an apprehension that they have committed this sin. Secondly, to caution others against the approaches to it.

I. First, to comfort some very good and pious persons, who are liable to despair upon an apprehension that they have committed this great and unpardonable sin; and consequently are utterly incapable of ever being restored to the mercy and favour of GOD. And nothing can be more for the comfort of such persons than to understand aright what the nature of this sin is, and wherein the heinousness of it doth consist; which I have endeavoured to manifest. And if this be the nature of it which I have declared, as it seems very plain that it is, then I cannot see how any person now is likely to be in those circumstances as to be capable of committing it. And being a sin of so heinous a nature, and declared by our SAVIOUR to be absolutely unpardonable, there is no reason to extend it beyond the case to which our SAVIOUR applies it; which was the resisting of the evidence of the miracles which were wrought for the truth of Christianity, by those who were eye-witnesses of them, that is, by those who had the utmost assurance of them that human nature is capable of. And not only a

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bare resistance of that evidence, but with a very malicious circumstance, so as to impute those works, which were wrought by the holy Ghost, to the power of the devil. This was the case of the Pharisees whom our SAVIOUR chargeth with this sin. And nobody hath warrant to extend this sin any farther than this case: and without good warrant it would be the most uncharitable thing in the world to extend it any farther.

That which comes nearest to it, both in the heinousness of the crime and the unpardonableness of it, is total apostasy from Christianity, after the embracing of it and full conviction of the truth of it. And this the scripture seems to place, if not in the same rank, yet very near to it. And of this the apostle speaks very often in the epistle to the Hebrews under the Name of unbelief, and sin by way of eminence, as being the great sin that Christians were in danger of falling into, called in that epistle, (Heb. xii. 1.) *ἡ ὑπερβασία τῆς ἀμαρτίας*, the sin which Christians, by reason of the circumstances they were then in, were especially subject to: and he parallels it with the case of the Jews in the wilderness, concerning whom "God sware that they should not enter into his rest," namely, the earthly Canaan which was a type of heaven, chap. iii. ver. 18. And chap. vi. ver. 4, 5, 6. more expressly: "For it is impossible that those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the holy Ghost, and have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, if they should fall away, to renew them again to repentance." Where by impossible, the

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least that can be meant is, that it is extremely difficult for such persons to recover themselves by repentance. And 'tis observable that those persons are said to have been partakers of the holy Ghost, by which is meant that they were endued with a power of miracles by the holy Ghost, or were under the conviction of them, as having seen them wrought by others. So that this apostasy may be said in that respect to be "a sin against the holy Ghost." So likewise, chap. x. ver. 26. "If we sin wilfully after we have received the knowledge of the truth," (that is, if we apostatize from Christianity, after we have embraced the profession of it, as appears plainly from the scope of the apostle's discourse) "there remains no more sacrifice for sin:" which expression declares this sin either to be unpardonable, or something very like it. And at the 29th ver. those persons are said to "tread under foot the Son of God, and to do despite unto the spirit of grace." Which signifies that the sin there spoken of is more immediately committed against the holy Spirit of God. St. Peter likewise declares the great danger of this sin, 2 Pet. ii. 20. "If after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST they are again entangled therein and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning." St. John likewise seems to speak of this sin of apostasy, and to call it "a sin unto death:" discouraging Christians rather from praying for those who were fallen into it; which gives great suspicion that he looked upon it as hardly pardonable, 1 Joh. v. 16. "If any man see his brother sin a sin unto death, he shall ask, and he shall give him life

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“ for those that sin not unto death. ‘ There is a sin
 “ unto death, I do not say that he shall pray for it.”

Now that by the sin unto death the apostle here means apostasy from the Christian religion to the heathen idolatry, seems extremely probable from what follows, ver. 18. “ We know that whosoever is born
 “ of GOD sinneth not, but keepeth himself, and that
 “ wicked one toucheth him not;” that is, he preserveth himself from idolatry, which the devil had seduced the world into, ver. 19. “ And we know that
 “ we are of GOD, and the whole world lieth in wickedness, *ἐν τῷ πονηρῷ*, in the wicked one;” that is, is under the power of the devil; “ and we know that
 “ the Son of GOD is come, and hath given us understanding to know him that is true;” that is, to distinguish between the true GOD and idols. And then it follows, “ this is the true GOD and eternal
 “ life: little children, keep yourselves from idols.”

Which last caution is a key to the understanding of all the rest, and makes it very probable, that the sin unto death is apostasy from Christianity unto idolatry: otherwise it is hard to imagine how the last clause comes in, “ little children, keep yourselves
 “ from idols.” And this is that sin which of all other approacheth nearest to this sin against the holy Ghost which our SAVIOUR speaks of, and concerning the pardonableness of which the scripture seems to speak very doubtfully. But if it were of the same unpardonable nature, yet this can be no trouble to those persons I am speaking of, who cannot but know themselves to be far enough from the guilt of this sin.

As for those other sins, which by some are taken to be the sins against the holy Ghost, they are either such

as perhaps no man is capable of committing, as a malicious opposition to the truth, when I am convinced and know it to be the truth: for this seems to be a contradiction, to know any thing to be the truth, and to believe it to be so, and yet to oppose it; because the understanding can no more oppose truth as truth, than the will can refuse good as good. Or else, they are such as no man can know he is guilty of in this life; as, final impenitency, which supposeth a man to live and die without repentance. Or else, such as I think no good man is incident to; as, a malicious and perverse opposing of the truth after sufficient means of conviction. However, none of these are that which the scripture describes to be the sin against the holy Ghost, as I have already shewn.

But still there are two things which usually trouble honest and well-meaning persons, but are rather the effects of melancholy than any reasonable ground of trouble. Some think that every deliberate sin against knowledge, and after conviction, is the sin against the holy Ghost. This is acknowledged to be a very great aggravation of sin, and such as calls for a great and particular repentance; but does by no means render a man incapable of forgiveness. Others are troubled with blasphemous thoughts, and those they think to be the sin against the holy Ghost. But this is generally the meer effect of melancholy, and the persons that are troubled with these black thoughts are no ways consenting to them, but they rise in their minds perfectly against their wills and without any approbation of theirs: and in this case they are so far from being the unpardonable sin, that I hope, yea and

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and verily believe, they are no sins at all, but the meer effects of a bodily distemper; and no more imputed to us than the wild and idle ravings of a man in a frenzy or a fever. And God forbid that the natural effects of a bodily disease should bring guilt upon our souls. So that these persons have reason enough for comfort; but the misery is, their present distemper renders them incapable of it.

2. Secondly, the other use I would make of this discourse is, to caution men against the degrees and approaches of this sin. For if the sin against the holy Ghost be of such a high nature and so unpardonable, then all approaches to it are very dreadful. Such as are, profane scoffing at religion, and the holy spirit of God which dwells in good men: abuse of the holy scriptures, which were indited by the spirit of God: perverse infidelity, notwithstanding all the evidence which we have for the truth of Christianity, and sufficient assurance of the miracles wrought for the confirmation of it, brought down to us by credible history, though we are not eye-witnesses of them: obstinacy in a sinful and vicious course, notwithstanding all the motives and arguments of the gospel to persuade men to repentance. Sinning against the clear conviction of our consciences, and the motions and suggestions of God's holy Spirit to the contrary. Malicious opposing of the truth when the arguments for it are very plain and evident to any impartial and unprejudiced mind, and when he that opposeth the truth hath no clear satisfaction in his own mind to the contrary, but suffers himself to be furiously and headily carried on in his opposition to it. These are all sins of a very high nature, and of the nearest affinity

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nity with this great and unpardonable sin, of any that can easily be instanced in. And though God, to encourage the repentance of men, has not declared them unpardonable, yet they are great provocations; and if they be long continued in, we know not how soon God may withdraw his grace from us, and suffer us to be "hardened through the deceitfulness of sin."

Be ready then to entertain the truth of God whenever it is fairly propounded to thee, and with such evidence as thou art willing to accept in other matters where thou hast no prejudice nor interest to the contrary. Do nothing contrary to thy known duty, but be careful in all things to obey the convictions of thine own conscience, and to yield to the good motions and suggestions of God's holy Spirit, who works secretly upon the minds of men, and inspires us many times gently with good thoughts and inclinations; and is grieved when we do not comply with them; and after many repulses will at last withdraw himself from us, and leave us to be assaulted by the temptations of the devil, and to be hurried away by our own lusts into ruin and perdition.

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The example of Jesus in doing good.

A C T S x. 38.

*Who went about doing good.*SERM.
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WHEN almighty God designed the reformation of the world and the restoring of man to the image of God, the pattern after which he was first made, he did not think it enough to give us the most perfect laws of holiness and virtue; but hath likewise set before us a living pattern, and a familiar example to excite and encourage us, to go before us and shew us the way, and as it were to lead us by the hand in the obedience of those laws. Such is the sovereign authority of God over men that he might, if he had pleased, have only given us a law written with his own hand, as he did to the people of Israel from mount Sinai: but such is his goodness, that he hath sent a great embassador from heaven to us, "God manifested in the flesh," to declare and interpret his will and pleasure; and not only so, but to fulfil that law himself, the observation whereof he requires of us. The bare rules of a good life are a very dead and ineffectual thing in comparison of a living example, which shews us the possibility and practicableness of our duty; both that it may be done, and how to do it. Religion indeed did always consist in an imitation of God, and in our resemblance of those excellencies

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lencies which shine forth in the best and most perfect being; but we may imitate him now with much greater ease and advantage, since God was pleased to become man on purpose to shew us how men may become like to God. And this is one great end for which the son of God came into the world, and “was made flesh, and dwelt among us,” and conversed so long and familiarly with mankind; that in his own person and life he might give us the example of all that holiness and virtue which his laws require of us. And as he was in nothing liker the son of God than in being and doing good, so is he in nothing a fitter pattern for our imitation than in that excellent character given of him here in the text, that “he went about doing good.”

In which words two things offer themselves to our consideration.

First, our SAVIOUR's great work and business in the world, which was to do good: *ὁς διήλθεν ἐνεργῶν*, who employed himself in being a benefactor to mankind. This refers more especially to his healing the bodily diseases and infirmities of men. “God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the holy Ghost and with power; who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil.” intimating to us by this instance of his doing good, that he, who took so much pains to rescue mens bodies from the power and possession of the devil, would not let their souls remain under his tyranny. But though the text instanceth only in one particular, yet this general expression of doing good comprehends all those several ways whereby he was beneficial to mankind.

Secondly, here is his diligence and industry in this work, "he went about doing good;" he made it the great business and constant employment of his life. I shall propound to you the pattern of our SAVIOUR in both these particulars.

I. His great work and business in the world was to do good. The most pleasant and delightful, the most happy and glorious work in the world. It is a work of a large extent, and of an universal influence; and comprehends in it all those ways whereby we may be useful and beneficial to one another. And indeed it were pity that so good a thing should be confined within narrow bounds and limits. It reacheth to the souls of men, and to their bodies; and is conversant in all those ways and kinds whereby we may serve the temporal or spiritual good of our neighbour, and promote his present and his future happiness. What our blessed SAVIOUR did in this kind, and we in imitation of him ought to do, I shall reduce to these two heads. First, doing good to the souls of men and endeavouring to promote their spiritual and eternal happiness. Secondly, the procuring of their temporal good, and contributing as much as may be to their happiness in this present life.

1. Doing good to the souls of men and endeavouring to promote their spiritual and eternal happiness, by good instruction, and by good example.

First, by good instruction. And under instruction I comprehend all the means of bringing men to the knowledge of their duty, and exciting them to the practice of it; by instructing their ignorance, and removing their prejudices, and rectifying their mistakes, by persuasion and by reproof; and by making

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ing lasting provision for the promoting of these ends.

By instructing men's ignorance. And this is a duty which every man owes to another as he hath opportunity, but especially to those who are under our care and charge, our children and servants and near relations, those over whom we have a special authority, and a more immediate influence. This our blessed SAVIOUR made his great work in the world, to instruct all sorts of persons in the things which concerned the kingdom of God and to direct them in the way to eternal happiness; by publick teaching, and by private conversation, and by taking occasion from the common occurrences of human life, and every object that presented it self to him, to instil good counsel into men, and to raise their minds to the consideration of divine and heavenly things. And though this was our SAVIOUR's great employment, and is theirs more particularly whose office it is to teach others; yet every man hath private opportunities of instructing others, by admonishing them of their duty, and by directing them to the best means and helps of knowledge; such as are books of piety and religion, with which they that are rich may furnish those who are unable to provide for themselves.

And then by removing men's prejudices against the truth, and rectifying their mistakes. This our SAVIOUR found very difficult; the generality of those with whom he had to do being strongly prejudic'd against him and his doctrine by false principles, which they had taken in by education, and been trained up to by their teachers. And therefore he used a great deal of meekness in instructing those that opposed

posed themselves, and exercised abundance of patience in bearing with the infirmities of men, and their dulness and slowness of capacity to receive the truth.

And this is great charity, to consider the inveterate prejudices of men; especially those which are rooted in education, and which men are confirmed in by the reverence they bear to those that have been their teachers. And great allowance is to be given to men in this case; and time to bethink themselves and to consider better. For no man that is in an error thinks he is so; and therefore if we go violently to rend their opinions from them, they will but hold them so much the faster; but if we have patience to unrip them by degrees, they will at last fall in pieces of themselves.

And when this is done, the way is open for counsel and persuasion. And this our SAVIOUR administered in a most powerful and effectual manner, by encouraging men to repentance, and by representing to them the infinite advantages of obeying his laws, and the dreadful and dangerous consequences of breaking of them. And these are arguments fit to work upon mankind, because there is something within us that consents to the equity and reasonableness of God's laws. So that whenever we persuade men to their duty, how backward soever they may be to the practice of it, being strongly addicted to a contrary course, yet we have this certain advantage, that we have their consciences and the most inward sense of their minds on our side, bearing witness that what we counsel and persuade them to, is for their good.

And if need be we must add reproof to counsel. This our SAVIOUR did with great freedom, and some-

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times with sharpness and severity, according to the condition of the persons he had to deal withal. But because of his great authority, being a teacher immediately sent from God, and of his intimate knowledge of the hearts of men, he is not a pattern to us in all the circumstances of discharging this duty; which, of any other, requires great prudence and discretion if we intend to do good, the only end to be aimed at in it. For many are fit to be reprov'd whom yet every man is not fit to reprove; and in that case we must get it done by those that are fit, and great regard must be had to the time and other circumstances of doing it, so as it may most probably have it's effect.

I will mention but one way of instruction more, and that is by making lasting provision for that purpose: as by founding schools of learning, especially to teach the poor to read, which is the key of knowledge; by building of churches and endowing them; by buying or giving in impropriations, or the like. These are large and lasting ways of teaching and instructing others, which will continue when we are dead and gone; as it is said of Abel, that "being dead he yet speaks." And this our SAVIOUR virtually did by appointing his apostles after he had left the world, to "go and teach all nations," and ordering a constant succession of teachers in his church to instruct men in the Christian religion, together with an honourable maintenance for them. This we cannot do in the way that he did, who had "all power in heaven and earth," but we may be subservient to this design in the ways that I have mentioned. Which I humbly commend to the consideration

tion of those whom God hath blessed with great estates, and made capable of effecting such great works of charity.

Secondly, another way of doing good to the souls of men is by good example. And this our blessed SAVIOUR was in the utmost perfection. For he "fulfilled all righteousness, had no sin, neither was "guile found in his mouth." And this we should endeavour to be, as far as the frailty of our nature and imperfection of our present state will suffer. For good example is an unspeakable benefit to mankind, and hath a secret power and influence upon those with whom we converse, to form them into the same disposition and manners. It is a living rule, that teacheth men without trouble, and lets them see their faults without open reproof and upbraiding. Besides that it adds great weight to a man's counsel and persuasion, when we see that he advises nothing but what he does, nor exacts any thing from others from which he himself desires to be excused. As on the contrary, nothing is more cold and insignificant than good counsel from a bad man, one that does not obey his own precepts, nor follow the advice which he is so forward to give to others.

These are the several ways of doing good to the souls of men, wherein we who are the disciples of the blessed JESUS ought in imitation of his example to exercise our selves according to our several capacities and opportunities. And this is the noblest charity, and the greatest kindness that can be shewn to human nature; it is in the most excellent sense to "give "eyes to the blind, to set the prisoners at liberty," to rescue men out of the saddest slavery and captivity,
and

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and to "save souls from death." And it is the most SERM.
lasting and durable benefit, because it is to do good XVIII.
to all eternity.

2. The other way of being beneficial to others is, by procuring their temporal good, and contributing to their happiness in this present life. And this, in subordination to our SAVIOUR's great design of bringing men to eternal happiness, was a great part of his business and employment in this world. He went about "healing all manner of sicknesses and diseases," and rescuing the bodies of men from the power and possession of the devil.

And though we cannot be beneficial to men in that miraculous manner that he was; yet we may be so in the use of ordinary means: we may comfort the afflicted, and vindicate the oppressed, and do a great many acts of charity which our SAVIOUR by reason of his poverty could not do without a miracle: we may supply the necessities of those that are in want, "feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, and visit the sick," and minister to them such comforts and remedies as they are not able to provide for themselves: we may take a child that is poor and destitute of all advantages of education and bring him up in the knowledge and fear of God, and without any great expence put him into a way wherein by his diligence and industry he may arrive to a considerable fortune in the world, and be able afterwards to relieve hundreds of others. Men glory in raising great and magnificent structures, and find a secret pleasure to see sets of their own planting to grow up and flourish: but surely it is a greater and more glorious work to build up a man, to see a youth of our own planting,

planting, from the small beginnings and advantages we have given him, to grow up into a considerable fortune, to take root in the world and to shoot up to such a height and spread his branches so wide, that we who first planted him may ourselves find comfort and shelter under his shadow. We may many times with a small liberality shore up a family that is ready to fall, and struggles under such necessities that it is not able to support itself. And if our minds were as great as sometimes our estates are, we might do great and publick works of a general and lasting advantage, and for which many generations to come might call us blessed. And those who are in the lowest condition may do great good to others by their prayers, if they themselves be as good as they ought. For "the fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." The intercession of those who are in favour with God (as all good men are) are not vain wishes, but many times effectual to procure that good for others which their own endeavours could never have effected and brought about.

I have done with the first thing. The great work and business which our blessed SAVIOUR had to do in the world, and that was to do good. I proceed to the

II. Second thing contained in the text, our SAVIOUR's diligence and industry in this work, "He went about doing good." He made it the great business and constant employment of his life, he travelled from one place to another to seek out opportunities of being useful and beneficial to mankind. And this will fully appear if we briefly consider these following particulars:

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First, how unwearied our blessed SAVIOUR was in doing good. He made it his only business, and spent his whole life in it. He was not only ready to do good to those that came to him and gave him opportunity for it and besought him to do it, but went himself from one place to another to seek out objects to exercise his charity upon. He went to those who could not, and to those who would not come to him; for so it is written of him, "he came to seek and "to save that which was lost." He was contented to spend whole days in this work, to live in a croud, and to be almost perpetually oppressed with company: and when his disciples were moved at the rudeness of the people in pressing upon him he rebuked their impatience, and, for the pleasure he took in doing good, made nothing of the trouble and inconvenience that attended it.

Secondly, if we consider how much he denied himself in the chief comforts and conveniencies of human life that he might do good to others. He neglected the ordinary refreshments of nature, his meat, and drink, and sleep, that he might attend this work. He was at every body's beck and disposal to do them good. When he was doing cures in one place he was sent for to another, and he either went or sent healing to them, and did by his word at a distance what he could not come in person to do. Nay he was willing to deny himself in one of the dearest things in the world, his reputation and good name. He was contented to do good, though he was ill thought of and ill spoken of for it. He would not refuse to do good on the sabbath-day, though he was accounted profane for so doing. He knew how scandalous it was

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among the Jews to keep company with publicans and sinners, and yet he would not decline so good a work for all the ill words they gave him for it.

Thirdly, if we consider the malicious opposition and sinister construction that his good deeds met withal. Never did so much goodness meet with so much enmity, endure so many affronts and so much contradiction of sinners. This great benefactor of mankind was hated and persecuted as if he had been a publick enemy. While he was instructing them in the meekest manner, they were ready to stone him for telling them the truth: and when the fame of his miracles went abroad, though they were never so useful and beneficial to mankind, yet upon this very account they conspire against him and seek to take away his life. Whatever he said or did, though never so innocent, never so excellent, had some bad interpretation put upon it, and the great and shining virtues of his life were turned into crimes and matter of accusation. For his casting out of devils, he was called a magician; for his endeavour to reclaim men from their vices, "a friend of publicans and sinners;" for his free and obliging conversation, "a wine-bibber and a glutton." All the benefits which he did to men, and the blessings which he so liberally shed among the people, were construed to be a design of ambition and popularity, and done with an intention to move the people to sedition, and to make himself a king: enough to have discouraged the greatest goodness, and have put a damp upon the most generous mind, and to make it sick and weary of well-doing. For what more grievous than to have all the good one does ill interpret-

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ed, and the best actions in the world made matter of calumny and reproach?

And then lastly, if we consider how chearfully, notwithstanding all this, he persevered and continued in well-doing. It was not only his business, but his delight: "I delight (says he) to do thy will, O my GOD." The pleasure which others take in the most natural actions of life, in eating and drinking when they are hungry, he took in doing good; it was "his meat and drink to do the will of his father." He plied this work with so much diligence as if he had been afraid he should have wanted time for it: "I must work the work of him that sent me, while it is day, the night cometh when no man can work." And when he was approaching towards the hardest and most unpleasant part of his service, but of all others the most beneficial to us, I mean his death and sufferings, he was not at ease in his mind till it was done; "How am I straitned (says he) till it be accomplished." And just before his suffering, with what joy and triumph does he reflect upon the good he had done in his life? "Father, I have glorified thee upon earth, and finished the work which thou hast given me to do." What a blessed pattern is here of diligence and industry in doing good? how fair and lovely a copy for Christians to write after?

And now that I have set it before you, it will be of excellent use to these two purposes: to shew us our defects; and to excite us to our duty.

I. To shew us our defects. How does this blessed example upbraid those who live in a direct contradiction to it; who, instead of "going about doing good,"

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are perpetually intent upon doing mischief; who are wife and active to do evil, but to do good have no inclination, no understanding? And those likewise who, though they are far from being so bad, yet wholly neglect this blessed work of doing good? They think it very fair to do no evil, to hurt and injure no man: but if preachers will be so unreasonable as to require more, and will never be satisfied till they have persuaded them out of their estate, and to give to the poor till they have almost impoverished themselves, they desire to be excused from this importunity. But we are not so unreasonable neither. We desire to put them in mind, that to be charitable according to our power is an indispensable duty of religion: that we are commanded not only to abstain from evil, but to do good; and that our blessed SAVIOUR hath given us the example of both; he did not only do no sin, but he went about doing good. And upon this nice point it was that the young rich man in the gospel and his SAVIOUR parted. He had "kept the commandments from his youth, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not steal:" he had been very careful of the negative part of religion; but, when it came to parting with his estate and giving to the poor, this he thought too hard a condition, and upon this he forsook our SAVIOUR and forfeited the kingdom of heaven. And it is very considerable, and ought to be often and seriously thought upon, that our SAVIOUR describing to us the day of judgment represents the great judge of the world acquitting and condemning men according to the good which they had done, or neglected to do in ways of mercy and charity; for feed-

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ing the hungry, and clothing the naked, and visiting the sick, or for neglecting to do these things: than which nothing can more plainly and effectually declare to us the necessity of doing good, in order to the obtaining eternal happiness.

There are many indeed who do not altogether neglect the doing of this work, who yet do in a great measure prevent and hinder themselves from doing it as they ought, under a pretence of being employed about other duties and parts of religion. They are so taken up with the exercises of piety and devotion in private and publick, with prayer, and reading and hearing sermons, and preparing themselves for the sacrament, that they have scarce any leisure to mind the doing of good and charitable offices to others: or if they have, they hope God will pardon his servants in this thing, and accept of their piety and devotion instead of all. But they ought to consider, that when these two parts of religion come in competition, devotion is to give way to charity, mercy being better than sacrifice: that the great end of all the duties of religion, prayer, and reading and hearing the word of God, and receiving the holy sacrament, is to dispose and excite us to do good, to make us more ready and forward to every good work: and that it is the greatest mockery in the world, upon pretence of using the means of religion to neglect the end of it; and because we are always preparing our selves to do good, to think that we are forever excused from doing any.

Others are taken up in contending for the faith, and spend all their zeal and heat about some controversies in religion, and therefore they think it but reason-

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reasonable that they should be excused from those meaner kind of duties, because they serve God, as they imagine, in a higher and more excellent way; as those who serve the king in his wars use to be exempted from taxes and offices. But do those men consider upon what kind of duties more especially our blessed SAVIOUR and his apostles lay the great weight and stress of religion? that it is to the meek and merciful, and peaceable that our SAVIOUR pronounceth blessedness? that “pure religion and undefiled before God and the father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction?” that “the wisdom which is from above is full of mercy and good works?” These are the great and weighty things of religion, which, whatever else we do, ought not to be left undone. Do they consider, that a right faith is wholly in order to a good life, and is of no value any farther than it hath an influence upon it? So that whatever other duties we may be obliged to, nothing can excuse us from this. How much better is it to do good, to be really useful and beneficial to others, and how much more clearly and certainly our duty, than to quarrel about doubtful and uncertain opinions? Were men Christians indeed, they would be so much delighted and taken up with this better work, (more acceptable to God, and more profitable to men) that they could not find leisure, or if they could, they could not find in their hearts to employ all their time and zeal about things which are at so great a distance from the life and heart of religion, as most of those questions are which Christians at this day contend and languish about. Were we possessed with the true spirit of Christianity,

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these would be but dry and insipid and tasteless things to us, in comparison of the blessed employment of doing good in a more real and substantial way. If the sincere love of God and our neighbour were but once thoroughly kindled in our hearts, these pure and heavenly flames would in a great measure extinguish the unchristian heats of dispute and contention; as fires here below are ready to languish and go out, when the sun in his full strength shines upon them.

II. But the hardest part of my task is yet behind, and it is strange it should be so; and that is to persuade us to the imitation of this blessed example. Let us "go and do likewise; let the same mind be in us that was in CHRIST JESUS;" let us tread in the steps of the great God and the best man that ever was, our blessed SAVIOUR, who "went about doing good." Methinks the work it self is of that nature, that men should not need to be courted to it by persuasion, nor urged by importunity. The very proposal of the thing, and the pattern which I have set before you, is temptation and allurements enough to a generous and well-disposed mind. But yet to inflame you the more to so good a work, be pleased to dwell with me a little upon these following considerations:

First, it is an argument of a great and generous mind, to employ our selves in doing good, to extend our thoughts and care to the concerns of others, and to use our power and endeavours for their benefit and advantage; because it shews an inclination and desire in us to have others happy as well as our selves.

Those who are of a narrow and envious spirit, of a mean and sordid disposition, love to contract them-

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selves within themselves, and like the hedgehog to shoot out their quills at every one that comes near them. They take care of no body but themselves, and foolishly think their own happiness the greater because they have it alone and to themselves. But the noblest and most heavenly dispositions think themselves happiest when others share with them in their happiness. Of all beings God is the farthest removed from envy, and the nearer any creature approacheth to him in blessedness the farther is it off from this hellish quality and disposition. It is the temper of the devil to grudge happiness to others; he envied that man should be in paradise when he was cast out of heaven.

Other perfections are (as one says) of a more melancholic and solitary disposition, and shine brightest when they are alone, or attained to but by a few; once make them common and they lose their lustre. But it is the nature of goodness to communicate it self, and the farther it spreads the more glorious it is. God reckons it as one of his most glorious titles, as the brightest gem in his diadem, "the LORD mighty to save." He delights not to shew his sovereignty in ruining the innocent and destroying helpless creatures; but in rescuing them out of the jaws of hell and destruction. To the devil belongs the title of the destroyer.

Without this quality of goodness all other perfections would change their nature, and lose their excellency. Great power and wisdom would be terrible, and raise nothing but dread and suspicion in us: for power without goodness would be tyranny and oppression, and wisdom would become craft and treachery.

treachery. A being endued with knowledge and power, and yet wanting goodness, would be nothing else but an irresistible evil, and an omnipotent mischief. We admire knowledge, and are afraid of power, and suspect wisdom: but we can heartily love nothing but goodness, or such perfections as are in conjunction with it. For knowledge and power may be in a nature most contrary to God's; the devil hath these perfections in an excelling degree. When all is done, nothing argues a great and generous mind but only goodness; which is a propension and disposition to make others happy, and a readiness to do them all the good offices we can.

Secondly, to do good is the most pleasant employment in the world. It is natural; and whatever is so is delightful. We do like our selves whenever we relieve the wants and distresses of others. And therefore this virtue among all other hath peculiarly entitled itself to the name of humanity. We answer our own nature, and obey our reason, and shew our selves men, in shewing mercy to the miserable. Whenever we consider the evils and afflictions of others, we do with the greatest reason collect our duty from our nature and inclination, and make our own wishes and desires and expectations from others a law and rule to our selves. And this is pleasant, to follow our nature, and to gratify the importunate dictates of our own reason. So that the benefits we do to others are not more welcome to them that receive them, than they are delightful to us that do them. We ease our own nature and bowels whenever we help and relieve those who are in want and necessity. As on the contrary, no man that hath not

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divested himself of humanity can be cruel and hard-hearted to others without feeling some pain in himself. There is no sensual pleasure in the world comparable to the delight and satisfaction that a good man takes in doing good. This Cato in Tully boasts of as the great comfort and joy of his old age, "that nothing was more pleasant to him than the conscience of a well-spent life, and the remembrance of many benefits and kindneses done to others." Sensual pleasures are not lasting, but presently vanish and expire: but that is not the worst of them, they leave a sting behind them, as the pleasure goes off,

—*Succedit frigida cura.*

Sadness and melancholy come in the place of it, guilt and trouble and repentance follow it. But the pleasure of doing good remains after a thing is done, the thoughts of it lie easy in our minds, and the reflection upon it afterwards does for ever minister joy and delight to us. In a word, that frame of mind which inclines us to do good is the very temper and disposition of happiness. Solomon, after all his experience of worldly pleasures, pitches at last upon this as the greatest felicity of human life, and the only good use that is to be made of a prosperous and plentiful fortune, Eccl. iii. 12. "I know that there is no good in them, but for a man to rejoice and do good in his life." And a greater and a wiser than Solomon hath said, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Thirdly, to employ ourselves in doing good is to imitate the highest excellency and perfection: it is to be like God "who is good and doth good," and to

belike him in that which he esteems his greatest glory, and that is, his goodness. It is to be like the Son of God, who when he took our nature upon him, and lived in the world, "went about doing good." It is to be like the blessed angels, whose great employment is to be "ministring spirits for the good of others." To be charitable and helpful and beneficial to others, is to be a good angel, and a saviour and a god to men. And the example of our blessed SAVIOUR more especially is the great pattern which our religion propounds to us. And we have all the reason in the world to be in love with it; because that very goodness which it propounds to our imitation, was so beneficial to ourselves: when we ourselves feel and enjoy the happy effects of that good which he did in the world, this should mightily endear the example to us, and make us forward to imitate that love and kindness to which we are indebted for so many blessings, and upon which all our hopes of happiness do depend.

And there is this considerable difference between our SAVIOUR's charity to us, and ours to others: he did all purely for our sakes and for our benefit, whereas all the good we do to others is a greater good done to ourselves. They indeed are beholden to us for the kindness we do them, and we to them for the opportunity of doing it. Every ignorant person that comes in our way to be instructed by us, every sinner whom we reclaim, every poor man we relieve, is a happy opportunity of doing good to ourselves, and of "laying up for ourselves a good treasure against the time which is to come, that we may lay hold on eternal life." By this principle the best
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and the happiest man that ever was governed his life and actions, esteeming it "a more blessed thing to give than to receive."

Fourthly, this is one of the greatest and most substantial duties of religion; and, next to the love and honour which we pay to God himself, the most acceptable service that we can perform to him. It is one half of the law, and next to the first and great commandment, and very like unto it: like to it in the excellency of it's nature, and in the necessity of it's obligation. For "this commandment we have from him, that he who loveth God love his brother also." The first commandment excels in the dignity of the object; but the second hath the advantage in the reality of it's effects. For "our righteousness extendeth not to God," we can do him no real benefit; but our charity to men is really useful and beneficial to them. For which reason God is contented, in many cases, that the external honour and worship, which by his positive command he requires of us, should give way to that natural duty of love and mercy which we owe to one another. And to shew how great a value he puts upon charity, he hath made it the great testimony of our love to himself; and for want of it, rejects all other professions of love to him as false and insincere. "If any man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar. For he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

Fifthly, this is that which will give us the greatest comfort when we come to die. It will then be no pleasure to men to reflect upon the great estates they have got, and the great places they have been

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advanced to, because they are leaving these things, and they will stand them in no stead in the other world: "Riches profit not in the day of wrath:" but the conscience of well-doing will refresh our souls even under the very pangs of death. With what contentment does a good man then look upon the good he hath done in this life? and with what confidence doth he look over into the other world, where he hath provided for himself "bags that wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not?" For though our estates will not follow us into the other world, our good works will; though we cannot carry our riches along with us, yet we may send them before us to make way for our reception into everlasting habitations. In short, works of mercy and charity will comfort us at the hour of death, and plead for us at the day of Judgment, and procure for us at the hands of a merciful God a glorious recompence at the resurrection of the just. Which leads me to the

Last consideration I shall offer to you; which is the reward of doing good both in this world and the other. If we believe God himself, he hath made more particular and encouraging promises to this grace and virtue than to any other.

The advantages of it in this world are many and great. It is the way to derive a lasting blessing upon our estates. Acts of charity are the best deeds of settlement. We gain the prayers and blessings of those to whom we extend our charity, and it is no small thing to have "the blessing of them that are ready to perish to come upon us." For God "hears the prayers of the destitute, and his ear is open to their cry." Charity is a great security to us in times of evil: and
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that not only from the special promise and providence of God, which are engaged to preserve from want those that relieve the necessities of others ; but likewise from the nature of the thing, which makes way for it's own reward in this world. He that is charitable to others provides a supply and retreat for himself in the day of distress : for he provokes mankind by his example to like tenderness towards him, and prudently bespeaks the commiseration of others against it comes to be his turn to stand in need of it. Nothing in this world makes a man more and surer friends than charity and bounty, and such as will stand by us in the greatest troubles and dangers. " For a " good man (says the apostle) one would even dare to " die." 'Tis excellent counsel of the son of Sirach ; " Lay up thy treasure according to the command- " ment of the most High, and it shall bring thee " more profit than gold. Shut up thy alms in thy " storehouse, and it shall deliver thee from all affliction : it shall fight for thee against thine enemies, " better than a mighty shield and strong spear." It hath sometimes happened that the obligation that men have laid upon others by their charity, hath in case of danger and extremity done them more kindness than all the rest of their estate could do for them ; and their alms have literally delivered them from death.

But what is all this to the endless and unspeakable happiness of the next life, where the returns of doing good will be vastly great, beyond what we can now expect or imagine ! for God takes all the good we do to others as a debt upon himself, and he hath estate and treasure enough to satisfy the greatest obligations

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we can lay upon him. So that we have the truth, and goodness, and sufficiency of God for our security, that what we scatter and sow in this kind will grow up to a plentiful harvest in the other world ; and that all our pains and expence in doing good for a few days will be recompensed and crowned with the joys and glories of eternity.

S E R M O N XIX.

On the fifth of November, 1678. Before the honourable house of commons.

L U K E ix. 55, 56.

But he turned and rebuked them, and said, ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of ; for the son of man is not come to destroy mens lives, but to save them.

AMong many other things, which may justly re-
commend the Christian religion to the appro-
bation of mankind, the intrinsick goodness of it is
most apt to make impression upon the minds of seri-
ous and considerate men. The miracles of it are the
great external evidence and confirmation of it's truth
and divinity ; but the morality of it's doctrines and
precepts, so agreeable to the best reason and wisest
apprehensions of mankind, so admirably fitted for
the perfecting of our natures, and the sweetning of
the spirits and tempers of men, so friendly to human
society,

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society, and every way so well calculated for the peace and order of the world: these are the things which our religion glories in, as her crown and excellency. Miracles are apt to awaken and astonish, and by a sensible and over-powering evidence to bear down the prejudices of infidelity; but there are secret charms in goodness, which take fast hold of the hearts of men, and do insensibly, but effectually, command our love and esteem.

And surely nothing can be more proper to the occasion of this day, than a discourse upon this argument; which so directly tends to correct that unchristian spirit, and mistaken zeal, which hath been the cause of all our troubles and confusions, and had so powerful an influence upon that horrid tragedy which was designed, now near upon fourscore years ago, to have been acted as upon this day.

And that we may the better understand the reason of our SAVIOUR's reproof here in the text, it will be requisite to consider the occasion of this hot and furious zeal which appeared in some of his disciples. And that was this: our SAVIOUR was going from Galilee to Jerusalem, and being to pass through a village of Samaria, he sent messengers before him to prepare entertainment for him; but the people of that place would not receive him, because he was going to Jerusalem: the reason whereof was, the difference of religion which then was between the Jews and the Samaritans. Of which I shall give you this brief account.

The Samaritans were originally that colony of the Assyrians, which we find in the book of Kings was, upon the captivity of the ten tribes, planted in Samaria

maria by Salmanasser. They were heathens, and worshipped their own idols, till they were so infested with lions, that for the redress of this mischief they desired to be instructed in the worship of the God of Israel, hoping by this means to appease the anger of the god of the country; and then they worshipped the God of Israel together with their own idols; for so it is said in the history of the Kings, "that they feared the LORD, and served their own gods."

After the tribe of Judah were returned from the captivity of Babylon, and the temple of Jerusalem was rebuilt, all the Jews were obliged by a solemn covenant to put away their heathen wives. It happened that Manasses, a Jewish priest, had married the daughter of Sanballat the Samaritan; and being unwilling to put away his wife, Sanballat excited the Samaritans to build a temple upon mount Gerizim near the city of Samaria, in opposition to the temple at Jerusalem, and made Manasses his son in law priest there.

Upon the building of this new temple there arose a great feud between the Jews and Samaritans, which in process of time grew to so violent a hatred, that they would not so much as shew common civility to one another. And this was the reason why the Samaritans would not receive our SAVIOUR in his journey, because they perceived he was going to worship at Jerusalem.

At this uncivil usage of our SAVIOUR, two of his disciples, James and John, presently take fire, and out of a well meaning zeal for the honour of their master, and of the true God, and of Jerusalem the true place of his worship, they are immediately for dis-

patching out of the way these enemies of GOD, and CHRIST, and the true religion; these heretics and schismatics, for so they called one another. And to this end they desire our SAVIOUR to give them power to "call for fire from heaven to consume them," as Elias had done in a like case, and that too not far from Samaria; and it is not improbable that their being so near the place where Elias had done the like before, might prompt them to this request.

Our SAVIOUR seeing them in this heat, notwithstanding all the reasons they pretended for their passion, and for all they sheltered themselves under the great example of Elias, doth very calmly but severely reprove this temper of theirs, "ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of: for the son of man is not come to destroy mens lives, but to save them."

Grotius observes, that these two excellent sentences are left out in a manuscript that is in England. I cannot tell what manuscript he refers to; but if it were a copy written out in the height of popery, no wonder if some zealous transcriber, offended at this passage, struck it out of the gospel, being confident our SAVIOUR would not say any thing, that was so directly contrary to the current doctrine and practice of those times. But thanks be to God, this admirable saying is still preserved, and can never be made use of upon a fitter occasion.

"Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of:" that is, ye own your selves to be my disciples, but do you consider what spirit now acts and governs you; not that surely which my doctrine designs to mould and fashion you into, which is not a furious and persecuting

secuting and destructive spirit, but mild and gentle and saving ; tender of the lives and interests of men, even of those who are our greatest enemies : you ought to consider, that you are not now under the rough and sour dispensation of the law, but the calm and peaceable institution of the gospel ; to which the spirit of Elias, though he was a very good man in his time, would be altogether unsuitable. God permitted it then, under that imperfect way of religion, but now under the gospel it would be intolerable : for that designs universal love, and peace, and good will : and now no difference of religion, no pretence of zeal for GOD and CHRIST can warrant and justify this passionate and fierce, this vindictive and exterminating spirit.

“ For the son of man is not come to destroy mens lives, but to save them.” He says indeed elsewhere, that he “ was not come to send peace, but a sword ;” which we are not to understand of the natural tendency of his religion, but of the accidental event and effect of it, through the malice and perverseness of men : but here he speaks of the proper intention and design of his coming : he came not to kill and destroy, but “ for the healing of the nations ;” for the salvation and redemption of mankind, not only “ from the wrath to come,” but from a great part of the evils and miseries of this life : he came to discountenance all fierceness and rage and cruelty in men, one towards another ; to restrain and subdue that furious and unpeaceable spirit, which is so troublesome to the world, and the cause of so many mischiefs and disorders in it : and to introduce a religion which consults not only the eternal salvation
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of mens souls, but their temporal peace and security, their comfort and happiness in this world.

The words thus explained contain this observation, "that a revengeful and cruel and destructive spirit, is directly contrary to the design and temper of the gospel, and not to be excused upon any pretence of zeal for God and religion."

In the prosecution of this argument, I shall confine my discourse to these three heads.

First, to shew the opposition of this spirit to the true spirit and design of the Christian religion.

Secondly, the unjustifiableness of it upon any pretence of zeal for God and religion.

Thirdly, to apply this discourse to the occasion of this day.

First, I shall shew the opposition of this spirit to the true spirit and design of the Christian religion: that it is directly opposite to the main and fundamental precepts of the gospel, and to the great patterns and examples of our religion, our blessed SAVIOUR, and the primitive Christians.

I. This spirit which our SAVIOUR here reproves in his disciples, is directly opposite to the main and fundamental precepts of the gospel; which command us to "love one another, and to love all men," even our very enemies; and are so far from permitting us to persecute those who hate us, that they forbid us to hate those who persecute us: they require us to be "merciful as our father which is in heaven is merciful;" to be "kind and tender-hearted, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any, even as God for CHRIST's sake hath forgiven us:" and "to put
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“ on as the elect of God, bowels of mercy, meekness
“ and long-suffering,” and to “ follow peace with
“ all men,” and to “ shew all meekness to all men ;”
and particularly the pastors and governors of the
church are especially charged to be of this temper,
“ the servant of the LORD must not strive, but be
“ gentle unto all men ; apt to teach, in meekness
“ instructing those that oppose themselves, if perad-
“ venture God will give them repentance to the ac-
“ knowledgment of the truth.” To all which pre-
cepts, and many more that I might reckon up, no-
thing can be more plainly opposite than inhuman
cruelties and persecutions, treacherous conspiracies
and bloody massacres, a barbarous inquisition, and a
holy league to extirpate all that differ from us. And
instead of “ instructing in meekness those that oppose
“ themselves,” to convert men with fire and faggot,
and to teach them as Gideon did the men of Succoth
with briars and thorns ; and instead of waiting for
their repentance, and endeavouring to recover them
out of the snare of the devil, to put them quick into
his hands, and to dispatch them to hell as fast as is
possible. If the precepts of Christianity can be con-
tradicted, surely it cannot be done more grossly and
palpably than by such practices.

2. This spirit is likewise directly opposite to the
great patterns and examples of our religion, our blef-
sed SAVIOUR, and the primitive Christians. It was
prophefied of our SAVIOUR that he should be the
prince of peace, and should make it one of his great
businesses upon earth, to make peace in heaven and
earth, to reconcile men to God and to one another,
to take up all those feuds, and to extinguish all those
animosi-

animosities that were in the world ; to bring to an agreement and a peaceable demeanour one towards another those that were most distant in their tempers and interests ; to “ make the lamb and the wolf lie down “ together, that there might be no more destroying “ nor devouring in all God’s holy mountain ;” that is, that that cruel and destructive spirit, which prevailed before in the world, should then be banished out of all Christian societies.

And in conformity to these predictions, when our SAVIOUR was born into the world, the angels sang that heavenly anthem, “ glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will among men.” And when he appeared in the world, his whole life and carriage was gentle and peaceable, full of meekness and charity. His great business was to be beneficial to others, to seek and to save that which was lost ; “ he went about doing good,” to the bodies and to the souls of men : his miracles were not destructive to mankind, but healing and charitable. He could, if he had pleased, by his miraculous power have confounded his enemies, and have thundred out death and destruction against the infidel world, as his pretended vicar hath since done against heretics. But intending that his religion should be propagated in human ways, and that men should be drawn to the profession of it by the bands of love, and the cords of a man, by the gentle and peaceable methods of reason and persuasion ; he gave no example of a furious zeal and religious rage against those who despised his doctrine. It was propounded to men for their great advantage, and they rejected it at their utmost peril. It seemed good to the author of this institution

stitution to compel no man to it by temporal punishments. When he went about making profelytes he offered violence to no man, only said, "If any man will be my disciple, if any man will come after me." And when his disciples were leaving him, he does not set up an inquisition to torture and punish them for their defection from the faith, only says, "will ye also go away?"

And in imitation of this blessed pattern the Christian church continued to speak and act for several ages. And this was the language of the holy fathers, *Lex nova non se vindicat ultore gladio*, "the Christian law doth not avenge it self by the sword." This was then the stile of councils, *Nemini ad credendum vim inferre*, "to offer violence to no man to compel him to the faith." I proceed in the

II. Second place, to shew the unjustifiableness of this spirit upon any pretence whatsoever of zeal for God and religion. No case can be put with circumstances of greater advantage and more likely to justify this spirit and temper, than the case here in the text. Those against whom the disciples would have called for fire from heaven, were hereticks and schismatics from the true church; they had affronted our SAVIOUR himself in his own person; the honour of God, and of that religion which he had set up in the world, and of Jerusalem which he had appointed for the place of his worship, were all concerned in this case: so that if ever it were warrantable to put on this fierce and furious zeal, here was a case that seemed to require it: but even in these circumstances our SAVIOUR thinks fit to rebuke and discountenance this spirit, "ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of."

And he gives such a reason as ought in all differences of religion, how wide soever they be, to deter men from this temper, “ for the son of man is not come to destroy mens lives, but to save them;” that is, this spirit is utterly inconsistent with the great design of Christian religion, and the end of our SAVIOUR’S coming into the world.

And now, what hath the church of Rome to plead for her cruelty to men for the cause of religion, which the disciples might not much better have pleaded for themselves in their case? What hath she to say against those who are the objects of her cruelty and persecution, which would not have held against the Samaritans? Does she practise these severities out of a zeal for truth, and for the honour of GOD, and CHRIST, and the true religion? Why, upon these very accounts it was, that the disciples would have called for fire from heaven to have destroyed the Samaritans. Is the church of Rome persuaded that those whom she persecutes are hereticks and schismaticks, and that no punishment can be too great for such offenders? So the disciples were persuaded of the Samaritans; and upon much better grounds: only the disciples had some excuse in their case, which the church of Rome had not; and that was ignorance: and this apology our SAVIOUR makes for them, “ ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of:” they had been bred up in the Jewish religion, which gave some indulgence to this kind of temper, and they were able to cite a great example for themselves; besides, they were then but learners and not thoroughly instructed in the Christian doctrine. But in the church of Rome, whatever the case of particular persons may

may be, as to the whole church and the governing part of it, this ignorance is wilful and affected, and therefore inexcusable. For the Christian religion, which they profess to embrace, does as plainly teach the contrary as it does any other matter whatsoever: and it is not more evident in the new testament that CHRIST died for sinners, than that Christians should not kill one another, for the misbelief of any article of revealed religion; much less for the disbelief of such articles as are invented by men, and imposed as the doctrines of CHRIST.

You have heard what kind of spirit it is, which our SAVIOUR here reproves in his disciples. It was a furious and destructive spirit, contrary to Christian charity and goodness. But yet this may be said in mitigation of their fault, that they themselves offered no violence to their enemies: they left it to God, and no doubt would have been very glad that he would have manifested his severity upon them, by sending down "fire from heaven" to have consumed them.

But there is a much worse spirit than this in the world, which is not only contrary to Christianity, but to the common principles of natural religion, and even to humanity itself; which by falsehood and perfidiousness, by secret plots and conspiracies, or by open sedition and rebellion, by an inquisition or massacre, by deposing and killing kings, by fire and sword, by the ruin of their country, and betraying it into the hands of foreigners: and in a word, by dissolving all the bonds of human society, and subverting the peace and order of the world, that is, by all the wicked ways imaginable, doth incite men both to promote and to advance their religion. As if all the

world were made for them, and there were not only no other Christians, but no other men besides themselves; as Babylon of old proudly vaunted, "I am, and there is none besides me:" and as if the God, whom the Christians worship, were not "the God of order but of confusion;" as if he whom we call "the Father of mercies," were delighted with cruelty, and could not have a more pleasing sacrifice offered to him than a massacre, nor put a greater honour upon his priests than to make them judges of an inquisition, that is, the inventors and decreers of torments for men more righteous and innocent than themselves.

Thus to misrepresent God and religion, is to divest them of all their majesty and glory. For if that of Seneca be true, that *sine bonitate nulla majestas*, "without goodness there can be no such thing as majesty," then to separate goodness and mercy from God, compassion and charity from religion, is to make the two best things in the world, God and religion, good for nothing.

How much righter apprehensions had the heathens of the divine nature, which they looked upon as so benign and beneficial to mankind, that (as Tully admirably says) *Dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati penè videantur*, "the nature of the immortal gods may almost seem to be exactly framed for the benefit and advantage of men." And as for religion, they always spake of it as of the great band of human society, and the foundation of truth and fidelity, and justice among men. But when religion once comes to supplant moral righteousness, and to teach men the absurdest things in the world, "to lie for the truth, and to kill men for God's sake:" when it

it serves to no other purpose, but to be a bond of conspiracy, to inflame the tempers of men to a greater fierceness, and to set a keener edge upon their spirits, and to make them "ten times more the children of wrath and cruelty than they were by nature," then surely it loses it's nature, and ceases to be religion: for let any man say worse of atheism and infidelity, if he can. And, for God's sake, what is religion good for, but to reform the manners and dispositions of men, to restrain human nature from violence and cruelty, from falshood and treachery, from sedition and rebellion? Better it were there were no revealed religion, and that human nature were left to the conduct of it's own principles and inclinations, which are much more mild and merciful, much more for the peace and happiness of human society; than to be acted by a religion that inspires men with so wild a fury, and prompts them to commit such outrages: and is continually supplanting government, and undermining the welfare of mankind; in short, such a religion as teaches men to propagate and advance itself by means so evidently contrary to the very nature and end of all religion.

And this, if it be well considered, will appear to be a very convincing way of reasoning, by shewing the last result and consequence of such principles, and of such a train of propositions, to be a most gross and palpable absurdity. For example, we will at present admit popery to be the true religion, and their doctrines of extirpating hereticks, of the lawfulness of deposing kings, and subverting government by all the cruel and wicked ways that can be thought of, to be, as in truth they are, the doctrines

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of this religion: in this case, I would not trouble myself to debate particulars: but if in the gross, and upon the whole matter it be evident that such a religion as this is as bad or worse than infidelity and no religion, this is conviction enough to a wise man, and as good as a demonstration, that this is not the true religion, and that it cannot be from God.

How much better teachers of religion were the old heathen philosophers? In all whose books and writings there is not one principle to be found of treachery or rebellion: nothing that gives the least countenance to an assassination or a massacre, to the betraying of one's native country, or the cutting of his neighbour's throat for difference in opinion. I speak it with grief and shame, because the credit of our common Christianity is somewhat concerned in it, that Panætius and Antipater and Diogenes the Stoick, Tully and Plutarch and Seneca were much honefter and more Christian casuists, than the Jesuits are, or the generality of the casuists of any other order, that I know of, in the church of Rome. I come now in the

III. Third and last place, to make some application of this discourse.

I. Let not religion suffer for those faults and miscarriages which really proceed from the ignorance of religion, and from the want of it. That under colour and pretence of religion, very bad things are done, is no argument that religion itself is not good: because the best things are liable to be perverted and abused to very ill purposes, nay the corruption of them is commonly the worst; as, they say, the richest and noblest wines make the sharpest vinegar. "If the light that is in you," saith our SAVIOUR, "be darkness, how great is that darkness?" 2. Let

2. Let us beware of that church which countenanceth this unchristian spirit here condemned by our SAVIOUR; and which teaches us such doctrines, and warrants such practices as are consonant thereto. You all know, without my saying so, that I mean the church of Rome; in which are taught such doctrines as these, that hereticks, that is, all who differ from them in matters of faith, are to be extirpated by fire and sword; which was decreed in the third and fourth Lateran councils, where all Christians are strictly charged to endeavour this to the uttermost of their power, *sicut reputari cupiunt & haberi fideles*, "as they desire to be esteemed and accounted Christians." Next their doctrines of deposing kings, and of absolving their subjects from obedience to them; which are not only universally believed, but practised by the popes and Roman church for several ages. Indeed this doctrine hath not been at all times alike frankly and openly avowed, but it is undoubtedly theirs; and hath frequently been put in execution, though they have not thought it so convenient at all turns to make profession of it. It is a certain kind of engine, which is to be screw'd up or let down as occasion serves; and is commonly kept like Goliath's sword in the sanctuary behind the ephod, but yet so that the high-priest can lend it out upon an extraordinary occasion.

And for practices consonant to these doctrines, I shall go no farther than the horrid and bloody design of this day. Such a mystery of iniquity, as had been hid from ages and generations; such a masterpiece of villainy, as eye had not seen, nor ear heard, nor ever before entred into the heart of man: so prodigiously

digiously barbarous, both in the substance and circumstances of it, as is not to be parallel'd in all the voluminous records of time, from the foundation of the world.

Of late years our adversaries (for so they have made themselves without any provocation of ours) have almost had the impudence to deny so plain a matter of fact; but I wish they have not taken an effectual course by fresh conspiracies, of equal or greater horror, to confirm the belief of it with a witness. But I shall not anticipate what will be more proper for another day, but confine my self to the present occasion.

I will not trouble you with the particular narrative of this dark conspiracy, nor the obscure manner of it's discovery, which Bellarmine himself acknowledges not to have been without a miracle. Let us thank God that it was so happily discovered and disappointed, as I hope their present design will be by the same wonderful and merciful providence of God towards a most unworthy people. And may the lameness and halting of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, never depart from that order, but be a fate continually attending all their villainous plots and contrivances.

I shall only observe to you, that after the discovery of this plot the authors of it were not convinced of the evil, but sorry for the miscarriage of it. Sir Everard Digby, whose very original papers and letters are now in my hands, after he was in prison, and knew he must suffer, calls it the best cause; and was extremely troubled to hear it censured by catholics and priests, contrary to his expectation, for a great sin: "let me tell you, says he, what a grief it is
" to

“ to hear that so much condemned, which I did believe would have been otherwise thought of by catholicks.” And yet he concludes that letter with these words: “ in how full joy should I die, if I could do any thing for the cause which I love more than my life !” And in another letter he says, he could have said something to have mitigated the odium of this business, as to that point of involving those of his own religion in the common ruin, “ I dare not (says he) take that course that I could, to make it appear less odious, for divers were to have been brought out of danger, who now would rather hurt them otherwise. I do not think there would have been three worth the saving, that should have been lost.” And as to the rest, that were to have been swallowed up in that destruction, he seems not to have the least relenting in his mind about them. All doubts he seems to have looked upon as temptations, and intreats his friends “ to pray for the pardoning of his not sufficient striving against temptations since this business was undertook.”

Good God ! that any thing that is called religion, should so perfectly strip men of all humanity, and transform the mild and gentle race of mankind into such wolves and tygers: that ever a pretended zeal for thy glory should instigate men to dishonour thee at such a rate ! It is believed by many, and not without cause, that the pope and his faction are the antichrist. I will say no more than I know in this matter ; I am not so sure that it is he that is particularly designed in scripture by that name, as I am of the main articles of the Christian faith: but however that be, I challenge antichrist himself, whoever he be, and whenever he comes, to do worse and wickeder things than these.

But I must remember my text, and take heed of imitating that spirit which is there condemned, whilst I am inveighing against it. And in truth it almost looks uncharitably to speak the truth in these matters, and barely to relate what these men have not blushed to do. I need not, nay I cannot, aggravate these things; they are too horrible in themselves, even when they are expressed in the softest and gentlest words.

I would not be understood to charge every particular person who is, or hath been in the Roman communion, with the guilt of these or the like practices: But I must charge their doctrines and principles with them: I must charge the heads of their church, and the prevalent teaching and governing part of it, who are usually the contrivers and abettors, the executioners and applauders of these cursed designs.

I do willingly acknowledge the great piety and charity of several persons who have lived and died in that communion, as Erasmus, father Paul, Thuanus, and many others; who had in truth more goodness than the principles of that religion do either incline men to, or allow of. And yet he that considers how universally almost the papists in Ireland were engaged in that massacre, which is still fresh in our memories, will find it very hard to determine how many degrees of innocency and good-nature, or of coldness and indifferency in religion, are necessary to overbalance the fury of a blind zeal and a misguided conscience.

I doubt not but papists are made like other men. Nature hath not generally given them such savage and cruel dispositions, but their religion hath made them so. Whereas true Christianity is not only the best,

best, but the best-natured institution in the world; and so far as any church is departed from good-nature, and become cruel and barbarous, so far is it degenerated from Christianity. I am loth to say it, and yet I am confident 'tis very true, that many papists would have been excellent persons and very good men, if their religion had not hindered them; if the doctrines and principles of their church had not perverted and spoiled their natural dispositions.

I speak not this to exasperate you, worthy patriots and the great bulwark of our religion, to any unreasonable or unnecessary, much less unchristian severities against them: no, let us not do like them; let us never do any thing for religion that is contrary to it: but I speak it to awaken your care thus far, that if their priests will always be putting these pernicious principles into the minds of the people, effectual provision may be made, that it may never be in their power again to put them in practice. We have found by experience, that ever since the reformation they have been continually pecking at the foundations of our peace and religion: when God knows we have been so far from thirsting after their blood, that we did not so much as desire their disquiet but in order to our own necessary safety, and indeed to theirs.

And God be praised for those matchless instances which we are able to give of the generous humanity and Christian temper of the English protestants. After Q. Mary's death, when the protestant religion was restored, bishop Bonner, notwithstanding all his cruelties and butcheries, was permitted quietly to live and die amongst us. And after the treason of this day, nay at this very time, since the discovery of so

barbarous a design, and the highest provocation in the world, by the treacherous murder of one of his majesty's justices of the peace, a very good man and a most excellent magistrate, who had been active in the discovery of this plot; I say, after all this, and notwithstanding the continued and insupportable insolence of their carriage and behaviour, even upon this occasion, no violence, nay not so much as any incivility, that I ever heard of, hath been offered to any of them. I would to God they would but seriously consider this one difference between our religion and theirs, and which of them comes nearest "to the wisdom which is from above," which is peaceable, and gentle, and full of mercy. And I do heartily pray, and have good hopes, that upon this occasion God will open their eyes so far, as to convince a great many among them, that that cannot be the true religion which inspires men with such barbarous minds.

I have now done; and if I have been transported upon this argument somewhat beyond my usual temper, the occasion of this day, and our present circumstances will, I hope, bear me out. I have expressed myself all along with a just sense, and with no unjust severity, concerning these horrid principles and practices; but yet with great pity and tenderness towards those miserably seduced souls, who have been deluded by them, and ensnared in them. And I can truly say, as the Roman orator did of himself upon another occasion, *Me natura misericordem, patria severum, crudelem nec patria nec natura esse voluit.* My nature inclines me to be tender and compassionate; a hearty zeal for our religion, and concernment for the publick welfare of my country, may perhaps have made

made me a little severe ; but neither my natural disposition, nor the temper of the English nation, nor the genius of the protestant, that is, the true Christian religion, will allow me to be cruel.

For the future, let us “ encourage ourselves in the
“ LORD our GOD ;” and commit our cause, and
“ the keeping of our souls to him in well doing :”
And, under GOD, let us leave it to the wisdom and
care of his majesty, and his two houses of parliament, to make a lasting provision for the security of
our peace and religion, against all the secret contrivances and open attempts of “ these sons of violence.” And let us remember those words of David, Psal. xxxvii. 12, 13, 14, 15. “ The wicked plot-
“ teth against the just, and gnasheth upon him with
“ his teeth : The LORD shall laugh at him, for he
“ seeth that his day is coming. The wicked have
“ drawn out the sword, and bent their bow, to cast
“ down the poor and needy, and to slay such as be of
“ upright conversation : Their swords shall enter into
“ their own heart, and their bows shall be broken.”

And I hope, considering what GOD hath heretofore done, and hath now begun to do for us, we may take encouragement to our selves against all the enemies of our religion, which are confederated against us, in the words of the prophet, Isa. viii. 9, 10.
“ Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be
“ broken in pieces, and give ear, all ye of far countries : gird your selves, and ye shall be broken in
“ pieces : gird your selves, and ye shall be broken in
“ pieces : take counsel together, and it shall come to
“ nought : speak the word and it shall not stand.
“ FOR GOD IS WITH US.”

And

On the fifth of November, &c.

And now what remains, but to make our most devout and thankful acknowledgments to almighty God, for the invaluable blessing of our reformed religion, and for the miraculous deliverance of this day, and for the wonderful discovery of the late horrid and barbarous conspiracy against our prince, our peace, and our religion.

To him therefore, our most gracious and merciful God, our shield, and our rock, and our mighty deliverer: who hath brought us out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage; and hath set us free from popish tyranny and superstition, a yoke which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear:

Who hath, from time to time, delivered us from the bloody and merciless designs of wicked and unreasonable men; and hath rendered all the plots and contrivances, the mischievous counsels and devices of these worse than heathens, of none effect:

Who did, as upon this day, rescue our king and our princes, our nobles and the heads of our tribes, the governors of our church and the judges of the land, from that fearful destruction which was ready to have swallowed them up;

Who still brings to light the hidden things of darkness, and hath hitherto preserved our religion and civil interests to us, in despite of all the malicious and restless attempts of our adversaries:

Unto that great God, who hath done so great things for us, and hath saved us by a mighty salvation: who hath delivered us, and doth deliver us, and, we trust, will still deliver us: be glory and honour, thanksgiving and praise, from generation to generation. And let all the people say, Amen.

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